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EXEMPTION CODE: 50X(1, 6) ISM/DIPLO  
DATE 11-21-2013  
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

ADG

F85M26K45

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 10-15-53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/22, 24, 25, 29, 30; 10/2, 5, 7-9	REPORT MADE BY MALCOLM P. CARR	GJM
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Limited Classification

Review Conducted

See Top Serial

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DO NOT DISSEMINATE

[Redacted]

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OTHERWISE

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Classified by SP4 clw/alw  
Declassify on: OADR 3/25/91  
comp. #293983

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- 2 - Washington Field (65-5284)

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U. S. GOVERN

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WFO 65-5284

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The "Times Herald," a Washington, D. C., newspaper, dated April 15, 1953, carried an article reflecting that *one* HAROLD GLASSER had been summoned on April 14, 1953, to testify before the Senate Subcommittee Investigating Communist Infiltration of the United States Government. The article stated

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WFO 65-5284

that GLASSER was the Director of the Institute Studies of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Studies, Incorporated, New York City, a post which GLASSER had held since 1947 when he resigned from the United States Treasury.

On November 30, 1945, ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, a self-confessed Russian Espionage Agent, furnished the following information concerning GLASSER:

She stated she had learned in early 1944 that GLASSER was a member of a group engaged in espionage and that GLASSER, then employed by the United States Treasury Department, had furnished general information concerning Treasury, and in particular, loans of the United States to foreign countries. According to BENTLEY, GLASSER supplied information on the Foreign Economic Administration, which information was sent to the Treasury. She stated further that GLASSER was a known member of the Communist Party.

On December 31, 1948, J. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, confessed Soviet Espionage Agent, stated that GLASSER was made known to him originally as a trusted Communist Party member.

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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
EXEMPTION CODE: 50X(1, 6) ISM/DIPLO  
DATE 11-22-2013  
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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

ADG

F85M26K45

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10-15-53</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9/22, 24, 25, 29, 30; 10/2, 5, 7-9/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>MALCOLM P. CARR</b>	<b>OJM</b>
TITLE <div></div>			CHARACTER OF CASE <div></div>	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DO NOT DISSEMINATE

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <div></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <div></div>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <div></div>			
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U. S. GOVT

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WFO 65-5284

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WFO 65-5284

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1179478-1

Total Deleted Page(s) = 12  
Page 155 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 156 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 157 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 158 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 159 ~ Referral/Consult;  
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Page 162 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 163 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 164 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 165 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 166 ~ Referral/Consult;

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

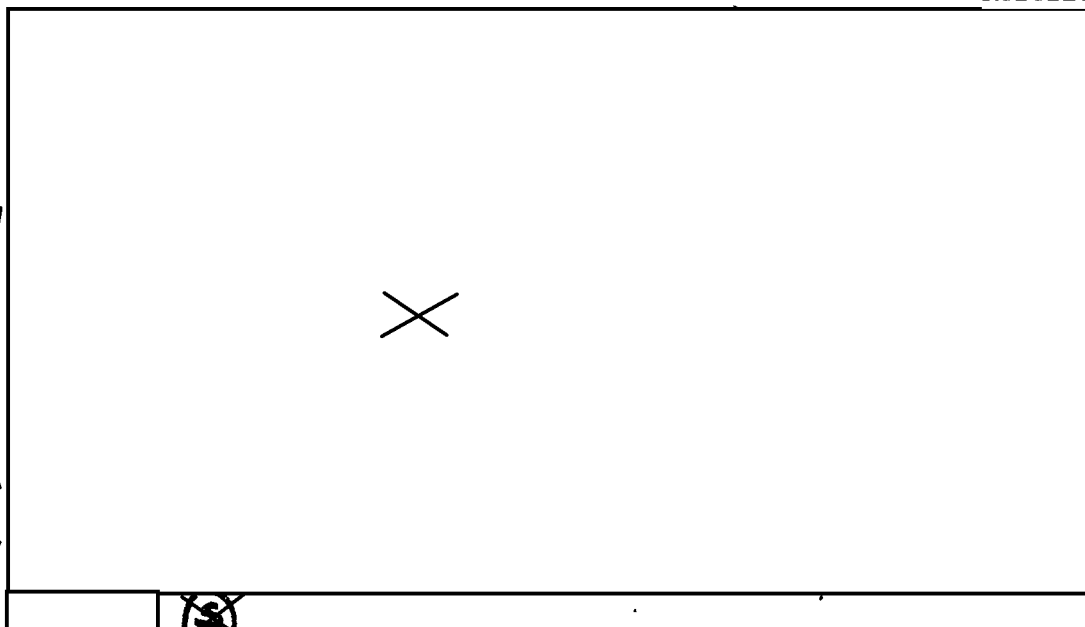
DATE: April 24, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was PAGE,  
Pazh  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(SOVME)

Rebulet dated 3/1/51, entitled, "SOVME", ESPIONAGE - R.

Referral/Consult



This office is considering the possibility that PAGE is identical with LAUCHLIN CURRIE, the former Presidential Assistant to ROOSEVELT. Investigation to date also tends to indicate that PIK may be identical with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. It has previously been determined that SILVERMAN was employed by the Army Air Forces in Washington, D. C., in 1944, and was an extremely close associate and confidante of CURRIE'S. In addition, SIL-

FJD:mss  
65-5810

SE-22

cc: New York  
Los Angeles  
San Francisco  
WFO (65-5812)

RECORDED - 11  
INDEXED - 11

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R 47 NOV 28 1960

APR 26 1951

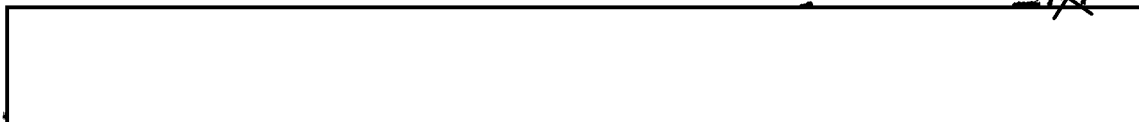
JUN 28 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-19-2013 BY 60251  
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE

SILVERMAN'S status as PIK would appear to be substantiated by the fact that TSEBER, Probationer in the Soviet Military Establishment, was employed in his agency, the War Department.

A review of CURRIE'S file here disclosed that in 1944, he was serving as the Deputy Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration. MICHAEL GREENBERG, who was a source of information for ELIZABETH BENTLEY in her Espionage conspiracy, was also employed by the Foreign Economic Administration, at this time, as an Assistant to CURRIE. However, at this time, no indication has been found that GREENBERG and CURRIE were on strained relations in 1944.

Referral/Consult



The New York Office is requested to contact ELIZABETH BENTLEY and to ascertain:

1. The identity of any individual that CURRIE was known to have been on strained relations with during the summer of 1944.
2. The extent of SILVERMAN'S influence over CURRIE, as understood by BENTLEY.
3. The identity of other individuals who were employed in the War Department or Air Force, and who were supplying SILVERMASTER with information, which in turn, was furnished her. Special efforts should be made to determine from her the identity of any close associate of SILVERMAN, or others involved in the Espionage conspiracy, which she operated, and who was employed in the Accounting Department of the War Department during 1944.
4. It should be determined if BENTLEY received any indication that ULLMAN intended to transfer to another government agency in Washington. The reasons for such a contemplated transfer should be ascertained and the identity of any of BENT-

WFO 65-5810

LEY'S other contacts who was considering making a similar transfer at that time, should also be determined.



Referral/Consult



~~SERVICE UNIT~~  
~~SEARCH SLIP~~

4-22 a

Supervisor Van Dorn Room 1738

Subj: Gilda Dolores Burke

☐ Exact Spelling

Searchers

☒ All References

Initial R

☐ Subversive Ref.

Date 6/19/51

☐ Main File

☐ Restricted to Locality of                     

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

44-1322-3071 p 70

65-58060-559

100-363653-1 p 4, 17

100-364246-1 p 12

100-364447-5

100-56402-368

65-56402-3388

Gilda Dolores Burke

65-60057-1

Mrs William L. Burke

65-60057-1

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DATE 08-14-2013 BY 60322

Kisseloff-80254

Initialed

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SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Van Loon Room 1738

Subj: Burke, Gilda

☐ Exact Spelling

☒ All References

☐ Subversive Ref.

☐ Main File

☐ Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_

Searchers

Initial R

Date 6/19/51

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

~~121-701-10~~ - ~~Transcript~~

~~100-363633-17~~ - ~~Page 1~~

~~100-60057-1~~ - ~~Inst. Trans.~~

~~100-58008~~ - ~~Source~~

~~100-364246-1~~ - ~~Page 1~~

~~100-363633-1~~ - ~~Page 4~~

~~74-1333-3071~~ - ~~Page 70~~

~~100-355777-A~~

Times & Date 8/10/51

Mrs. Gilda Burke

121-701

A. D. Burke

N.R.

~~X~~ Kisseloff-80255  
Initialed

SERVICE UNIT  
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Van Loon Room 1738

Subj: Gilda De Frank

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☒ All References  
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☐ Main File  
☐ Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_

Searchers  
Initial SR  
Date 6/18/51

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

I 121-901 Part. P  
74-1333-3071 to 90 Part. P  
100-364246-1 p 12 Part. P  
I 65-60050-1 Part. P  
I 65-56402-1-1206  
65-56402-1-1206  
1289, 1313, 464 p  
127, 2379 p 156  
179, 621 Part. P

I 65-58068-559

SR

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Searchers

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<u>62-60527</u>	<u>-11912</u>
<u>121-701</u>	<u>1-1</u>
<u>62-80802</u>	<u>-209</u> on locate
<u>65-60057</u>	<u>-1</u>

G. D. DeFrankN.R.SE  
Kisseloff 80257  
Initialed

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK  
SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.  
Page, Pazh;  
ESPIONAGE - R (SOVME)

DATE: June 15, 1951

16158

Rerep SA JESTER O. GALLAHER, at New York, dated 6/15/51.

X

X

Referral/Consult

Encls. (5)

LOG:AS  
65-15701

RECORDED - 14  
EX-92

-2

302

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

NY FILE NO. 65-15701

AS

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6/15/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/5/51	REPORT MADE BY LESTER O. GALLAHER
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Page, Pazh			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R (SOVME)

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ELIZABETH BENTLEY interviewed 6/5/51 for information concerning LAUCHLIN CURRIE in an effort to determine whether CURRIE is identical with unknown subject of instant case. She stated that CURRIE occupied a rather high position in FEA in the summer of 1944. She further stated that she was not aware of any contemplated transfer by ULLMAN to another Government Agency, but so far as she knew ULLMAN expected to return to the War Department following his release from the Army. She has no knowledge of any individual who was a member of Accounting Section of a Government Agency in Washington.

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CONTAINS  
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3-21-2005  
60309/over/10/16/56  
3-21-2030

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-19-2013 BY 60309/over/10/16/56

## DETAILS:

ELIZABETH BENTLEY was interviewed by the writer and SA ROBERT L. STEVENSON on June 5, 1951, during which time she was questioned in an effort to determine whether or not LAUCHLIN CURRIE might be identical with the unknown subject of this case. She was asked if she knew of anyone with whom CURRIE had been in strained relations during the summer of 1944. She said she could recall no such individual.

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While commenting on CURRIE, she stated that it was

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NY 65-15701

her recollection that during the summer of 1944 he had left the office of the president and was then in the Foreign Economics Administration. She believed CURRIE had a rather high position in the Foreign Economics Administration, having something to do with the War East.

In discussing the extent of influence over CURRIE by ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, she stated she knew that SILVERMAN and CURRIE were very good friends, but she did not know the degree of influence which SILVERMAN had on CURRIE.

Miss BENTLEY stated she did not know anyone at the War Department who was furnishing information directly to the SILVERMASTERS other than LUDWIG ULLMAN. She stated that one Major KADES at the War Department was unwittingly furnishing information to ULLMAN. She explained the circumstances of this by saying that ULLMAN had developed an acquaintanceship with KADES and they would exchange office gossip. In this manner, ULLMAN was able to acquire considerable information of value which he would pass on to the Russians through the apparatus.

Miss BENTLEY said she could recall none of her contacts who was connected with the Accounting Section of the War Department.

With regard to ULLMAN, Miss BENTLEY stated that it was her understanding that he was planning to return to the Treasury Department following his release from the Army, however, she does not remember any specific mention of a contemplated transfer by ULLMAN to another Government Agency during the time she was contacting him.

In this connection, she pointed out that her principal BILL had established a relationship with SILVERMASTER and she was not aware of everything that was transpiring with regard to the SILVERMASTER group. She also pointed out that confusion existed with regard to individuals such as LAUCHLIN, CURRIE, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and other more important Government officials who were connected with the espionage apparatus, inasmuch as efforts were being made to shorten the lines of communications between these people and the Russians, and to place them in direct contact with separate Russian principals. She stated she felt this had been accomplished in CURRIE'S case inasmuch as he had admitted in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American

NY 65-15701

Activities that he had dinner with ANATOLE GROMOV on a couple of occasions shortly after she had turned the SILVERMASTER group over to BILL.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

NY FILE NO. **65-15701**

AS

<b>REPORT MADE AT</b> <b>NEW YORK</b>	<b>DATE WHEN MADE</b> <b>6/15/51</b>	<b>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</b> <b>6/5/51</b>	<b>REPORT MADE BY</b> <b>LESTER O. GALLAHER</b>
<b>TITLE</b> <b>UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.</b> <b>Page, Pazh</b>			<b>CHARACTER OF CASE</b> <b>ESPIONAGE - R (SOVIE)</b>

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DECLASSIFIED BY **60309/ RUC/ TON/ LP/ AG**  
 ON **3-21-2005**

- RUC -

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INDEXED

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

76,987

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 65-5810

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/27-30, 31; 8/1, 2, 6/51	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. DUANE FJD:JMW
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Page, Pazh (SOVME)			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NO DISSEMINATION -

Referral/Consult

CASE BASED

ON

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DATE 3-21-2005

CLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/UP/A

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) - 3-21-2030

G.I.R. 76  
LEADY 76  
BRENT 13  
1970

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Curtley</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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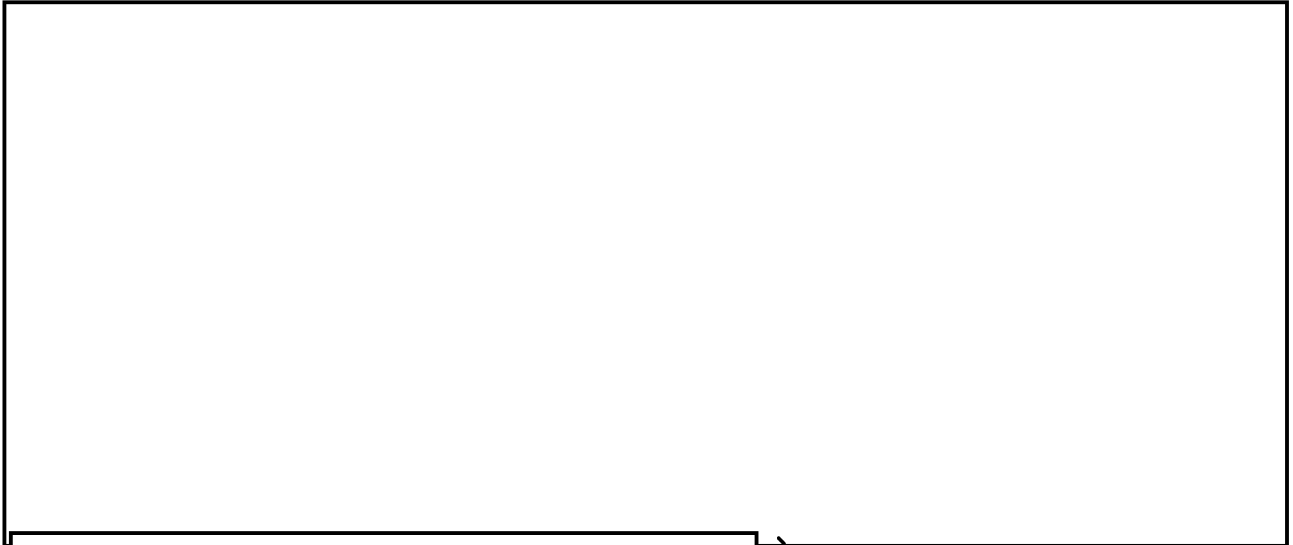
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WFO 65-5810

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Referral/Consult

Basis of Investigation

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WFO 65-5810

Referral/Consult

[Redacted]  
[Redacted] (S)

Analysis of Data

[Redacted]

Farm Security Agency

CHARLES C. BARNARD, Budget Officer, Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture, advised that the FHA had formerly been known as the Farm Security Agency. He also advised that the officers of the Farm Security Agency on July 1, 1944, were as follows:

Administrator - FRANK HANCOCK. According to BARNARD, Mr. HANCOCK had, prior to 1944, been a member of the United States Congress from North Carolina. He further advised that Mr. HANCOCK had succeeded C. B. BALDWIN in this position in April, 1944. Mr. BARNARD described Administrator HANCOCK as being extremely active in the management and operation of the Farm Security Agency.

Associate Administrator - ROBERT W. HUDGENS. According to BARNARD, HUDGENS had previously served in this capacity under the direction of C. B. BALDWIN. BARNARD stated that at the present time HUDGENS is with the Rockefeller Foundation in New York City.

Assistant Administrator - C. SCOTT NOBLE. This individual was appointed to the ~~FSA~~ by Mr. HANCOCK transferring from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Assistant Administrator - T. WILBURN KRUTCHER.

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WFO 65-5810

Assistant Administrator - L. HOLLY HAUTER.

Assistant Administrator - PAUL J. DOYLE.

Mr. BARNARD advised that all of these individuals were appointed by Mr. HANCOCK. In addition he reported that there was, as of July 1, 1944, one Assistant Administrator's position which was vacant and was not filled until late in 1944.

Mr. BARNARD described the foregoing individuals as being the policy makers of the Farm Security Agency. In addition, he advised that the following comprised the clerical and administrative staff of the policy makers:

SYDNEY S. FAROBOW - Administrative Officer.

PHILIP M. EDGERTON, - Administrative Officer.

HELEN M. KADEL - Junior Administrative Officer.

MILDRED ATKINS - Administrative Assistant.

LUCY R. CROFT, - Administrative Assistant.

L. NYLANDER - Administrative Assistant.

DOROTHEY HONEYCOTT - Principal Clerk.

MILDRED V. KRIEG, - Clerk-Stenographer.

GILDA DeFRANK - Clerk-Stenographer.

FRANCES H. PICKETT - Clerk.

DOROTHY ROBBINS - Clerk-Stenographer.

BERKLEY NEWTON - Assistant-Clerk.

JAMES A. SQUIRE - Assistant-Clerk.

All of the foregoing individuals BARNARD advised comprised the entire staff of the FSA which was on duty in Washington, D. C., on July 1, 1944. He stated that the main body of the FSA

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WFO 65-5810

had been transferred early in 1942 to Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained in Ohio until December of 1944.

Referral/Consult



With respect to CALVIN BENHAM BALDWIN who was identified as the Administrator of the FSA prior to HANCOCK, Mr. BARNARD advised that BALDWIN had served as the Administrator of the FSA from July 16, 1940, until April, 1944. BALDWIN's employment record at the Department of Agriculture disclosed, however, that he had ceased work in the FSA as Administrator during November, 1943, when he transferred to the Bureau of Economic Warfare. His transfer to the Bureau of Economic Warfare was not made effective until April, 1944. This individual is identical with the C. B. BALDWIN who has been associated with the Progressive Party as Secretary since January, 1947.

United States Treasury Department

The February, 1945, Congressional Directory corrected to February 2, 1945, identified the following individuals as being attached to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department:

Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury - JOHN W. PEHLE, 8804 Garfield Street, Bethesda, Maryland (Officer in Charge).

Office of Procurement, Director, - CLIFTON E. MACK.

Deputy Directors - A. J. WALSH, WILLIAM W. PARSONS.

Assistants to the Director - ROBERT LEFEVRE, S. A. SNYDER, N. F. HARRIMAN, JOHN B. McNAMARA.

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WFO 65-5810

Office of Surplus Property:

Director - Vacant.

Deputy Directors - F. R. ATCHESON, RUSSELL C. DUNCAN,  
ALBERT W. FREY.

The following individuals were listed as being among those under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury:

Special Assistant to the Secretary - HENRIETTA S. KLOTZ.

Assistant Secretary in Charge of Monetary Research and Foreign Funds Control - HARRY D. ~~WHITE~~ (WHITE was among those named by BENTLEY as being a source of information for her Soviet espionage apparatus).

Assistant to the Secretary - JOSIAH E. DUBOIS, JR.

The following were listed as being officials in this Division under the direct supervision of WHITE:

Director of Monetary Research - Vacant.

Assistant Directors - HAROLD GLASSER, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, EDWARD M. BURNSTEIN, NORMAN T. NESS.

Foreign Funds Control Directors - ORVIS A. SCHMIDT, JACK BENNETT, RELLA R. SHWARTZ, ROBERT R. EVANS.

The January 1, 1945, report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to the Congress disclosed that the Surplus War Property Administration was established under Executive Order 9425 on February 19, 1944. It was further reported that this order designated the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department as the disposal agency for surplus war property in the consumer goods category. It was mentioned in this report that during the last few months of the fiscal year the initial steps were taken to build up the Procurement Division to assume its additional responsibility.

Personnel files, Treasury Department, disclosed that the position, Director, Monetary Research, remained vacant after WHITE

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WFO 65-5810

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100-364447-5  
copy of letter  
to TREAS. from  
FEA on 7/22/44  
and was named  
Dir. of Monetary  
Research on 2/16/46  
EVR  
was promoted to the position of Assistant to the Secretary. On February 16, 1945, VIRGINIUS FRANK COE was appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division. His file at the Treasury Department showed that he transferred to this post on February 16, 1945, from the position of Assistant Director, Office of Economic Program, Foreign Economic Administration. In his application for the position as Director of Monetary Research which was filed with the Treasury Department on February 14, 1945, COE listed the following as references:

~~JACOB VINER~~, University of Chicago.

~~HARRY DEXTER WHITE~~, ~~LAUCHLIN CURRIE~~, FEA.

~~PAUL McNUTT~~, FSA.

~~MILO PERKINS~~, 723 15th Street, N.W., former Bureau of Economic Warfare executive and then in private business.

Inasmuch as it has been determined that COE was not employed in the Treasury Department in 1944, he is consequently eliminated from consideration as this subject.

Confidential Informant T-2, whose reliability is not known to this office, but who was employed in a position of trust in the Treasury Department during 1944 and 1945, advised that he had been assigned to the Procurement Division of the Department during the Spring of 1945. The informant said that at that time he became casually acquainted with SILVERMASTER in a professional manner. The informant was unable to recall the organizational structure of the Procurement Division, but did know that in 1945 Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, JOHN PEHLE, had prevailed upon A. U. FOX, who had formerly been the Director of the Foreign Funds Control Unit of the Treasury Department, to accept the post of Director of the Surplus Property Office, which post had been vacant until FOX was appointed. According to this informant, FOX returned to the Treasury Department during the Spring of 1945, and at that time SILVERMASTER came under the general supervision of FOX. This informant said that FOX, however, resigned his post late in 1945 or early in 1946 after the Office of Surplus Property was transferred to the Commerce Department. This informant said that FOX's resignation was prompted because he did not care to work with HENRY A. WALLACE then Secretary of Commerce because of personal differences.

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WFO 65-5810

This informant was also aware that SILVERMASTER was acquainted with V. FRANK COE who he said rejoined the Treasury Department early in 1945 as Director of the Monetary Research Division. This informant stated that during 1945 he learned from a source that he could not now recall that SILVERMASTER was trying to secure a position in the Monetary Research Division for himself. The informant advised, however, that it was well known in the Monetary Research Division that COE rarely accepted telephone calls from SILVERMASTER who frequently endeavored to telephonically communicate with COE. This informant also learned that COE as a matter of practice did not return SILVERMASTER's calls while at work. The informant was unable to furnish any additional information relating to this particular matter and was not aware of COE's reasons for declining to return SILVERMASTER's calls. T-2 pointed out that on the other hand SILVERMAN in 1945 frequently came to the Treasury Department in regard to his duties with the War Refugee Board, which was located in the Treasury Department. T-2 advised that SILVERMAN very frequently called upon COE and was always cordially received by COE. This informant was unable to identify anyone in the Treasury Department with whom SILVERMAN was in strained relations during 1945. T-2 did identify HAROLD GLASSER, LUDWIG ULLMAN and LAUCHLIN CURRIE as close friends of COE. This informant was also aware that SILVERMAN was also friendly with these individuals except GLASSER. The informant stated that he did not know what the relationship was between GLASSER and SILVERMAN.

With respect to the War Refugee Board, the February, 1945, edition of the Congressional Directory listed as its members EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., and HENRY L. STIMPSON; Executive Director, Brigadier General WILLIAM O'DWYER.

T-2 advised that one FLORENCE O. WAGNER, an attorney assigned to the Treasury Department, was actually the operating arm of the War Refugee Board. T-2 mentioned that in this capacity she frequently came in contact with SILVERMAN. At the present time this informant related that WAGNER is associated with COE at the International Bank. During 1944 and 1945, T-2 identified one HELEN DOGHERTY as WAGNER's secretary.

GILDA DeFRANK BURKE, 6903 Colesville Road, University Park, Maryland, advised that she had been employed as the

~~SECRET~~

secretary to SILVERMASTER at the Farm Security Agency in 1944 and until SILVERMASTER transferred to the Treasury Department in July, 1944. Mrs. BURKE advised that on September 11, 1944, she also transferred to SILVERMASTER's office in the Treasury Department at SILVERMASTER's request. Mrs. BURKE was also acquainted with SILVERMAN and was aware that he was friendly with SILVERMASTER in 1944. She advised, however, that she never learned that SILVERMAN was considering transferring from the Air Force to the Treasury Department. Mrs. BURKE was unable to identify any Treasury Department officials who were in strained relations with SILVERMAN. She did state that SILVERMASTER, while attached to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, was under the direct supervision of ALBERT W. FREY, Deputy Director in the Office of Surplus Property, and under the general direction of A. U. FOX. She was not aware if SILVERMAN was acquainted with either of these individuals nor could she identify the individual who preceded FOX as Director of the Office of Surplus Property.

It will be recalled that HENRIETTA S. KLOTZ was identified as the Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. Confidential Informant T-2, previously identified, advised that KLOTZ exerted considerable influence throughout the Treasury Department. This informant was not aware of the relationship between KLOTZ and SILVERMAN.

Personnel files at the Treasury Department disclosed that KLOTZ was appointed a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Treasury on December 16, 1933, and continued in that position until January 5, 1946, when she left to accept a position as the Administrative Assistant to HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. She had previously been employed in Washington, D. C., by the Farm Credit Administration. Her husband, HERMAN KLOTZ, was appointed to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department as a Procurement Planning Officer on October 16, 1939. On July 1, 1943, he was promoted to the position of Principal Procurement Officer and subsequently was given the title of Assistant Chief. He resigned his position on August 21, 1944, to enter business for himself.

Investigation by the FBI in Washington and New York during 1946 disclosed that SILVERMASTER and HENRIETTA KLOTZ were well acquainted.

- P E N D I N G -

WFO 65-5810

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report have been furnished to the Los Angeles and San Francisco offices in accordance with Bureau instructions.

INFORMANTS

Referral/Consult

T-1:

[REDACTED]

~~(X)~~

T-2:

[REDACTED]

who requested that her identity be protected, inasmuch as [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

[REDACTED]

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK:

Will report results of interview conducted with ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY as requested in Bureau letter dated June 25, 1951.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Will ascertain the administrative structure of the Surplus Property Division, Treasury Department, as it existed in 1944 from JOHN PEHLE. Will also ascertain if PEHLE was acquainted with SILVERMAN, and if so, if he was aware of the identity of any individuals who were in strained relations with SILVERMAN during 1944.

Will interview HELEN DOGHERTY in an effort to identify individuals with whom SILVERMAN was in strained relations.

Will identify and interview PAUL McDONALD who requested SILVERMASTER's transfer to the Treasury Department.

*Re-sub 8*

~~SECRET~~

WFO 65-5810

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Will ascertain relationship between JOSIAH DUBOIS, HENRIETTA KLOTZ, HERMAN KLOTZ and SILVERMAN as it existed in August, 1944.

REFERENCES: Washington Field letter to Bureau April 24, 1951.  
Report of Special Agent LESTER O. GALLAHER dated June 15, 1951, at New York.  
Bureau letter June 25, 1951.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 65-5810

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/27-30, 31; 8/1, 2, 6/51	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. DUANE FJD:JMW
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Page, Pazh (SOVME)			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Referral/Consult

--

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~DATE 3-21-2005~~

~~CLASSIFIED BY 60309/OLC/TAM/US/A6~~

~~DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 3-21-2030~~

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Kisseloff-80274

Date

2-6-88

## Classification of Mail:

- ☐ Unclassified  
☐ Confidential  
☐ Secret  
☒ ~~Top Secret\*~~  
☐ SCI\*

## Mail Category:

Letter X Airtel \_\_\_\_\_  
 LHM \_\_\_\_\_ Memo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Report \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 Teletype \_\_\_\_\_

FD-501 Number

88-1482

FD-502 Number

Subject

Page

Date of Mail

8/20/51

Description of Material

60: New York

(include identity of originating office or agency)

This serial has been removed and placed in:

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(Field Office - Room, Cabinet, or other location where material is stored)

This action taken based upon authority of:

☐ TS/SCICO, FBIHQ, 62-116065

☐ Field Office Manager

 65-60180- ✓  
 File and Serial number

(Signature and Title of Approving Official)

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DATE 3-21-2005

BY 60309/Auction/JP/AG

Date

DATE 3-21-2005

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Kisseloff-80275

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGE-OUT

265

Date

2/6/88

## Classification of Mail:

- ☐ Unclassified  
☐ Confidential  
☐ Secret  
☒ ~~Top Secret\*~~  
☐ SCI\*

## Mail Category:

Letter

LHM

Report

Teletype

Airtel

Memo

Other

FD-501 Number

FD-502 Number

Subject

Date of Mail

Description of Material

(include identity of originating office or agency)

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☐ TS/SCICO, FBIHQ, 62-116065

☐ Field Office Manager

65-60180-  
 File and Serial number

(Signature and Title of Approving Official)

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Date

DATE: 3-21-2005

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 80276

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Washington Field

September 10, 1951

Director, FBI

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa.,

Page

(SOVME)

ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 3-21-2005

CLASSIFIED BY 60301/UC/STH/PLA/

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 3-21-2005

Rebulet dated June 25, 1951, entitled "Soume; Espionage - R," setting forth the possibility that Virginus Frank Coe may be identical with Page.

Reference is also made to the report of Special Agent Francis J. Duane dated at Washington, D. C., August 24, 1951, entitled "Unknown Subject, wa., Page; Espionage - R," in which Coe was eliminated as a suspect for Page because of a review of the personnel files, Treasury Department, which reflected that Coe transferred from the Foreign Economics Administration to the Treasury Department as Director of Monetary Research on February 16, 1945, whereas Page is indicated to have been in the employ of the Treasury Department as of August, 1944.

In this connection, attention is invited to the report of SA Robert E. Leonard, Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949, entitled "Virginus Frank Coe, was; Security Matter - C," which sets forth that the files of the Civil Service Commission and the personnel records of the Treasury Department reflect that on July 22, 1944, Coe transferred from the Foreign Economics Administration to the Treasury Department as Special Assistant to the Executive Director, and that on February 16, 1946, he was named Director of the Monetary Research Division. You should immediately resolve this discrepancy as to the date of Coe's employment in the Treasury Department, as it is of vital importance in analyzing Coe as a suspect. It is believed that if Coe was employed by the Treasury Department in July, 1944, as indicated in the report of SA Leonard, he would at this time present the most logical candidate for Page.

Refrep indicates that investigative attention has been given to the identification of ranking personnel of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department in which

65-60180

cc: New York  
San Francisco  
Los Angeles

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COMM-FBI

SEP 10 1951

MAILED 19

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Kisseloff-8067

WFO  
Sel 6  
11  
Olson  
add  
legg  
Lavin  
Nichols  
Rosen  
Tacy  
Harbo  
Liment  
Gur  
Tele. Room  
Case  
Gandy



~~SECRET~~

Referral/Consult

Silvermaster was employed. It is believed that the

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80278

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Washington Field (65-5810)

October 5, 1951

Director, FBI

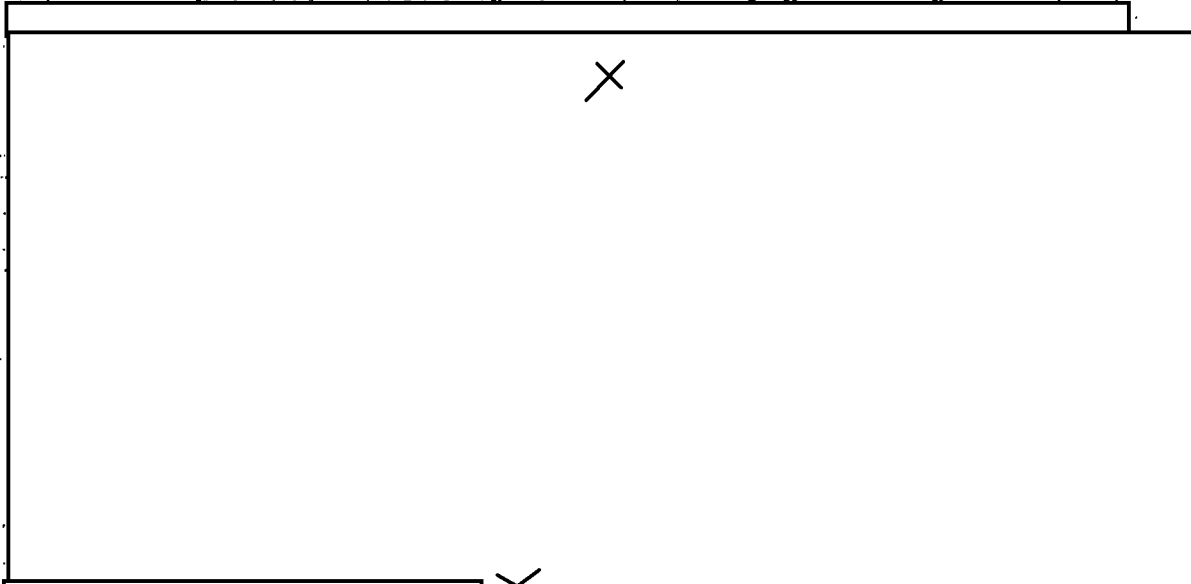
~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa,  
Page  
(Source)  
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet 9-14-51 submitting an analysis tending to show that Harold Glasser may be identical with Unsub Page and advising that your office will concentrate on Glasser as a suspect for this subject.

Referral/Consult

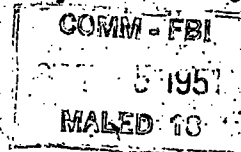
At the outset of this letter, you set forth the



Your analysis excludes Virginius Frank Coe as a suspect for Page, pointing out that he was appointed to the position of Director of the Monetary Research Division in February, 1945, and that "Coe was an official of the Foreign Economic Administration" at the time in question, i.e., 8-31-44. Bulet of 9-10-51, which, it is again noted, crossed in the mail with reflet, points out that, according to the report of SA Robert E. Leonard, Washington, D. C., dated 10-11-49 and entitled "Virginius Frank Coe, was; Security Matter - C," Coe

65-60180

cc: New York (65-15704)  
San Francisco  
Los Angeles



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EJVL:mpm

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80279

53 OCT 10 1951

DATE: 3-21-2005

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X33(1) - 3-21-2030

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Alden \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RECORDED - 8

~~SECRET~~

transferred from the FEA to the Treasury Department as Special Assistant to the Executive Director on July 22, 1944. The Bureau feels that if this information is accurate, Coe, as Special Assistant to the Executive Director of the Treasury Department, would much more closely fit the description of "virtual master" of Silvermaster's "establishment" - the Treasury Department - than would an assistant director of some division other than the Procurement Division in which Silvermaster was employed.

b7D

In view of the foregoing, the Bureau does not desire that you concentrate exclusively on Glasser as a suspect for Page. It is desired that you immediately ascertain whether Coe did become Special Assistant to the Executive Director of the Treasury Department on July 22, 1944, as requested in Bulet of 9-10-51.

~~(S)~~ Referral/Consult

It is requested that you continue to give this matter close attention and careful analysis.

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80280

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Cut*  
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : SAC, WFO  
SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; wa.  
PAGE (SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 65-60180)

DATE: September 11, 1951

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Alden	.....
Mr. Belmont	.....
Mr. Laughlin	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Tele. Room	.....

Rerep SA FRANCIS J. DUANE, dated August 24, 1951, at Washington, D. C. in this matter.

Referral/Consult

(1)

(2)

(3)

FJD:BJG  
65-5810

cc - New York (65-15701)  
San Francisco  
Los Angeles  
WFO 65-5935  
101-496  
65-5812

RECORDED - 102  
INDEXED - 102  
SEP 17 1951  
13

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EX - 67

Kisseloff-80281

WFO 65-5810

GLASSER was born November 14, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois. He was appointed an Economic Analyst in the Division of Research and Statistics at the Treasury Department on November 23, 1936 by ~~HARRY DEXTER WHITE~~ after having been recommended to WHITE by V. FRANK COE. GLASSER, WHITE, and COE have all been identified by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, the confessed Soviet espionage courier, as having been involved in an espionage conspiracy which was operating in the United States Government during the early 1940's.

On June 1, 1938, GLASSER transferred to the Division of Monetary Research as a Principal Economic Analyst. On May 1, 1944, he was designated an Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division under the immediate direction of WHITE. On August 22, 1946, GLASSER was appointed Director of this division succeeding V. FRANK COE, who had been appointed Director in February of 1945. On December 31, 1947, GLASSER resigned his position from the Treasury Department. Information available to this office indicates that GLASSER is currently residing at 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, New York and is employed as the Acting Director, Institute on Overseas Studies, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York City.

During his employment with the Treasury Department, GLASSER was either absent from the United States on Treasury Department business or on loan to another Government agency during the following periods:

July, 1940 to May, 1942, Advisor to the Minister of Finance at Ecuador.

February, 1943 to September, 1943 at North Africa as Treasury Department Advisor on North(American)Affairs.

February, 1944 to June 2, 1944, Treasury Department Representative assigned to the Mediterranean area.

November 30, 1942 to January 10, 1943, on loan to War Production Board at Washington, D. C.

Referral/Consult

Kisseloff-80282

WFO 65-5810

PAGE has been identified as the virtual master of SILVERMASTER's establishment. At this time, SILVERMASTER was employed in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. Although GLASSER had no official connection with this particular division, a liberal interpretation of this phraseology would qualify GLASSER as PAGE in this respect as he was then the First Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division under WHITE. At this time, WHITE was the Director of the Monetary Research Division and was also an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. WHITE had general supervision of all matters, with which the Treasury Department has to deal, having a bearing on foreign relations and was also in charge of the supervision of matters relating to the management and operation of the Treasury Department's Stabilization Fund. In view of the other responsibilities assigned to WHITE at this time, it is apparent that GLASSER could have been regarded as being the virtual head of the Monetary Research Division.

It was mentioned that PAGE would be against accepting SILVERMAN because PAGE and SILVERMAN were not on friendly terms. With respect to the degree of the strain in their relations, it will be noted that on October 14, 1944 information received indicates that PAGE and SILVERMAN had been in contact with each other and were at least on speaking terms. Consequently, it would appear that the friction between PAGE and SILVERMAN was not intense and was of a temporary nature.

Referral/Consult

WFO 65-5810

The suggestion of SILVERMASTER to have PIK influence PAGE "indicates" that SILVERMASTER either was not well acquainted with PAGE or could not influence or control PAGE in this regard. This information also indicates that HARRY WHITE, then a ranking Treasury Department official, was in a position similar to SILVERMASTER with respect to PAGE. It does not appear consistent for SILVERMASTER to utilize a person such as PIK to influence PAGE in view of PAGE's position in the Treasury Department unless, of course, special reasons existed which would preclude a contact of PAGE by SILVERMASTER or WHITE. This data would also indicate that PAGE was not in the SILVERMASTER espionage group, as identified by BENTLEY, but instead was serving the Soviets in another apparatus. (-)

BENTLEY had identified GLASSER as a member of the VICTOR PERLO espionage group. When interviewed by this office during April and May, 1947, GLASSER advised that his relationship with SILVERMASTER had not been cordial since 1939. He explained this by stating that he felt SILVERMASTER was the cause for WHITE's breaking off his friendship with GLASSER. He attributed his break in this friendship with WHITE with his failure to acquaint WHITE with the fact that he had been married on two occasions. GLASSER said that he made this disclosure in WHITE's presence while visiting at SILVERMASTER's home. After this incident, GLASSER said that WHITE "soured on him," and GLASSER believed that WHITE had even sent him to South America to be rid of him. After 1940, GLASSER said that his contacts with WHITE were purely professional; and he added that after that time, he had never invited SILVERMASTER to visit at his home.

The above appears to be a most reasonable explanation for SILVERMASTER's failure to intercede with PAGE (GLASSER?) or to arrange for WHITE to influence PAGE. To bolster the necessity of using influence to force GLASSER to act in a desired manner, it has been observed that when interviewed by this office, GLASSER stated that he had opposed the appointment of VICTOR PERLO to the Treasury Department in 1945. This action by GLASSER appears to be highly irregular in view of the information furnished by BENTLEY,

which alleges that GLASSER had been associated with PERLO in the same espionage apparatus in 1944. It would seem, in view of the relationship between GLASSER and PERLO as co-conspirators in the same espionage apparatus, that GLASSER would not place any obstacles in PERLO's way when PERLO made application for a position in the Treasury Department.

During the fall of 1945, a reliable informant advised that MARY JAN KEENEY, a known Communist and suspected espionage agent, requested ABRAHAM ROSENBERG, who has also been identified by BENTLEY as a Soviet agent, to inquire of GLASSER if KEENEY could secure a position in the Treasury Department. This informant advised that before ROSENBERG had an opportunity to make this inquiry, KEENEY herself asked GLASSER and was informed that his division in the Treasury Department was not hiring any additional personnel. This failure to assist KEENEY, despite their common belief in Communism and their mutual friendship for ROSENBERG, tended to show that GLASSER could not be depended upon to aid those who shared his political beliefs and also appeared to indicate the necessity of influencing or bringing pressure to bear on GLASSER to have him act in a desired manner.

It will be recalled that on August 31, 1944, concern was evinced over placing persons in SILVERMASTER's establishment. This material suggests that this concern was prompted by the number of Soviet agents in the Monetary Research Division. BENTLEY has identified WHITE, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, HAROLD GLASSER, and LUDWIG ULLMAN as Soviet agents, and all of these individuals were associated with this division during the pertinent period, with the exception of ULLMAN, who was on military leave. This data further suggests that PAGE, the virtual head of ROBERT's establishment, was actually in the Monetary Research Division. To place a fourth Soviet agent in the Monetary Research Division would, under no conditions, appear to be either expedient or advisable.

The purpose of the information made available to Moscow on August 31, 1944 is mystifying in that SILVERMASTER advised that SILVERMAN had proposed to resign his position and to secure employment in SILVERMASTER's agency. SILVERMAN had excellent contacts in Washington, D.C., especially LAUGHLIN CURRIE and V. FRANK COE and HARRY WHITE and could have secured local employment without aid from SILVERMASTER. This would seem to indicate that SILVERMASTER had proposed placing SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department without discussing his plan with SILVERMAN.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 65-5810

Concerning PIK, this individual may possibly be identical with V. FRANK COE. At this time (August 31, 1944) COE was an official in the Foreign Economic Administration. During February, 1945, COE succeeded WHITE as Director of the Monetary Research Division. This tentative identification of PIK is based on the following factors which show that GLASSER would be subject to influence from COE:

- (1) COE and GLASSER attended the University of Chicago together in 1925.
- (2) Both were employed at the Labor Bureau of the Midwest in Chicago.
- (3) COE was employed at the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. in 1933 and 1934. GLASSER was employed at this institute in 1932.
- (4) COE was instrumental in securing employment for GLASSER in the Treasury Department in 1936.
- (5) When COE resigned his position as Director of the Monetary Research Division in June, 1946, he recommended that GLASSER be appointed to succeed him.

Another potential suspect for PIK would be LAUCHLIN CURRIE. During December of 1943, CURRIE formally requested the Secretary of Treasury MORGENTHAU to release GLASSER for work in the FEA. GLASSER's Treasury Department file did not indicate what transpired after this request had been received, but his employment record does not indicate that GLASSER was released for this employment. At this time, both CURRIE and COE were employed at the FEA, and it is not yet known if COE had interceded with CURRIE in an effort to secure the services of GLASSER. Investigation of GLASSER has, however, failed to develop any information showing a close relationship between GLASSER and CURRIE.

~~X~~

~~SECRET~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: October 23, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: UNSUB, wa, Page  
(SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Rebulet October 5, 1951.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Personnel files, Treasury Department, disclose that VIRGINIUS FRANK COE was appointed Director, Monetary Research Division, Treasury Department, on February 16, 1945, transferring from the Foreign Economic Administration on that date. He succeeded HARRY DEXTER WHITE in this position at the Treasury Department.

Corrected pages of the report of SA R. E. LEONARD dated October 11, 1949, at Washington, D. C., in the matter entitled "VIRGINIUS FRANK COE, was, SECURITY MATTER - C," have been submitted to the Bureau and other offices which had received copies of this report.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/Tony/LP/AG  
ON 3-21-2005

DATE: 3-21-2005

FJD:OGW:BR CLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/Tony/LP/AG  
65-5810 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3(1) 3-21-2030

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OCT 24 1951

INDEXED - 32

EX - 15

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Kisseloff-80287

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa,  
(PAGE) Pazh,  
(SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: November 16, 1951

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Rerep of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE dated November 16,  
at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

CC: New York  
Los Angeles  
San Francisco

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Referral/Consult

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(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE 9/5-7, 11, 13, 17, 18, 27; 10/10, 16, 17, 22/ 51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. DUANE FJD:HG
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa Page, Pazh, (SOVME)			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R Referral/Consult (18)

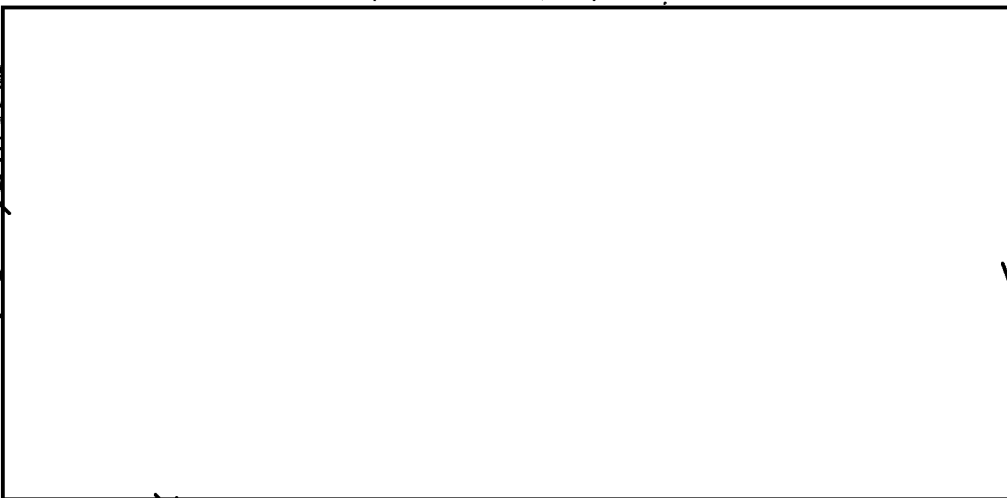
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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HAROLD GLASSER who has been identified by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY as a Soviet Espionage Agent, was, during the summer of 1944, serving as Assistant Director, Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department. He is considered a suspect for PAGE inasmuch as available information indicates that he was not under the influence and control of SILVERMASTER or Soviet Agent, HARRY DEXTER WHITE. SILVERMASTER, although placed in the Treasury Department himself through WHITE, was unable to use WHITE or himself in placing SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department. Information obtained from GLASSER in 1947 indicates that he has not been on extremely friendly terms with WHITE or SILVERMASTER since the late 1930's. Concern over placing SILVERMAN in a section of the Treasury Department tends to indicate that this section was the Monetary Research Division which included Soviet

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Kisseloff-80289

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Agents WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, WHITE and GLASSER and had formerly included WILLIAM L. ULLMAN and V. FRANK COE all of whom have been identified as Soviet Agents by BENTLEY.

- P -

DETAILS:

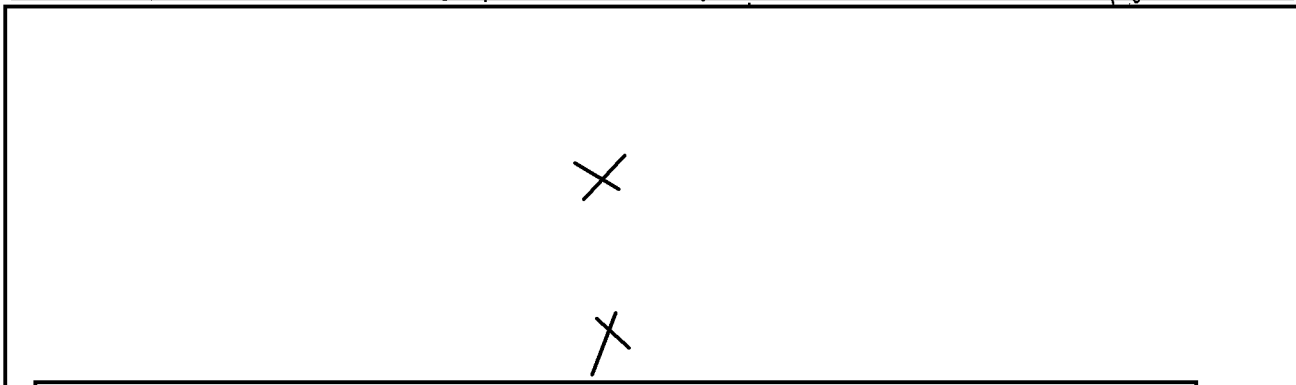
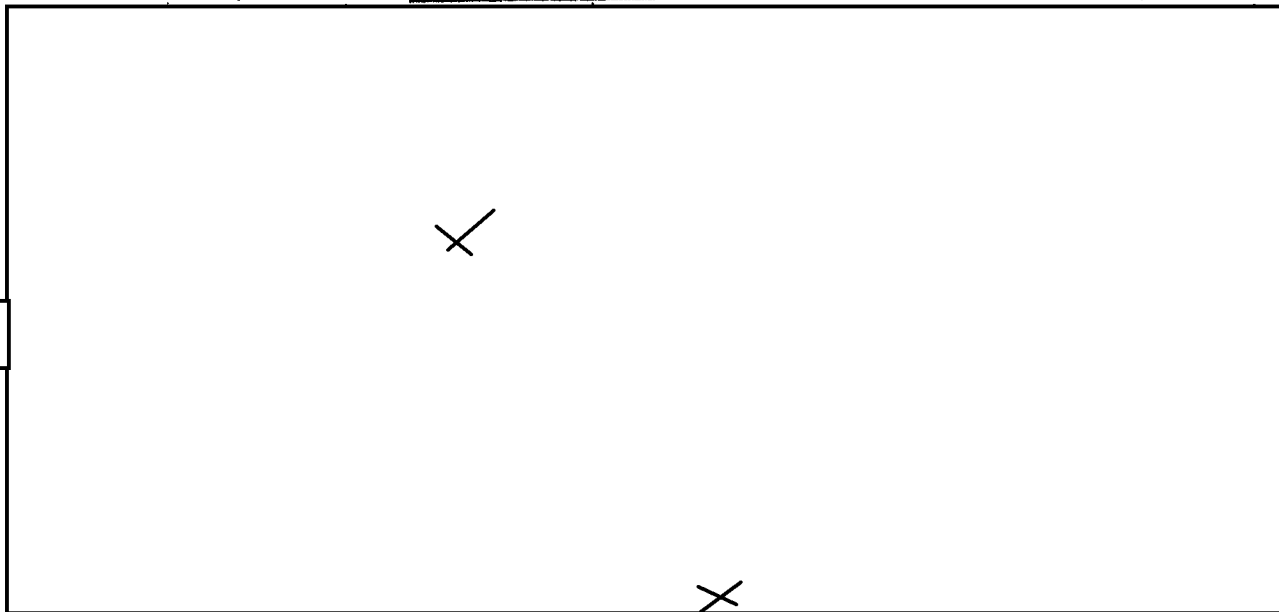
AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION



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ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION RESPECTING PAGE

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, a confessed Soviet Espionage agent who operated in Washington, D. C. and New York City during the early 1940's, has identified NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER as a group leader of a Soviet Inspired Espionage Group which operated in Washington, D. C. throughout 1944. Personnel files, United States Department of Agriculture, disclosed that on April 12, 1944, SILVERMASTER was employed as Director of the Labor Division in the Farm Security Administration (FSA) of this Department. On April 12, 1944, ROBERT B. GILMAN, Assistant Chief, Division of Classifications, Department of Agriculture, directed a letter to VIRGIL L. COUCH, Chief Personnel Officer, Farm Security Administration, Cincinnati, Ohio, pointing out that on or about December 10, 1943, it had been agreed to abolish the position held by SILVERMASTER as his duties were transferred to the Office of Labor in the Department of Agriculture. GILMAN requested advice as to whether SILVERMASTER's position had been abolished noting that the Civil Service Commission had recently made inquiry to ascertain the status of this position. In response to this inquiry, COUCH informed GILMAN by letter dated April 19, 1944, that SILVERMASTER, along with two other professional employees, were preparing the comprehensive report of the completed activities and programs of the FSA in connection with the problems of Farm Labor. It was stated that these reports would be compiled within two months and thereafter the position held by SILVERMASTER would be vacated and abolished.

At this time (April, 1944), SILVERMASTER was employed at Washington, D. C. under the supervision of R. W. HUDGENS, Associate Administrator; and FRANK HANCOCK, Administrator, FSA.

SILVERMASTER's file revealed that on June 23, 1944, FSA Administrator HANCOCK, directed a letter to H. D. WHITE, Assistant to the Secretary, Treasury Department, and referred to WHITE's letter of June 16, 1944, which requested the detail of SILVERMASTER to the United Nations Monetary and Finance Conference as one of the Technical Secretaries to the United States Delegation. This file did not contain WHITE's letter but in HANCOCK's letter it was mentioned that he, HANCOCK, was agreeable to this assignment of SILVERMASTER. HANCOCK also stated that he understood that this assignment would begin July 1, 1944, and would last for two or three weeks and further that SILVERMASTER's transportation and other expenses would be paid from the conference funds. His file also indicated that this conference was held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

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SILVERMASTER's file also contained a letter dated August 5, 1944, from HANCOCK to PAUL McDONALD, Acting Administrative Assistant, to the Secretary, Treasury Department, which referred to McDONALD'S letter of July 21, 1944. In the letter of July 21, 1944, reference was made to a prior telephone conversation with the Honorable CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture in which the transfer of SILVERMASTER to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department had been requested and granted. HANCOCK, in his letter of August 5, 1944, stated that this transfer of SILVERMASTER to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department was agreeable with the FSA and that SILVERMASTER would be placed on a reimbursable detail with the Treasury Department beginning June 17, 1944, and would continue until the transfer was effected.

On October 17, 1944, ERNEST L. OLRICH, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, Treasury Department, advised WICKARD that SILVERMASTER'S services were still needed by the Treasury Department for the purpose of assisting in the work of the surplus property program and he asked that SILVERMASTER'S detail to the Department be extended for another sixty days. In reply to this request, HANCOCK agreed and noted that SILVERMASTER'S detail was extended from October 17, 1944, until January 16, 1945.

SILVERMASTER'S file disclosed that on December 29, 1944, he was formally transferred to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. His file contained a notation that this transfer which had actually been made on July 17, 1944, had been "held up" in the Civil Service Commission.

Personnel files of the Treasury Department disclosed that an investigation of SILVERMASTER was conducted by that Department in February of 1945 in conjunction with his employment as an Economist in the Procurement Division. This investigation developed no data reflecting unfavorably upon his character and reputation. This investigation, however, was not concerned with his loyalty and it was pointed out that this particular qualification had been determined through an investigation by the Civil Service Commission and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In an interview with SILVERMASTER made by the Treasury Department, he reported that he had been employed by the FSA until June 30, 1944, when he was detailed to a meeting of the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. SILVERMASTER advised that because of an asthma attack which occurred while at Bretton Woods, he returned to the FSA on July 10, 1944. This file indicated that on July 17, 1944, he was detailed to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and remained there continuously after July 17, 1944.

Personnel files, General Services Administration, disclosed that on May 4, 1944, SILVERMASTER executed an application for a position

with the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. SILVERMASTER identified R. W. HUDGENS, who he also listed as a reference, as his immediate superior during the period from June, 1940, until May, 1944, while he was employed by the FSA, United States Department of Agriculture. SILVERMASTER continued to be employed in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department which later became known as the War Assets Administration until November 30, 1946, when he voluntarily resigned because he was unwilling to accept a demotion.

Records of the Compliance Division, GSA, which contained data concerning War Assets Administration employees contained no material pertinent to this particular investigation.

Referral/Consult

The foregoing data indicates that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER severed his association with the FSA on July 17, 1944, and thereafter was employed at the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. and assigned to the Procurement Division. [REDACTED]

X

With respect to the data indicating that SILVERMAN proposed to resign his position in the Materiel Section of the United States Army Air Force because of the possibility that he would be transferred away from Washington, D. C. SILVERMAN scouted the possibility of securing employment in the Treasury Department through SILVERMASTER. In accomplishing this objective SILVERMASTER hoped to be able to influence PAGE through the intercession of MGB agent PIK who is thus far unidentified. -)

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has identified SILVERMAN as being involved in a Soviet Espionage parallel operating in Washington, D. C. at this time, and in addition she has also identified him as being a close associate of LAUGHLIN CURRIE whom she likewise identified as a Soviet Espionage agent and the former Administrative Assistant to former President ROOSEVELT.

It has previously been shown that SILVERMASTER secured his position in the Treasury Department through HARRY DEXTER WHITE who, according to the Congressional Directory of January, 1944, was employed as Assistant to the Secretary of Treasury and Director of the Monetary Research Division. WHITE has also been identified by BENTLEY as a Soviet Espionage Agent and in addition information made available by [REDACTED]

Referral/Consult



SUSPECTS FOR PAGE

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

Treasury Department, Personnel files revealed that TAYLOR, while employed as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division, was detailed to London, England, in April, 1944, and arrived there on May 9, 1944. He remained there as the Treasury Department Representative to the Combined Civilian Affairs Committee until August 18, 1944.

Inasmuch as TAYLOR was in England on June 24, 1944, when MAY in New York City reported on information that had been received from PAGE, it is felt that this would eliminate him from consideration of this subject.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

During the summer of 1944, WHITE was serving as the Director of the Monetary Research Division and also as an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Department. [REDACTED]

Referral/Consult

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN

During the pertinent period (the summer of 1944) ULLMAN was on leave from the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department and was assigned as an Officer to the Materiel Section, United States Army Air Force along with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. Information made available by [REDACTED]

V. FRANK COE

Personnel files, United States Treasury Department, revealed that during the summer of 1944 COE was employed at the Foreign Economic Administration. From January, 1942, and until February 16, 1945, COE was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare and its successor agency The Foreign Economic Administration. On February 16, 1945, COE was appointed Director of the Monetary Research Administration succeeding HARRY DEXTER WHITE. COE had previously been employed as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Administration from December, 1940, until December, 1942.

However, as COE was not employed by the Treasury Department during the pertinent period, he is eliminated from further consideration in this case.

HAROLD GLASSER

GLASSER was born November 14, 1905, at Chicago, Illinois. He was appointed an Economic Analyst in the Division of Research and Statistics at the Treasury Department on November 3, 1936, by HARRY DEXTER WHITE. GLASSER was the subject of an investigation made by this office during 1946 and 1947 and was interviewed by representatives of this office on April 30 and May 3, 1947. During these interviews GLASSER made a statement but he subsequently declined to sign this statement. He advised that he first met HARRY DEXTER WHITE in November, 1936, when he was seeking employment at the Treasury Department. He advised that he later found out that his name had been recommended to WHITE by V. FRANK COE whom he identified as a former classmate of his at the University of Chicago.

On June 1, 1938, GLASSER transferred to the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department as a principal Economic Analyst. On May 1, 1944, he was designated an Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division under the direction of WHITE. On August 22, 1946, GLASSER was appointed Director of this Division succeeding V. FRANK COE who had been appointed Director on February 16, 1945, succeeding HARRY DEXTER WHITE. GLASSER continued as Director of this Division until December 31, 1947, when he resigned his position.

Information available to this office indicates that GLASSER is currently residing at 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, New York, and is employed as the Acting Director, Institute of Overseas Study, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York City.

POTENTIALITIES OF GLASSER AS PAGE

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has advised that during the spring of 1944 GLASSER was a member of the VICTOR PERLO group which consisted of a number of individuals employed in various Government agencies, Washington, D. C., and who were furnishing information obtained by virtue of their employment to her for transmittal to the Soviet Union. BENTLEY has advised that GLASSER was absent from the United States during the spring of 1944 and upon his return to the United States she has advised that she learned from VICTOR PERLO that GLASSER had requested permission to return as a member of the PERLO group. According to BENTLEY, GLASSER and one or two other Soviet agents had previously been taken over by an American in a

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Government agency in Washington, D. C. and turned over to a Russian contact. BENTLEY has advised that the identity of the American was not known to PERLO but he had indicated that CHARLES KRAMER could provide this information. BENTLEY had advised that she subsequently determined from KRAMER that the person who had previously taken GLASSER away from the PERLO group was a person named HISS in the United States State Department. BENTLEY has also advised that GLASSER was a member of the Communist Party.

Personnel files, Treasury Department, disclosed that GLASSER was absent from the United States on Treasury Department business or was on loan to another Government agency during the following periods:

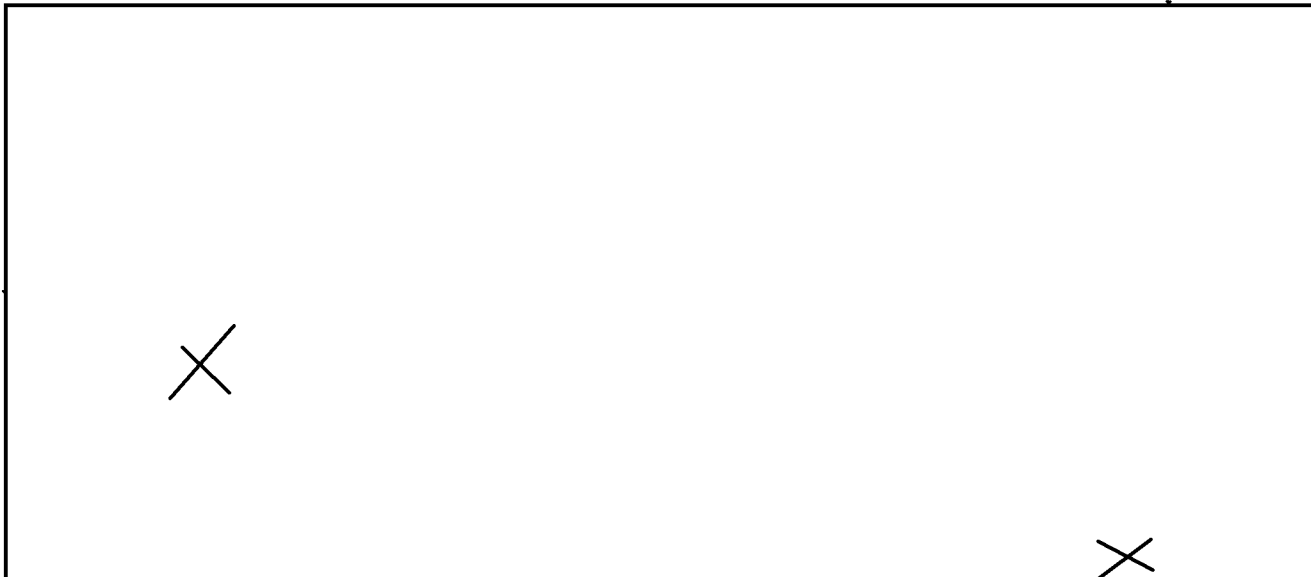
July, 1940, to May, 1942, Advisor to the Minister of Finance at Ecuador, South America;

November 30, 1942, to January 10, 1943, on loan to the War Production Board at Washington, D. C.;

February, 1943, to September, 1943, at North Africa, Treasury Department, Advisor on North African Affairs;

February 28, 1944, to June 2, 1944, Treasury Department Representative, Mediterranean area, including Algiers, North Africa, and Naples, Italy.

Referral/Consult



With respect to the information attributed to PAGE on June 24, 1944, GLASSER, in his position as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division, had access to information concerning Foreign Governments. His division is charged with the responsibility of acquiring information related to the fiscal policies of foreign countries, exchange and trade restrictions abroad, Finance and Monetary problems relating to invasions and the occupation of enemy held territory by the American Armed

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Forces and similar problems. In addition his division was responsible for the Economic and Finance work in connection with the negotiation of exchange stabilization agreements made by the United States with Foreign Governments and Central Banks for the purpose of promoting International Exchange stability.

In addition to acquiring information of an international character in the routine performance of his work, it should also be noted that GLASSER had returned to the United States on June 2, 1944, after having been assigned to Naples, Italy; and Algiers, North Africa. At this time the French Government of General CHARLES DeGAULLE was headquartered in Algiers. Because of his assignment in Algiers immediately prior to June 24, 1944, it is entirely possible that GLASSER could have acquired information relating to the reorganization of DeGAULLE's Government as recommended by President ROOSEVELT.

Referral/Consult



At this particular time, SILVERMASTER was employed in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. GLASSER was assigned to the Monetary Research Division and consequently had no official connection with this particular division. GLASSER, according to the January, 1944, Congressional Directory was listed as the First Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division. The other Assistant Directors were listed as WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN, and NORMAN T. NESS. All of these individuals served under the direction of HARRY WHITE who, in addition to the duties as Director of this division, was also Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Treasury Department files disclosed that WHITE had general supervision over all materials with which the Treasury Department has to deal having a bearing on foreign relations and in addition was in charge of the supervision of the materials relating to the management and operation of the Treasury Department, Stabilization Fund.

In view of the other responsibilities assigned to WHITE at this particular time, it is apparent that GLASSER could have been considered as head of the Monetary Research Division.

In identifying PAGE as the virtual head of SILVERMASTER's establishment, a (liberal) interpretation of this phraseology would mean that PAGE was virtual head of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department.

TREAS.  
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ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, who was at this time active as a Soviet Espionage Courier Agent and was aware of the Espionage activities of

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SILVERMASTER HIMSELF

SILVERMASTER and his entire group has never furnished any information indicating that the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department had been infiltrated with Soviet agents. The only organization or division within the Treasury Department which BENTLEY knew to have been (overrun) with Soviet Espionage Agents was the Monetary Research Division. Due to the awareness of BENTLEY of the activities of SILVERMASTER, SILVERMAN, WHITE, and GLASSER, at this time, and in view of the data furnished by BENTLEY, it does not seem consistent that PAGE, a high ranking official who was operating as a Soviet Agent and who was known to SILVERMASTER, WHITE, and SILVERMAN could have been so engaged without having been known to BENTLEY.

PROCUREMENT  
USAF

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Referral/Consult

Investigation of GLASSER and SILVERMAN by the FBI in 1946 and 1947 developed no information indicating that GLASSER and SILVERMAN were close friends. On January 20, 1946, Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that GLASSER had recommended SILVERMAN for a position as head of an Italian Technical Division then in the United States. According to this informant, SILVERMAN was then employed by a French mission in the United States and did not desire to change employment.

X

The foregoing data shows that the strained relations between SILVERMAN and PAGE was evidently not of a permanent character and was such that it would not prohibit meetings between SILVERMAN and PAGE. In addition, the foregoing indicates that PAGE was or had been fairly well acquainted with SILVERMASTER.

As one of the explanations for SILVERMASTER utilizing PIK and not himself or WHITE to influence PAGE, although all were employed in the Treasury Department, GLASSER in his unsigned statement to this office reported the following data which concerns his relations with both SILVERMASTER and WHITE:

"I first met HARRY DEXTER WHITE in November, 1936, when I was asked to come to the Treasury Department to be interviewed concerning a position that was open at that time. I later found out that my name

had been recommended to WHITE by ~~FRANK COE~~, a former classmate of mine at the University of Chicago. At the time I was hired on November 23, 1936, the Treasury Department - and particularly HARRY WHITE's section - was engaged in assisting President ROOSEVELT in the inauguration of various economic plans in furtherance of the NEW DEAL. HARRY WHITE and I worked together on nights and weekends at the Treasury Department and at WHITE's residence. We put in considerable overtime working on these plans requested by the President. I was therefore extremely close to HARRY WHITE until sometime around the first part of 1940, at which time for some reason unknown to me, WHITE's friendship for me soured and he actually sent me to South America to be rid of me. I asked WHITE on one or two occasions around 1940 the reason for the breaking up of our friendship but he refused to discuss it with me. I do not know the real reason for the breaking off of our friendship as I have always thought a great deal of Mr. WHITE. However, I do recall that about 1938 I met Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMAN at HARRY WHITE's residence, and as a result of this meeting my wife and I were invited to the SILVERMASTER residence sometime shortly thereafter. During the dinner I recalled that I mentioned having been previously married. I have considered the possibility that my failure to acquaint the WHITES with this information concerning my previous marriage may have been the reason WHITE broke off our friendship.

*Sounds one-sided  
+ that alone  
would react  
to influence by  
WHITE:*

"In regard to HARRY WHITE's background I recall that he mentioned on several occasions that he was formerly a salesman. Years ago he was extremely interested in an orphanage in Boston, Massachusetts, where he spent a great deal of his time assisting the children there. He met his wife ANN TERRY, a social worker, at this orphanage and they subsequently moved to New York City from Boston, where they were both engaged in managing an orphanage. I do not recall the reason, but this project came to an abrupt end, and from there the WHITES went to Stanford University, where he began his college education. I recall that WHITE has a life-long friend, ~~SAMUEL MILLER~~, formerly with the Treasury Department and now in Chicago, Illinois, who was reared in the orphanage in New York which Mr. and Mrs. WHITE managed. I also remember that HARRY WHITE added 'Dexter' to his name sometime when he was living in Boston and that he took this name from the street where he and his wife formerly lived. Since 1940 I have had very little contact with HARRY WHITE, and this has been entirely a business relationship.

"In regard to my relationship with Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMAN, I recall meeting them at WHITE's home in 1938 and I probably saw them again at the WHITES prior to 1940, and as mentioned above, my wife and I were guests at the SILVERMASTER home,

where LUDWIG ULLMANN was also in attendance, sometime around 1938 or 1939. Inasmuch as it was my belief that SILVERMASTER was the cause of my breaking off with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, I never returned the favor by inviting the SILVERMASTERS to my home. I last saw the SILVERMASTERS during the fall of last year at a party at the home of WILLIAM TAYLOR. I have seen LUDWIG ULLMANN on numerous occasions in a business manner at the Treasury Department and at Treasury Department parties inasmuch as he was employed there up until a few months ago."

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SPRING →

In addition to the foregoing which illustrates the relationship of GLASSER with WHITE and SILVERMASTER, BENTLEY has advised that during the summer of 1944 GLASSER was actually in the VICTOR PERLO Espionage group. In view of this, it appears that SILVERMASTER would not have been able to exercise direct influence over GLASSER, although GLASSER was a Communist and a Soviet Espionage agent. But because SILVERMASTER had no control over the members of another Espionage parallel which operated independently of his own group, he would be unable to exercise any control over GLASSER. It is pointed out that GLASSER required close supervision or control as he tended to act in certain situations as a free and independent agent. As has been previously pointed out, GLASSER was in 1944 assigned to the VICTOR PERLO Espionage group. In his unsigned statement made to this office, GLASSER advised as follows with respect to PERLO:

"I first met VICTOR PERLO in Washington, D. C., around 1937 and 1938, probably at a friend's home, whom I do not recall. PERLO was interested in the domestic affairs of the business world and I consider him an excellent statistician. However, at the time PERLO attempted to secure employment in the Monetary Division of the Treasury Department about a year and a half ago, I opposed his appointment inasmuch as this division is concerned with international affairs only, and I felt that PERLO's appointment would be at cross purposes with the aims of this division. In spite of my protest, however, PERLO was employed. I heard from my superiors at the Treasury Department that PERLO was subsequently investigated by the FBI in connection with the securing of this job at the Treasury Department."

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that on October 6, 1945, MARY JANE KEENEY inquired of subject GLASSER concerning the possibility of securing employment in the Treasury Department. GLASSER, at this time, informed KEENEY that his division was not employing additional personnel.

Confidential Informant T-4, also a reliable informant, advised that MARY JANE KEENEY and her husband, PHILIP OLIN KEENEY were active in a Communist Party Underground Group in Washington, D. C. in the late 1930's and early 1940's and were close associates of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers.

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Mrs. GINA GRISANTI PRICE, Administrative Assistant to GEORGE W. WILLIS, Director, Office International Finance, Treasury Department, which was formerly known as the Monetary Research Division, advised that she had been employed as the Secretary to GLASSER from December, 1943, until he resigned in December, 1947. During the period from 1943 and until 1946, PRICE advised that one MARY HERRON was also employed as a Secretary in GLASSER's Office. She said that HERRON has since resigned to accept a position with FRANK A. SOUTHARD at the International Monetary Fund. She identified SOUTHARD as a former Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division.

PRICE advised that she was not acquainted with GLASSER socially but stated that through her professional association with GLASSER, she found him to be a kind, intelligent, even tempered person, easy to get along with, and one who enjoyed the respect of his associates. She stated that as far as she could recall GLASSER enjoyed a satisfactory relationship with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, NORMAN T. NESS, and EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN.

PRICE stated that she knew of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, but was not aware of any close association that existed between SILVERMAN and GLASSER. She was likewise unable to recall any situation that had arisen between GLASSER and SILVERMAN which caused ill feelings between them. She pointed out, however, that SILVERMAN was never a close associate or contact of GLASSER during the period she served as a Secretary.

PRICE advised that she also knew of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and said that a relationship similar to that which existed between SILVERMAN and GLASSER also existed between SILVERMASTER and GLASSER. She was unable to recall SILVERMASTER being in close and continuous contact with GLASSER. She advised that as a matter of practice she listened in on all incoming telephone calls received by GLASSER and stated that she had no recollection of SILVERMASTER frequently communicating with GLASSER. Mrs. PRICE advised that she knew that LAUGHLIN CURRIE and GLASSER were well acquainted professionally. She recalled that CURRIE frequently visited GLASSER at his office. She was unable to furnish the basis for their friendship and did not know whether or not GLASSER maintained a social relationship with CURRIE. She had no recollection of CURRIE asking favors of GLASSER and pointed out at this time that GLASSER had a mind of his own. She stated that she did not believe that CURRIE could influence GLASSER to follow a particular course of action unless GLASSER was in complete agreement with the object of influence. *Conf White?*

Concerning VICTOR PERLO, Mrs. PRICE advised that he had been employed under GLASSER's supervision in 1945 and 1946. She was not aware of any objection that GLASSER had made over the appointment of PERLO and stated that the relationship between PERLO and GLASSER was confined to a professional association as far as she knew.



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WFO - 65-5810

Concerning V. FRANK COE, she was not aware of any particular close relationship that existed between COE and GLASSER and disclaimed any knowledge or particulars in the background of GLASSER and COE which made them extremely friendly. Mrs. PRICE said that she felt that COE could influence GLASSER only if GLASSER was of the same opinion and only if GLASSER shared the object of the "influence".

She added that she did not believe that COE could influence GLASSER to a particular course of action unless GLASSER believed such a proposal was right in his own mind.

PRICE advised that she had no reason to believe that GLASSER was sympathetic toward the Soviet Union or to Communism and added that there was never anything in his attitude or manner to indicate a liking for the Soviet Union or its causes. She recalled that on one event when GLASSER visited the Soviet Union his reaction was "It's good to be back in the United States."

MGB AGENT PIK

Along with individuals who have been identified by BENTLEY as furnishing information to the Soviet Espionage apparatus which operated in Washington, D. C. during 1944 and who would be capable of influencing GLASSER is V. FRANK COE. In this respect, COE could qualify for PIK who in August, 1944, was being considered for use by SILVERMASTER in influencing PAGE to secure employment for SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department.

It will be recalled that GLASSER, in his unsigned statement, advised that he first met FRANK COE in 1925 at the University of Chicago. From the statements made by GLASSER on this occasion, it is apparent that a close relationship existed with COE since 1925. GLASSER has advised that he and COE were employed together at the Labor Bureau of the Midwest in Chicago. Both subsequently secured employment at the Bookings Institute in Washington, D. C. and COE was instrumental in securing employment for GLASSER in the Treasury Department in 1936. The Treasury Department files also indicated that after COE resigned his position as Director of the Monetary Research Administration on August 22, 1946, he recommended that GLASSER succeed him.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished the Los Angeles and San Francisco offices in accordance with the Bureau.

INFORMANTS

T-1



Referral/Consult

T-2

C-432.

T-3

Anonymous.

T-4



b7D

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK



Will interview ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY and ascertain from her if she was aware of any strain in the relationship between SILVERMAN and GLASSER during the summer of 1944.

Will also ascertain if GLASSER, to her knowledge, was subject to the influence of SILVERMASTER or WHITE.

Will also ascertain if BENTLEY remembers GLASSER as being the type of individual who required direction and control in order to have him follow a particular course of action.

Will also determine if she can identify any other individual in the Treasury Department who could qualify as this subject.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Others interviewed  
re this  
Ser 11 + 12*

Will interview WILLIAM T. NESS, former Assistant Director, Monetary Research Division, for information concerning the

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WFO - 65-5810

relationships of GLASSER with WHITE and SILVERMASTER and further to determine the relationship between GLASSER and SILVERMAN as it existed in 1944.

C-11

Will also ascertain the status of each Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division as related to the Director of the Division in 1944.

C-11P9

Will locate Treasury Department files and ascertain if GLASSER objected to the appointment of PERLO to the Monetary Research Division.

C-11

Will interview RHODA DRURY ARNOLD, 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue, for information relating to the degree of influence that COE was capable of exercising over GLASSER.

C-11P7

At the International Monetary Funds will interview MARY HERRON for information concerning the relationship of GLASSER and SILVERMAN.

C-11P8

Will interview PAUL McDONALD, Treasury Department, and determine if he was aware of the efforts of SILVERMASTER to secure employment for SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department.

C-11

Will review the administrative establishment of the Treasury Department in an effort to ascertain if any other individual could qualify as this subject.

REFERENCES:

Report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE dated August 24, 1951, at Washington, D. C.  
Report of Special Agent LESTER O. GALLAHER dated June 15, 1951, at New York, New York.

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Kisseloff-80304

(1-10-49)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE 9/5-7,11,13,17,18, 27;10/10,16,17,22/ 51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. DUANE FJD:HG
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa Page, Pazh, (SOVME)			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

Referral/Consult

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[Redacted]

~~REDACTED~~ HAROLD GLASSER who has been identified by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY as a Soviet Espionage Agent, was, during the summer of 1944, serving as Assistant Director, Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department. He is considered a suspect for PAGE inasmuch as available information indicates that he was not under the influence and control of SILVERMASTER or Soviet Agent, HARRY DEXTER WHITE. SILVERMASTER, although placed in the Treasury Department himself through WHITE, was unable to use WHITE or himself in placing SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department. Information obtained from GLASSER in 1947 indicates that he has not been on extremely friendly terms with WHITE or SILVERMASTER since the late 1930's. Concern over placing SILVERMAN in a section of the Treasury Department tends to indicate that this section was the Monetary Research Division which included Soviet

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Agents WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, WHITE and GLASSER  
and had formerly included WILLIAM L. ULLMAN and  
V. FRANK COE all of whom have been identified as  
Soviet Agents by BENTLEY.

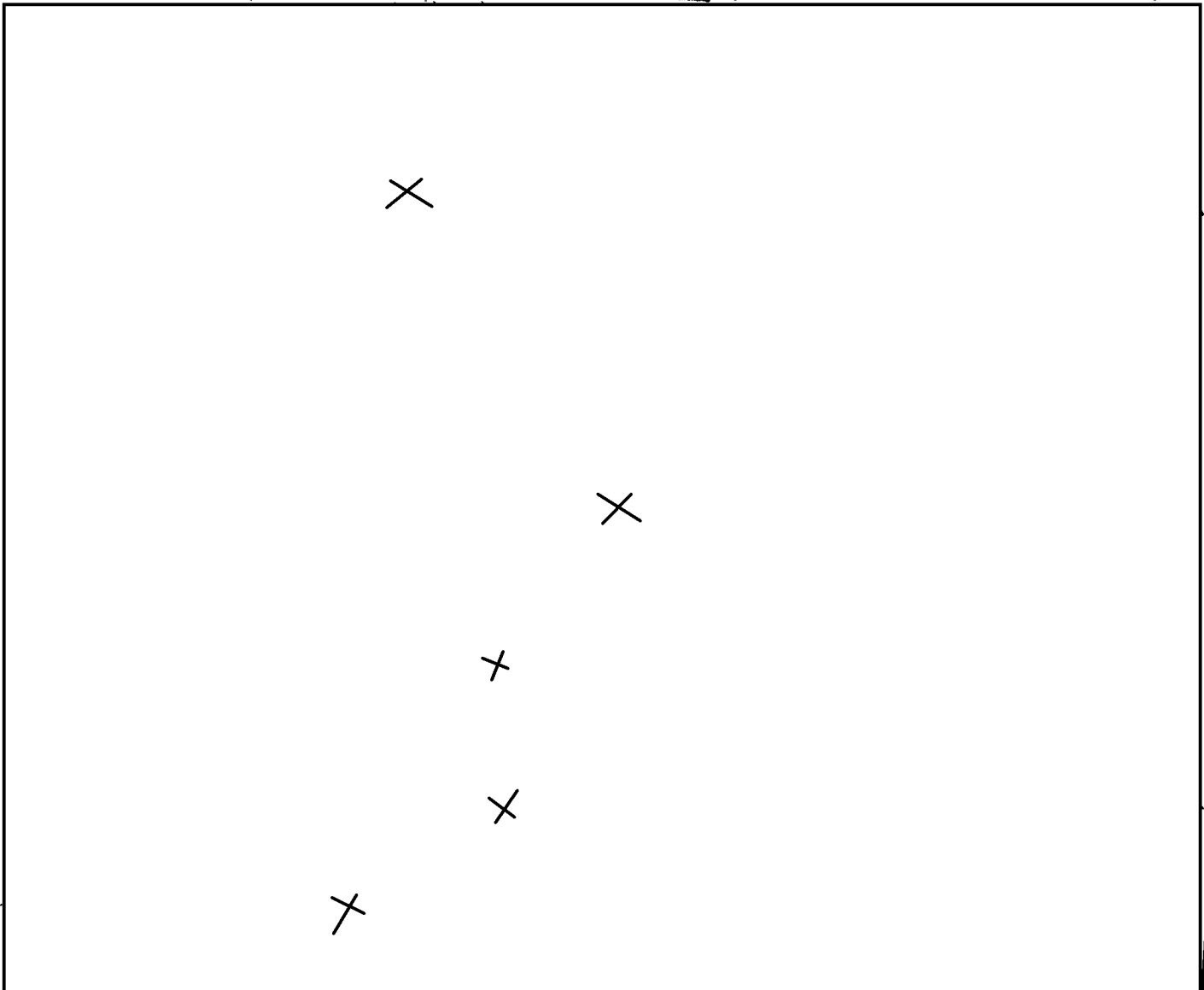
- P -

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Referral/Consult

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION



- 2 -

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ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION RESPECTING PAGE

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, a confessed Soviet Espionage agent who operated in Washington, D. C. and New York City during the early 1940's, has identified NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER as a group leader of a Soviet Inspired Espionage Group which operated in Washington, D. C. throughout 1944. Personnel files, United States Department of Agriculture, disclosed that on April 12, 1944, SILVERMASTER was employed as Director of the Labor Division in the Farm Security Administration (FSA) of this Department. On April 12, 1944, ROBERT B. GILMAN, Assistant Chief, Division of Classifications, Department of Agriculture, directed a letter to VIRGIL L. COUCH, Chief Personnel Officer, Farm Security Administration, Cincinnati, Ohio, pointing out that on or about December 10, 1943, it had been agreed to abolish the position held by SILVERMASTER as his duties were transferred to the Office of Labor in the Department of Agriculture. GILMAN requested advice as to whether SILVERMASTER's position had been abolished noting that the Civil Service Commission had recently made inquiry to ascertain the status of this position. In response to this inquiry, COUCH informed GILMAN by letter dated April 19, 1944, that SILVERMASTER, along with two other professional employees, were preparing the comprehensive report of the completed activities and programs of the FSA in connection with the problems of Farm Labor. It was stated that these reports would be compiled within two months and thereafter the position held by SILVERMASTER would be vacated and abolished.

At this time (April, 1944), SILVERMASTER was employed at Washington, D. C. under the supervision of R. W. HUDGENS, Associate Administrator; and FRANK HANCOCK, Administrator, FSA.

SILVERMASTER's file revealed that on June 23, 1944, FSA Administrator HANCOCK, directed a letter to H. D. WHITE, Assistant to the Secretary, Treasury Department, and referred to WHITE's letter of June 16, 1944, which requested the detail of SILVERMASTER to the United Nations Monetary and Finance Conference as one of the Technical Secretaries to the United States Delegation. This file did not contain WHITE's letter but in HANCOCK's letter it was mentioned that he, HANCOCK, was agreeable to this assignment of SILVERMASTER. HANCOCK also stated that he understood that this assignment would begin July 1, 1944, and would last for two or three weeks and further that SILVERMASTER's transportation and other expenses would be paid from the conference funds. His file also indicated that this conference was held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

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SILVERMASTER's file also contained a letter dated August 5, 1944, from HANCOCK to PAUL McDONALD, Acting Administrative Assistant, to the Secretary, Treasury Department, which referred to McDONALD'S letter of July 21, 1944. In the letter of July 21, 1944, reference was made to a prior telephone conversation with the Honorable CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture in which the transfer of SILVERMASTER to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department had been requested and granted. HANCOCK, in his letter of August 5, 1944, stated that this transfer of SILVERMASTER to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department was agreeable with the FSA and that SILVERMASTER would be placed on a reimbursable detail with the Treasury Department beginning June 17, 1944, and would continue until the transfer was effected.

On October 17, 1944, ERNEST L. OLRICH, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, Treasury Department, advised WICKARD that SILVERMASTER's services were still needed by the Treasury Department for the purpose of assisting in the work of the surplus property program and he asked that SILVERMASTER's detail to the Department be extended for another sixty days. In reply to this request, HANCOCK agreed and noted that SILVERMASTER's detail was extended from October 17, 1944, until January 16, 1945.

SILVERMASTER's file disclosed that on December 29, 1944, he was formally transferred to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. His file contained a notation that this transfer which had actually been made on July 17, 1944, had been "held up" in the Civil Service Commission.

Personnel files of the Treasury Department disclosed that an investigation of SILVERMASTER was conducted by that Department in February of 1945 in conjunction with his employment as an Economist in the Procurement Division. This investigation developed no data reflecting unfavorably upon his character and reputation. This investigation, however, was not concerned with his loyalty and it was pointed out that this particular qualification had been determined through an investigation by the Civil Service Commission and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In an interview with SILVERMASTER made by the Treasury Department, he reported that he had been employed by the FSA until June 30, 1944, when he was detailed to a meeting of the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. SILVERMASTER advised that because of an asthma attack which occurred while at Bretton Woods, he returned to the FSA on July 10, 1944. This file indicated that on July 17, 1944, he was detailed to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and remained there continuously after July 17, 1944.

Personnel files, General Services Administration, disclosed that on May 4, 1944, SILVERMASTER executed an application for a position

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with the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. SILVERMASTER identified R. W. HUDGENS, who he also listed as a reference, as his immediate superior during the period from June, 1940, until May, 1944, while he was employed by the FSA, United States Department of Agriculture. SILVERMASTER continued to be employed in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department which later became known as the War Assets Administration until November 30, 1946, when he voluntarily resigned because he was unwilling to accept a demotion.

Records of the Compliance Division, GSA, which contained data concerning War Assets Administration employees contained no material pertinent to this particular investigation.

Referral/Consult

The foregoing data indicates that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER severed his association with the FSA on July 17, 1944, and thereafter was employed at the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. and assigned to the Procurement Division. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

With respect to the data indicating that SILVERMAN proposed to resign his position in the Materiel Section of the United States Army Air Force because of the possibility that he would be transferred away from Washington, D. C. SILVERMAN scouted the possibility of securing employment in the Treasury Department through SILVERMASTER. In accomplishing this objective SILVERMASTER hoped to be able to influence PAGE through the intercession of MGB agent PIK who is thus far unidentified.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has identified SILVERMAN as being involved in a Soviet Espionage parallel operating in Washington, D. C. at this time, and in addition she has also identified him as being a close associate of LAUGHLIN CURRIE whom she likewise identified as a Soviet Espionage agent and the former Administrative Assistant to former President ROOSEVELT.

It has previously been shown that SILVERMASTER secured his position in the Treasury Department through HARRY DEXTER WHITE who, according to the Congressional Directory of January, 1944, was employed as Assistant to the Secretary of Treasury and Director of the Monetary Research Division. WHITE has also been identified by BENTLEY as a Soviet Espionage Agent and in addition information made available by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



SUSPECTS FOR PAGE

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

Treasury Department, Personnel files revealed that TAYLOR, while employed as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division, was detailed to London, England, in April, 1944, and arrived there on May 9, 1944. He remained there as the Treasury Department Representative to the Combined Civilian Affairs Committee until August 18, 1944.

Inasmuch as TAYLOR was in England on June 24, 1944, when MAY in New York City reported on information that had been received from PAGE, it is felt that this would eliminate him from consideration of this subject.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

During the summer of 1944, WHITE was serving as the Director of the Monetary Research Division and also as an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Department. [REDACTED]

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN

Referral/Consult

During the pertinent period (the summer of 1944) ULLMAN was on leave from the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department and was assigned as an Officer to the Materiel Section, United States Army Air Force along with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. Information made available by [REDACTED]

V. FRANK COE

Personnel files, United States Treasury Department, revealed that during the summer of 1944 COE was employed at the Foreign Economic Administration. From January, 1942, and until February 16, 1945, COE was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare and its successor agency The Foreign Economic Administration. On February 16, 1945, COE was appointed Director of the Monetary Research Administration succeeding HARRY DEXTER WHITE. COE had previously been employed as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Administration from December, 1940, until December, 1942.

However, as COE was not employed by the Treasury Department during the pertinent period, he is eliminated from further consideration in this case.

HAROLD GLASSER

GLASSER was born November 14, 1905, at Chicago, Illinois. He was appointed an Economic Analyst in the Division of Research and Statistics at the Treasury Department on November 3, 1936, by HARRY DEXTER WHITE. GLASSER was the subject of an investigation made by this office during 1946 and 1947 and was interviewed by representatives of this office on April 30 and May 3, 1947. During these interviews GLASSER made a statement but he subsequently declined to sign this statement. He advised that he first met HARRY DEXTER WHITE in November, 1936, when he was seeking employment at the Treasury Department. He advised that he later found out that his name had been recommended to WHITE by V. FRANK COE whom he identified as a former classmate of his at the University of Chicago.

On June 1, 1938, GLASSER transferred to the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department as a principal Economic Analyst. On May 1, 1944, he was designated an Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division under the direction of WHITE. On August 22, 1946, GLASSER was appointed Director of this Division succeeding V. FRANK COE who had been appointed Director on February 16, 1945, succeeding HARRY DEXTER WHITE. GLASSER continued as Director of this Division until December 31, 1947, when he resigned his position.

Information available to this office indicates that GLASSER is currently residing at 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, New York, and is employed as the Acting Director, Institute of Overseas Study, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York City.

POTENTIALITIES OF GLASSER AS PAGE

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has advised that during the spring of 1944 GLASSER was a member of the VICTOR PERLO group which consisted of a number of individuals employed in various Government agencies, Washington, D. C., and who were furnishing information obtained by virtue of their employment to her for transmittal to the Soviet Union. BENTLEY has advised that GLASSER was absent from the United States during the spring of 1944 and upon his return to the United States she has advised that she learned from VICTOR PERLO that GLASSER had requested permission to return as a member of the PERLO group. According to BENTLEY, GLASSER and one or two other Soviet agents had previously been taken over by an American in a

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Government agency in Washington, D. C. and turned over to a Russian contact. BENTLEY has advised that the identity of the American was not known to PERLO but he had indicated that CHARLES KRAMER could provide this information. BENTLEY had advised that she subsequently determined from KRAMER that the person who had previously taken GLASSER away from the PERLO group was a person named HISS in the United States State Department. BENTLEY has also advised that GLASSER was a member of the Communist Party.

Personnel files, Treasury Department, disclosed that GLASSER was absent from the United States on Treasury Department business or was on loan to another Government agency during the following periods:

July, 1940, to May, 1942, Advisor to the Minister of Finance at Ecuador, South America;

November 30, 1942, to January 10, 1943, on loan to the War Production Board at Washington, D. C.;

February, 1943, to September, 1943, at North Africa, Treasury Department, Advisor on North African Affairs;

February 28, 1944, to June 2, 1944, Treasury Department Representative, Mediterranean area, including Algiers, North Africa, and Naples, Italy.

Referral/Consult

X

With respect to the information attributed to PAGE on June 24, 1944, GLASSER, in his position as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division, had access to information concerning Foreign Governments. His division is charged with the responsibility of acquiring information related to the fiscal policies of foreign countries, exchange and trade restrictions abroad, Finance and Monetary problems relating to invasions and the occupation of enemy held territory by the American Armed

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Forces and similar problems. In addition his division was responsible for the Economic and Finance work in connection with the negotiation of exchange stabilization agreements made by the United States with Foreign Governments and Central Banks for the purpose of promoting International Exchange stability.

In addition to acquiring information of an international character in the routine performance of his work, it should also be noted that GLASSER had returned to the United States on June 2, 1944, after having been assigned to Naples, Italy; and Algiers, North Africa. At this time the French Government of General CHARLES DeGAULLE was headquartered in Algiers. Because of his assignment in Algiers immediately prior to June 24, 1944, it is entirely possible that GLASSER could have acquired information relating to the reorganization of DeGAULLE's Government as recommended by President ROOSEVELT. Referral/Consult

At this particular time, SILVERMASTER was employed in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. GLASSER was assigned to the Monetary Research Division and consequently had no official connection with this particular division. GLASSER, according to the January, 1944, Congressional Directory was listed as the First Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division. The other Assistant Directors were listed as WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN, and NORMAN T. NESS. All of these individuals served under the direction of HARRY WHITE who, in addition to the duties as Director of this division, was also Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Treasury Department files disclosed that WHITE had general supervision over all materials with which the Treasury Department has to deal having a bearing on foreign relations and in addition was in charge of the supervision of the materials relating to the management and operation of the Treasury Department, Stabilization Fund.

In view of the other responsibilities assigned to WHITE at this particular time, it is apparent that GLASSER could have been considered as head of the Monetary Research Division.

In identifying PAGE as the virtual head of SILVERMASTER's establishment, a liberal interpretation of this phraseology would mean that PAGE was virtual head of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, who was at this time active as a Soviet Espionage Courier Agent and was aware of the Espionage activities of

SILVERMASTER and his entire group has never furnished any information indicating that the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department had been infiltrated with Soviet agents. The only organization or division within the Treasury Department which BENTLEY knew to have been overrun with Soviet Espionage Agents was the Monetary Research Division. Due to the awareness of BENTLEY of the activities of SILVERMASTER, SILVERMAN, WHITE, and GLASSER, at this time, and in view of the data furnished by BENTLEY, it does not seem consistent that PAGE, a high ranking official who was operating as a Soviet Agent and who was known to SILVERMASTER, WHITE, and SILVERMAN could have been so engaged without having been known to BENTLEY.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Investigation of GLASSER and SILVERMAN by the FBI in 1946 and 1947 developed no information indicating that GLASSER and SILVERMAN were close friends. On January 20, 1946, Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that GLASSER had recommended SILVERMAN for a position as head of an Italian Technical Division then in the United States. According to this informant, SILVERMAN was then employed by a French mission in the United States and did not desire to change employment. Referral/Consult

[REDACTED]

The foregoing data shows that the strained relations between SILVERMAN and PAGE was evidently not of a permanent character and was such that it would not prohibit meetings between SILVERMAN and PAGE. In addition, the foregoing indicates that PAGE was or had been fairly well acquainted with SILVERMASTER.

As one of the explanations for SILVERMASTER utilizing PIK and not himself or WHITE to influence PAGE, although all were employed in the Treasury Department, GLASSER in his unsigned statement to this office reported the following data which concerns his relations with both SILVERMASTER and WHITE:

"I first met HARRY DEXTER WHITE in November, 1936, when I was asked to come to the Treasury Department to be interviewed concerning a position that was open at that time. I later found out that my name

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had been recommended to WHITE by FRANK COE, a former classmate of mine at the University of Chicago. At the time I was hired on November 23, 1936, the Treasury Department - and particularly HARRY WHITE's section - was engaged in assisting President ROOSEVELT in the inauguration of various economic plans in furtherance of the NEW DEAL. HARRY WHITE and I worked together on nights and weekends at the Treasury Department and at WHITE's residence. We put in considerable overtime working on these plans requested by the President. I was therefore extremely close to HARRY WHITE until sometime around the first part of 1940, at which time for some reason unknown to me, WHITE's friendship for me soured and he actually sent me to South America to be rid of me. I asked WHITE on one or two occasions around 1940 the reason for the breaking up of our friendship but he refused to discuss it with me. I do not know the real reason for the breaking off of our friendship as I have always thought a great deal of Mr. WHITE. However, I do recall that about 1938 I met Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMAN at HARRY WHITE's residence, and as a result of this meeting my wife and I were invited to the SILVERMASTER residence sometime shortly thereafter. During the dinner I recalled that I mentioned having been previously married. I have considered the possibility that my failure to acquaint the WHITES with this information concerning my previous marriage may have been the reason WHITE broke off our friendship.

"In regard to HARRY WHITE's background I recall that he mentioned on several occasions that he was formerly a salesman. Years ago he was extremely interested in an orphanage in Boston, Massachusetts, where he spent a great deal of his time assisting the children there. He met his wife ANN TERRY, a social worker, at this orphanage and they subsequently moved to New York City from Boston, where they were both engaged in managing an orphanage. I do not recall the reason, but this project came to an abrupt end, and from there the WHITES went to Stanford University, where he began his college education. I recall that WHITE has a life-long friend, SAMUEL MILLER, formerly with the Treasury Department and now in Chicago, Illinois, who was reared in the orphanage in New York which Mr. and Mrs. WHITE managed. I also remember that HARRY WHITE added 'Dexter' to his name sometime when he was living in Boston and that he took this name from the street where he and his wife formerly lived. Since 1940 I have had very little contact with HARRY WHITE, and this has been entirely a business relationship.

"In regard to my relationship with Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMAN, I recall meeting them at WHITE's home in 1938 and I probably saw them again at the WHITES prior to 1940, and as mentioned above, my wife and I were guests at the SILVERMASTER home,

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where LUDWIG ULLMANN was also in attendance, sometime around 1938 or 1939. Inasmuch as it was my belief that SILVERMASTER was the cause of my breaking off with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, I never returned the favor by inviting the SILVERMASTERS to my home. I last saw the SILVERMASTERS during the fall of last year at a party at the home of WILLIAM TAYLOR. I have seen LUDWIG ULLMANN on numerous occasions in a business manner at the Treasury Department and at Treasury Department parties inasmuch as he was employed there up until a few months ago."

In addition to the foregoing which illustrates the relationship of GLASSER with WHITE and SILVERMASTER, BENTLEY has advised that during the summer of 1944 GLASSER was actually in the VICTOR PERLO Espionage group. In view of this, it appears that SILVERMASTER would not have been able to exercise direct influence over GLASSER, although GLASSER was a Communist and a Soviet Espionage agent. But because SILVERMASTER had no control over the members of another Espionage parallel which operated independently of his own group, he would be unable to exercise any control over GLASSER. It is pointed out that GLASSER required close supervision or control as he tended to act in certain situations as a free and independent agent. As has been previously pointed out, GLASSER was in 1944 assigned to the VICTOR PERLO Espionage group. In his unsigned statement made to this office, GLASSER advised as follows with respect to PERLO:

"I first met VICTOR PERLO in Washington, D. C., around 1937 and 1938, probably at a friend's home, whom I do not recall. PERLO was interested in the domestic affairs of the business world and I consider him an excellent statistician. However, at the time PERLO attempted to secure employment in the Monetary Division of the Treasury Department about a year and a half ago, I opposed his appointment inasmuch as this division is concerned with international affairs only, and I felt that PERLO's appointment would be at cross purposes with the aims of this division. In spite of my protest, however, PERLO was employed. I heard from my superiors at the Treasury Department that PERLO was subsequently investigated by the FBI in connection with the securing of this job at the Treasury Department."

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that on October 6, 1945, MARY JANE KEENEY inquired of subject GLASSER concerning the possibility of securing employment in the Treasury Department. GLASSER, at this time, informed KEENEY that his division was not employing additional personnel.

Confidential Informant T-4, also a reliable informant, advised that MARY JANE KEENEY and her husband, PHILIP OLIN KEENEY were active in a Communist Party Underground Group in Washington, D. C. in the late 1930's and early 1940's and were close associates of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers.

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Mrs. GINA GRISANTI PRICE, Administrative Assistant to GEORGE W. WILLIS, Director, Office International Finance, Treasury Department, which was formerly known as the Monetary Research Division, advised that she had been employed as the Secretary to GLASSER from December, 1943, until he resigned in December, 1947. During the period from 1943 and until 1946, PRICE advised that one MARY HERRON was also employed as a Secretary in GLASSER's Office. She said that HERRON has since resigned to accept a position with FRANK A. SOUTHARD at the International Monetary Fund. She identified SOUTHARD as a former Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division.

PRICE advised that she was not acquainted with GLASSER socially but stated that through her professional association with GLASSER, she found him to be a kind, intelligent, even tempered person, easy to get along with, and one who enjoyed the respect of his associates. She stated that as far as she could recall GLASSER enjoyed a satisfactory relationship with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, NORMAN T. NESS, and EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN.

PRICE stated that she knew of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, but was not aware of any close association that existed between SILVERMAN and GLASSER. She was likewise unable to recall any situation that had arisen between GLASSER and SILVERMAN which caused ill feelings between them. She pointed out, however, that SILVERMAN was never a close associate or contact of GLASSER during the period she served as a Secretary.

PRICE advised that she also knew of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and said that a relationship similar to that which existed between SILVERMAN and GLASSER also existed between SILVERMASTER and GLASSER. She was unable to recall SILVERMASTER being in close and continuous contact with GLASSER. She advised that as a matter of practice she listened in on all incoming telephone calls received by GLASSER and stated that she had no recollection of SILVERMASTER frequently communicating with GLASSER. Mrs. PRICE advised that she knew that LAUGHLIN CURRIE and GLASSER were well acquainted professionally. She recalled that CURRIE frequently visited GLASSER at his office. She was unable to furnish the basis for their friendship and did not know whether or not GLASSER maintained a social relationship with CURRIE. She had no recollection of CURRIE asking favors of GLASSER and pointed out at this time that GLASSER had a mind of his own. She stated that she did not believe that CURRIE could influence GLASSER to follow a particular course of action unless GLASSER was in complete agreement with the object of influence.

Concerning VICTOR PERLO, Mrs. PRICE advised that he had been employed under GLASSER's supervision in 1945 and 1946. She was not aware of any objection that GLASSER had made over the appointment of PERLO and stated that the relationship between PERLO and GLASSER was confined to a professional association as far as she knew.



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Concerning V. FRANK COE, she was not aware of any particular close relationship that existed between COE and GLASSER and disclaimed any knowledge or particulars in the background of GLASSER and COE which made them extremely friendly. Mrs. PRICE said that she felt that COE could influence GLASSER only if GLASSER was of the same opinion and only if GLASSER shared the object of the "influence".

She added that she did not believe that COE could influence GLASSER to a particular course of action unless GLASSER believed such a proposal was right in his own mind.

PRICE advised that she had no reason to believe that GLASSER was sympathetic toward the Soviet Union or to Communism and added that there was never anything in his attitude or manner to indicate a liking for the Soviet Union or its causes. She recalled that on one event when GLASSER visited the Soviet Union his reaction was "It's good to be back in the United States."

MGB AGENT PIK

Along with individuals who have been identified by BENTLEY as furnishing information to the Soviet Espionage apparatus which operated in Washington, D. C. during 1944 and who would be capable of influencing GLASSER is V. FRANK COE. In this respect, COE could qualify for PIK who in August, 1944, was being considered for use by SILVERMASTER in influencing PAGE to secure employment for SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department.

It will be recalled that GLASSER, in his unsigned statement, advised that he first met FRANK COE in 1925 at the University of Chicago. From the statements made by GLASSER on this occasion, it is apparent that a close relationship existed with COE since 1925. GLASSER has advised that he and COE were employed together at the Labor Bureau of the Midwest in Chicago. Both subsequently secured employment at the Bookings Institute in Washington, D. C. and COE was instrumental in securing employment for GLASSER in the Treasury Department in 1936. The Treasury Department files also indicated that after COE resigned his position as Director of the Monetary Research Administration on August 22, 1946, he recommended that GLASSER succeed him.

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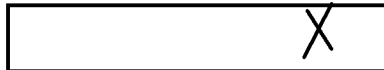
ADMINISTRATIVE

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INFORMANTS

Referral/Consult

T-1



T-2

C-432.

T-3

Anonymous.

T-4



b7D

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will interview ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY and ascertain from her if she was aware of any strain in the relationship between SILVERMAN and GLASSER during the summer of 1944.

Will also ascertain if GLASSER, to her knowledge, was subject to the influence of SILVERMASTER or WHITE.

Will also ascertain if BENTLEY remembers GLASSER as being the type of individual who required direction and control in order to have him follow a particular course of action.

Will also determine if she can identify any other individual in the Treasury Department who could qualify as this subject.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will interview WILLIAM T. NESS, former Assistant Director, Monetary Research Division, for information concerning the

~~SECRET~~

WFO - 65-5810

relationships of GLASSER with WHITE and SILVERMASTER and further to determine the relationship between GLASSER and SILVERMAN as it existed in 1944.

Will also ascertain the status of each Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division as related to the Director of the Division in 1944.

Will locate Treasury Department files and ascertain if GLASSER objected to the appointment of PERLO to the Monetary Research Division.

Will interview RHODA DRURY ARNOLD, 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue, for information relating to the degree of influence that COE was capable of exercising over GLASSER.

At the International Monetary Funds will interview MARY HERRON for information concerning the relationship of GLASSER and SILVERMAN.

Will interview PAUL McDONALD, Treasury Department, and determine if he was aware of the efforts of SILVERMASTER to secure employment for SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department.

Will review the administrative establishment of the Treasury Department in an effort to ascertain if any other individual could qualify as this subject.

REFERENCES:

Report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE dated August 24, 1951, at Washington, D. C.  
Report of Special Agent LESTER O. GALLAHER dated June 15, 1951, at New York, New York.

# Office Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, New York  
SUBJECT: UNSUB, wa: Page, Pash;  
SOVME  
ESPIONAGE - R

1/2/52

16157

Reference is made to the report of SA LESTER O. GALLAHER dated 1/2/52 at New York and the report of SA FRANCIS J. DUANE, 11/16/51, Washington, D.C. Referral/Consult

It should be also pointed out that most of the conclusions made by Miss BENTLEY set out in this report are based not on her direct knowledge of the events which occurred pertinent to this investigation but upon her general knowledge of the various personalities and the organizational set up of the Silvermaster and Perlo groups.

It should appear that LAUCHLIN CURRIE presents a fairly good possibility of being identical with the unknown subject PIK inasmuch as he appears to have been a contact of both HAROLD GLASSER and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and was sufficiently influential to assist in settling differences between SILVERMAN and GLASSER.

cc: Washington Field  
Los Angeles  
San Francisco

LOG:FEA  
65-15701

EX - 69

SE 49

502

Kisseloff-80321

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

FILE

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>JAN 2 1952</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/16, 17/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>LESTER O. GALLAHER</b>
TITLE <b>UNSUB, wa: Page, Pazh; SOVALL</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY interviewed on 12/16/51 and advised there may have been some strain in the relationship between GLASSER and SILVERMAN because of the fact that they were members of two different groups which were supplying the Russians with information. She stated the fact that LAUCHLIN CURRIE was a contact of GROMOV and may have placed him in a position to settle differences between GLASSER and SILVERMAN.

3-29-2006

60307/AUG/1951/12/16/51

60307/AUG/1951/12/16/51

Referral/Consult

## DETAILS:

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY was interviewed on December 16, 1951 at New York City by SA LESTER O. GALLAHER. At that time she was questioned in an effort to ascertain the identity of the subject in this case and in particular with regard to the

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(This information must not be disseminated outside the Bureau). She was asked if she was aware of any strain in the relationship between ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and HAROLD GLASSER. She stated she had no direct information concerning this but she is of the belief that because of the fact that SILVERMAN was connected with the Silvermaster Group and GLASSER was connected with the Perlo Group, there would have been some antagonism between them.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Donald Scheidt</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES - 1 60307-10	
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*Silverman*

She stated she did not have any knowledge of intervention by anyone to secure a job in the Treasury Department for (GLASSER.) In answer to the question about whether or not GLASSER was under the influence of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. Miss BENTLEY stated that as far as she knew GLASSER was not under their influence. On explaining this she said that she meant that she did not feel that GLASSER was under the influence of SILVERMASTER and WHITE in the Communist sense; however, because of their mutual associations in the Treasury Department, GLASSER was undoubtedly under their influence insofar as matters of business were concerned.

Miss BENTLEY was asked if GLASSER was the type of individual who required direction and control in order to follow a particular course of action. She replied that GLASSER was hard to manage and said that on at least one occasion he, GLASSER, wanted to come to see her in New York City and complained about the manner in which the Perlo Group was being handled. She stated that she was not sure whether this was caused by the fact that GLASSER himself was hard to control or because VICTOR PERLO was a rather disagreeable person and hard to get along with.

As Miss BENTLEY has previously commented in connection with this investigation she was not too familiar with what was going on with regard to matters of policy in connection with the Silvermaster Group during the period pertinent to this investigation. She has stated that she introduced her unknown principle, BILL, to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and following several meetings between BILL and SILVERMASTER, BILL had taken charge of the group with regard to matters of policy. These matters were decided upon by BILL and SILVERMASTER, although she did remain in connection with the Silvermaster Group in the capacity of courier. This transfer of authority occurred about June, 1944.

It would therefore appear that the question of a transfer by SILVERMAN to the Treasury Department would have been a matter discussed between BILL and SILVERMASTER inasmuch as Miss BENTLEY has previously advised she was unaware of any contemplated transfer by SILVERMAN to the Treasury Department.

NY 65-15701

At the conclusion of instant interview a general discussion was had with Miss BENTLEY in an attempt to identify anyone else with whom SILVERMAN might have been at odds and the identity of anyone who might have intervened in an effort to secure for SILVERMAN the position in the Treasury Department. She stated that it could be taken for granted that there was rivalry and some enmities between the various member of the Silvermaster and Perlo Groups. She suggested that disputes between members of these groups may have been settled through the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Embassy in Washington, D. C. She then stated that LAUCHLIN CURRIE when questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities had made admissions that he had dinner on a number of occasions with ANATOLE ROMOV. She said that she concludes from this that CURRIE was being directly contacted by the Russians and suggested the possibility that CURRIE may have been used as an intermediary between GLASSER and SILVERMAN or between SILVERMASTER and any other member of the Perlo Group.

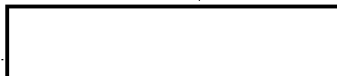
REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NY 65-15701

ADMINISTRATIVE

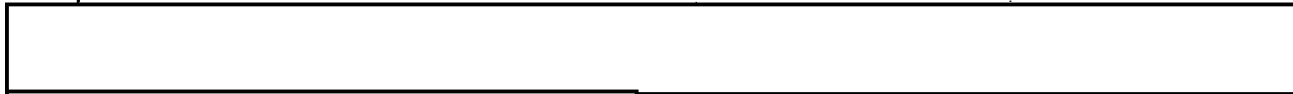
INFORMANT

T-1



~~(S)~~

MISCELLANEOUS



~~(S)~~

Referral/Consult

REFERENCE

Report of SA FRANCIS J. DUANE, 11/16/51, Washington, D. C.  
New York letter to Bureau, 8/20/51



~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~TOP SECRET~~  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FI LD**

FILE NO.

**P.A.**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>JAN 2 1952</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/16, 17/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>LESTER Q. GALLAGHER</b>
TITLE <b>UNSUB, wa: Page, Pash; SOVME</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*Information herein is from Bu Source and is not to be disseminated outside Bureau.*  
**ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY** interviewed on 12/16/51 and advised there may have been some strain in the relationship between **GLASSER** and **SILVERMAN** because of the fact that they were members of two different groups which were supplying the Russians with information. She stated the fact that **LAUGHLIN CHERI** was a contact of **GRIMOV** and may have placed him in a position to settle differences between **GLASSER** and **SILVERMAN**.

DATE **3-29-2005**

Referral/Consult

CLASSIFIED BY **60304 AUC/STN/LE/AG**

DECLASSIFY ON: **25X3.3(1) 3-29-2030**

DETAILS:

**ELIZABETH TERRELL BENTLEY** was interviewed on December 16, 1951 at New York City by SA **LESTER Q. GALLAGHER**. At that time she was questioned in an effort to ascertain the identity of the subject in this case and in particular with regard to the

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

(This information must not be disseminated outside the Bureau). She was asked if she was aware of any strain in the relationship between **ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN** and **HAROLD GLASSER**. She stated she had no direct information concerning this but she is of the belief that because of the fact that **SILVERMAN** was connected with the Silvermaster Group and **GLASSER** was connected with the Perle Group, there would have been some antagonism between them.

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~~Y INFORMATION - TOP SECRET~~

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: JAN 31 1952

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY *SP4 JRM/ik*

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.

REASON FOR EXTENSION

PAGE, PAZH

FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2

(SOVME)

DATE OF REVIEW FOR

ESPIONAGE - R

DECLASSIFICATION

SEE REVERSE  
SIDE FOR  
CLASSIFICATION  
ACTION

Rereport of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE dated JAN 31 1952

Referral/Consult

This report contains data tending to substantiate the tentative identification of HAROLD GLASSER as this subject. It will be noted that definite information has been secured showing that GLASSER was the First Assistant to HARRY DEXTER WHITE in the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department during the pertinent period, August - June, 1944. *75(u)*

Referral/Consult

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

As has been shown in this report, GLASSER was difficult to control and he has also been shown as having been unfriendly with WHITE and not an intimate of SILVERMASTER. In this regard GLASSER also closely corresponds to PAGE.

FJD:rlr

CC: Los Angeles (info)  
San Francisco (info)  
New York (65-15701)  
WFO (65-5935)

INDEXED - 134

RECORDED - 134

63 MAR 10 1952

Kisseloff-80327

It has been shown that COE was the closest personal friend and professional acquaintance that GLASSER had in the Treasury Department. For this reason it appears that COE would be a strong suspect for MGB Agent PIK. ~~TS~~ (u)

X

X

Referral/Consult

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~TOP SECRET~~  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11 1952</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/6,10,11/51;1/4, 8,9,21,23/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>FRANCIS J. DUANE, SA FJD:rlr</b>
TITLE <b>UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. PAGE, PAZH (SOVME)</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Referral/Consult

Responsible Treasury Department officials advise that GLASSER was the First Assistant to HARRY DEXTER WHITE in the Monetary Research Division throughout 1944. GLASSER acted as Director of this division in WHITE's absence. Information received that GLASSER was tactless and blunt in dealings with associates and would not hesitate to express opposition to WHITE or other ranking Treasury Department officials. GLASSER's former associates identified V. FRANK COE as GLASSER's closest professional and personal friend. These people were also aware that relations between WHITE and GLASSER while superficially cordial were actually strained. Treasury Department files contained no data indicating that GLASSER opposed appointment of VICTOR PERLO to the Department in 1945. These files also contain no data indicating that A. GEORGE SILVERMAN attempted to secure employment in the Department in 1944.

- P -

**DETAILS:**

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Confidential Informant T-1, whose reliability is not known to this office but who was associated professionally with HAROLD GLASSER during the latter years of GLASSER's employment in the Treasury Department, advised that

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he had been well acquainted with GLASSER, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and V. FRANK COE during the mid 1940's when they were all employed in the Treasury Department.

X T-1 (u) had no knowledge of the relationship that existed between WHITE and GLASSER during the pertinent period (June - August, 1944). He did advise that he had received information after WHITE had been made an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department and COE had been appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division, succeeding WHITE in this position, that the appointment of COE to this position was deeply resented by GLASSER and Assistant Director EDWARD BERNSTEIN. T-1 stated, however, that within a very short period after COE had assumed his duties as Director of the Monetary Research Division, the relations between COE and GLASSER became most cordial and they impressed the informant as being genuinely friendly with each other. It was this informant's opinion that GLASSER eventually became closer to COE than any other person at the Treasury Department. This informant was not aware of any common factors or associations that existed in the backgrounds of GLASSER and COE.

X T-1 (u) said that during the period that COE was Director of the Monetary Research Division, GLASSER acted as his First Assistant Director. Although informant could not furnish information relating to GLASSER's status with respect to HARRY DEXTER WHITE during the period that WHITE was Director of this Division, he believed that GLASSER occupied a similar position in that he was the Director's number one man.

X T-1 (u) Concerning the association and relationship of GLASSER with WHITE, T-1 said that they appeared friendly with each other while at the office, but informant said that he very seldom saw them together. Informant was not aware of any social relationship that existed between these individuals outside of their employment.

HENRY J. BITTERMAN, Financial Advisor to Director, Office of International Finance (formerly known as Monetary Research Division), advised that he had joined the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department in September, 1943, and has been employed in this section of the Department continuously since that date. He advised that prior to 1943 he had been employed as a Professor at Ohio State University. He mentioned that he had been employed as a Professor at Ohio State from 1928 until 1943. Prior to 1928, he stated that he had attended the University of Chicago and was in attendance there during the same period that GLASSER and COE were there.

He advised, however, that he had no contact with either GLASSER or COE after he left the university in 1928 until he joined the Department in 1943. He reported that he had secured a position as Economist in the Department in September, 1943, through his own efforts and did not utilize GLASSER or COE in obtaining this assignment.


BITTERMAN advised that throughout 1944 the Monetary Research Division was headed by HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and he identified the following individuals as WHITE's Assistant Directors:

~~FRANK SOUTHARD~~  
EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN  
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR  
WILLIAM T. NESS  
HAROLD GLASSER

During 1944, BITTERMAN said that SOUTHARD was on a leave of absence from the Department. He stated that BERNSTEIN was in charge of matters affecting the United States stabilization fund and all plans relating to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. NESS, according to BITTERMAN, was in charge of Treasury Department matters concerned with Latin American countries, and GLASSER and TAYLOR handled monetary matters affecting European nations. BITTERMAN noted that TAYLOR was in England for a major portion of 1944 and practically the entire year of 1945. This assignment of TAYLOR's, Treasury Department Representative in England, BITTERMAN noted, made GLASSER the sole chief of the Monetary Research Division's affairs concerning Europe.

BITTERMAN identified GLASSER as the First Assistant Director under WHITE during 1944 and stated that GLASSER acted as the Director of the Division whenever WHITE was absent. BITTERMAN pointed out that during the summer of 1944 WHITE was away from the Treasury Department for a considerable period of time. He noted that at this particular time WHITE was preparing for the Bretton Woods Conference and had attended a conference in Atlantic City, New Jersey, from June 15, 1944, through June 30, 1944. Thereafter, BITTERMAN advised, WHITE attended meetings at the Bretton Woods, New Hampshire Monetary Conference from July 1, 1944, through July 22, 1944. Throughout this entire period, BITTERMAN stated GLASSER acted as Director of the Monetary Research Division.

Referral/Consult

 *WFO 65-5810*  
*8/28/50*  
*1/1/51*  
BITTERMAN assumed that GLASSER would have had the authority to employ personnel during this period but could not recall if he had authorized the appointment of anyone in WHITE's absence.

With respect to the appointment of VICTOR PERLO to the Treasury Department in 1945, BITTERMAN advised that he had no knowledge of any objections entered against PERLO by GLASSER. It was BITTERMAN's belief that PERLO had been appointed to the Treasury Department by HARRY DEXTER WHITE despite the fact that COE was actually the Director of the Monetary Research Division at the time PERLO was appointed. BITTERMAN described COE as being WHITE's "office boy". He explained this terminology by stating that COE would perform as directed when ordered by WHITE.

BITTERMAN stated that during the period that WHITE was in the Treasury Department, WHITE had little social contact with his Treasury Department professional associates as far as he knew. BITTERMAN was not aware of any social relationship that existed between WHITE and GLASSER but said that in their contacts at the office their relationship impressed him as being cordial. BITTERMAN noted, however, that GLASSER was not the least bit reluctant or hesitant in voicing opposition or objections to programs authored by WHITE and with which he was not in agreement. BITTERMAN characterized GLASSER as one who formed independent judgments and who was more or less a free thinker. BITTERMAN contrasted this type of personality with that of WILLIAM H. TAYLOR and noted that TAYLOR fell in line with WHITE's policies much more easily and readily than did GLASSER.

After WHITE was promoted to the position of Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department, BITTERMAN said that a bitter feeling developed between GLASSER and BERNSTEIN. This was caused by their ambitions and desires to succeed WHITE as Director of the Monetary Research Division. The feeling between GLASSER and BERNSTEIN developed to such a degree, BERNSTEIN stated, that WHITE went outside the Department and secured V. FRANK COE for the position. It was BITTERMAN's opinion that BERNSTEIN was so disappointed that shortly thereafter he left the Monetary Research Division and transferred to another section in the Department.

After COE arrived at the Department early in 1945, BITTERMAN stated that he noted that the relationship between COE and GLASSER was somewhat strained. He knew that both COE and GLASSER had previously been good friends but he stated that in spite of this there was a marked strain in their dealings. He advised that the feeling did not last very long and that within a very short time COE and GLASSER worked closely and in a harmonious manner. BITTERMAN advised that his social contact at this time with both GLASSER and COE was practically nonexistent and for that reason he advised that he was not aware of the extent of the social relationship between GLASSER and COE at this time. He stated, however, that as far as he knew COE was GLASSER's closest professional acquaintance in the Department.

BITTERMAN knew of no close relationship between GLASSER and LAUCHLIN CURRIE and added that he had no reason to believe that they were intimate or that CURRIE could influence GLASSER.

BITTERMAN did not know NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and stated that he did not learn that he had ever been employed by the Treasury Department or had attended the Bretton Woods Conference, which he had also attended, until ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, the confessed Russian espionage courier, testified to this in hearings conducted by the United States House Committee on Un-American Activities.

BITTERMAN advised that he was not aware of any close relationship that existed between ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and HAROLD GLASSER. He assumed, however, that they were acquainted and did know that SILVERMAN was well acquainted with HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Concerning the relationship between GLASSER and PERLO, BITTERMAN stated that on one occasion GLASSER indicated to him that he had no respect for PERLO's professional judgment. BITTERMAN was not aware of any social relationship that existed between PERLO and GLASSER.

BITTERMAN said that he never had any reason to question the loyalty and patriotism of those persons who were employed in the Treasury Department and who were identified as Soviet Agents by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY.

He advised that in 1946 he and GLASSER represented the United States at a meeting of a Subcommittee of the Council of Foreign Ministers which was held at Trieste and which was designed to establish a monetary system for that city after it had been established as a free and independent city. BITTERMAN noted that the Russians at this conference were extremely difficult to confer with and exhibited a hostile and uncooperative attitude.



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Throughout the discussions with the RUSSIANS, BITTERMAN said, GLASSER defended the policies and views of the United States as ably as anyone else could have done. At no time, BITTERMAN said, did GLASSER ever indicate to him that he had any sympathy for the Russians or the Yugoslavs.

Mrs. MARY C. HALL, Administrative Assistant Director, Office of International Finance, advised that during 1944 she was employed as the Second Secretary in the office of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. With respect to the administrative functions of the Monetary Research Division in 1944, she advised that, although GLASSER had never been designated the First Assistant Director, he did occupy such a position. She recalled that GLASSER was in charge of the Monetary Research Division during the major portion of the summer of 1944 when WHITE was preparing for and attending the monetary conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

During the period that GLASSER was in charge of the Monetary Research Division, Mrs. HALL advised, she did not believe that he had employed any personnel. She expressed the opinion that despite occupying WHITE's position, he would have undoubtedly cleared with WHITE before hiring a professional employee for the Division.

Concerning the appointment of PERLO to the Monetary Research Division in 1945, Mrs. HALL believed that V. FRANK COE, who was then serving as Director, had recommended the appointment of PERLO. She recalled that there had been opposition to this appointment by persons she could not now identify. She could not recall if GLASSER opposed this appointment or if the opposition had resulted from the salary that PERLO was to receive or because PERLO wanted to bring his secretary from the War Production Board with him. Although Mrs. HALL could not recall the nature of the opposition to PERLO, she was definite in her statement that there was opposition in the Treasury Department to the PERLO appointment.

It will be recalled that in an unsigned statement made to this office in 1947, GLASSER advised that he had opposed the appointment of PERLO because he felt that the appointment of PERLO, a statistician, would be at cross purposes with the aims of the Monetary Research Division which was concerned with international affairs only.

Mrs. HALL described GLASSER as a very frank person but one who was lacking in tact and polish especially in his relations with his professional associates. She advised that his professional associates always knew where they stood with GLASSER because he was outspoken and not the least bit hesitant in expressing himself.

Concerning GLASSER's relations with WHITE, Mrs. HALL advised that it was generally known in the Treasury Department that WHITE had dispatched GLASSER to South America during the early 1940's because of some personal dispute, the nature of which had never been ascertained. Mrs. HALL said that it was suspected that LUDWIG ULLMAN, who at that time was the Administrative Assistant to WHITE, disliked GLASSER and reported unfavorably to WHITE about him. This resulted in WHITE's taking a dislike to GLASSER and subsequently assigning him to South America. Mrs. HALL was not aware of the reasons that ULLMAN disliked GLASSER, nor could she identify anyone who could substantiate this report. After GLASSER returned from South America, Mrs. HALL advised that the professional relationship between GLASSER and WHITE appeared cordial. Mrs. HALL was not aware of any other relationship that existed between WHITE and GLASSER thereafter.

Mrs. HALL advised that after WHITE had been promoted to an Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department and had left the Monetary Research Division, she learned from Mr. WHITE's First Secretary, Mrs. LINDA SHANAHAN, that V. FRANK COE would replace him in this position.

Mrs. HALL advised that she was not personally acquainted with A. GEORGE SILVERMAN but advised that he was a frequent visitor to the office of HARRY WHITE. She was not aware of any relationship that existed between SILVERMAN and GLASSER but did believe they were acquainted. It was Mrs. HALL's observation that GLASSER was immune to influence. She said it was well known throughout the Department that he was an independent thinker and formed his own opinions. She advised that he was not politic and was not at all hesitant in expressing himself favorably or unfavorably as the case might be when he discussed his associates. She said that she found that GLASSER was the type who would not hesitate to go to his superior and tell him bluntly and frankly in the event he found himself not in agreement with anything which affected the Monetary Research Division. Mrs. HALL believed, however, that GLASSER was not the type who would make an issue in the event he was overruled by his immediate supervisor and take his case to a higher authority. Mrs. HALL said she had no knowledge of any common denominator which existed in the backgrounds of COE and GLASSER. She was not aware of the feeling that these persons had toward each other.

Mrs. MARY HERRON, Secretary, International Monetary Fund and former Secretary to HAROLD GLASSER, advised that she did not begin to work in GLASSER's office until September, 1945. Mrs. HERRON stated that she had not been employed in the Treasury Department from June 30, 1943, to September, 1945, and had no association with GLASSER and others in the Monetary Research Division during that period. She advised that after 1945 she became acquainted

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with VICTOR PERLO at the Treasury Department. It was her opinion that GLASSER was not overly fond of PERLO but she could not furnish any specific or concrete reason for this belief. She had no knowledge that GLASSER had ever opposed the appointment of PERLO to the Department.

Concerning the relationship of GLASSER with WHITE, Mrs. HERRON advised that she had learned from a source she could not recall that GLASSER had been sent to Ecuador by WHITE after a disagreement. She was unable to furnish details concerning this disagreement nor could she identify others who could furnish such information. She noted, however, that when she went to work for GLASSER in the Treasury Department in 1945, the attitude of GLASSER and WHITE toward each other did not appear antagonistic.

She also described GLASSER as an independent thinker and did not believe him to be the type who could be influenced easily. Mrs. HERRON was not aware of any close association or friendship that existed between GLASSER and COE or GLASSER and LAUCHLIN CURRIE. She advised that during the period she was employed as GLASSER's secretary, CURRIE was not a frequent caller in GLASSER's office nor did he have frequent telephone contact with GLASSER. In respect to COE and GLASSER, she advised that COE only worked in the Treasury Department for a few months during the period she was GLASSER's secretary. She advised that the relations between them appeared cordial and they appeared to be very friendly and respectful of each other. Mrs. HERRON stated that in 1946, she had attended the Monetary Conference in Trieste along with GLASSER and HENRY J. BITTERMAN. Throughout the conference, she advised that GLASSER was not at all conciliatory in his attitude or manner toward the Russian delegation, and, as far as she was concerned, he fully protected the interests of the United States at this conference. She advised that she had no reason to suspect or doubt the loyalty or patriotism of GLASSER despite the allegations made by BENTLEY.

PAUL McDONALD, Director of Administrative Services, Treasury Department, advised, after reviewing records, that he had not been able to locate any record nor did he have any personal knowledge that HARRY WHITE, HAROLD GLASSER, or any other person had ever interceded to the Treasury Department in an effort to secure employment for A. GEORGE SILVERMAN. He advised that, although Treasury Department records relating to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER show that he had made a formal request to the Agriculture Department asking that SILVERMASTER be transferred to the Treasury Department, he pointed out that this was a routine function of his duties at that time, and he added that he was not personally acquainted with SILVERMASTER and did not know who was instrumental in securing the employment for him.

WFO 65-5810

The personnel file of VICTOR PERLO maintained at the Treasury Department contained an undated handwritten memorandum which mentioned that "Mr. COE wants to hire PERLO". A second notation dated March 6, 1945, from COE and directed to HARRY DEXTER WHITE reported that "PERLO could not get free at the War Production Board. We have agreed to take the matter up again in two or three months if there is an opening here".

PERLO's file also disclosed that in March, 1947, GLASSER had approached S. J. SPINGARN, Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury Department, and informed him that one WARREN of the State Department had asked him to recommend a qualified person to serve as a representative of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. GLASSER inquired if it would be permissible to recommend PERLO for this position on a personal basis. The file on PERLO indicated that he was told that this would be satisfactory. PERLO's file indicated that he resigned from the Treasury Department on March 27, 1947, to take this position, but a subsequent notation indicated that the post did not materialize.

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LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

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AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Will at the International Monetary Fund interview EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN regarding data concerning the relationship between GLASSER and A. GEORGE SILVERMAN as it existed in 1944.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent L. O. GALLAHER, January 2, 1952, New York  
Report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE, November 16, 1951, at Washington, D. C.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

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FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>JAN 31 1952</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/6,10,11/51;1/4, 8,9,21,23/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>FRANCIS J. DUANE, SA FJD:rlr</b>
TITLE <b>UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was, PAGE, PAZH (SOWME)</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>Referral/Consult ESPIONAGE - R</b>	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>responsible Treasury Department officials advise that GLASSER was the First Assistant to HARRY DEXTER WHITE in the Monetary Research Division throughout 1944. GLASSER acted as Director of this division in WHITE's absence. Information received that GLASSER was tactless and blunt in dealings with associates and would not hesitate to express opposition to WHITE or other ranking Treasury Department officials. GLASSER's former associates identified V. FRANK COE as GLASSER's closest professional and personal friend. These people were also aware that relations between WHITE and GLASSER while superficially cordial were actually strained. Treasury Department files contained no data indicating that GLASSER opposed appointment of VICTOR PERLO to the Department in 1945. These files also contain no data indicating that A. GEORGE SILVERMAN attempted to secure employment in the Department in 1944.</p> <p><i>Information herein is from [redacted] and is not to be disseminated outside Bureau.</i></p> <p><i>CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 [redacted] REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-76</i></p> <p><i>88429</i></p> <p><del>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE</del></p> <p><b>DETAILS:</b> <u>AT WASHINGTON, D. C.</u></p> <p><del>CONFIDENTIAL</del> Informant T-1, whose reliability is not known to this office but who was associated professionally with HAROLD GLASSER during the latter years of GLASSER's employment in the Treasury Department, advised that</p> <p><del>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE</del></p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 Bureau (65-60180) 1-Los Angeles (info) 1-San Francisco (info) 1-New York (65-15701) (info) 4-Washington Field Office (65-5810) (1-WFO 65-5935)		DATE: <u>3.29.2005</u> CLASSIFIED BY <u>60302/AUC/Tony/10/14</u> DECLASSIFY ON: <u>25X3.3(1) 3.29.2030</u>	

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he had been well acquainted with GLASSER, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and V. FRANK COE during the mid 1940's when they were all employed in the Treasury Department.

X T-1 (u) had no knowledge of the relationship that existed between WHITE and GLASSER during the pertinent period (June - August, 1944). He did advise that he had received information after WHITE had been made an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department and COE had been appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division, succeeding WHITE in this position, that the appointment of COE to this position was deeply resented by GLASSER and Assistant Director EDWARD BERNSTEIN. T-1 stated, however, that within a very short period after COE had assumed his duties as Director of the Monetary Research Division, the relations between COE and GLASSER became most cordial and they impressed the informant as being genuinely friendly with each other. It was this informant's opinion that GLASSER eventually became closer to COE than any other person at the Treasury Department. This informant was not aware of any common factors or associations that existed in the backgrounds of GLASSER and COE.

X T-1 (u) said that during the period that COE was Director of the Monetary Research Division, GLASSER acted as his First Assistant Director. Although informant could not furnish information relating to GLASSER's status with respect to HARRY DEXTER WHITE during the period that WHITE was Director of this Division, he believed that GLASSER occupied a similar position in that he was the Director's number one man.

X T-1 (u) Concerning the association and relationship of GLASSER with WHITE, T-1 said that they appeared friendly with each other while at the office, but informant said that he very seldom saw them together. Informant was not aware of any social relationship that existed between these individuals outside of their employment.

HENRY J. BITTERMAN, Financial Advisor, to Director, Office of International Finance (formerly known as Monetary Research Division), advised that he had joined the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department in September, 1943, and has been employed in this section of the Department continuously since that date. He advised that prior to 1943 he had been employed as a Professor at Ohio State University. He mentioned that he had been employed as a Professor at Ohio State from 1928 until 1943. Prior to 1928, he stated that he had attended the University of Chicago and was in attendance there during the same period that GLASSER and COE were there.

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He advised, however, that he had no contact with either GLASSER or COE after he left the university in 1928 until he joined the Department in 1943. He reported that he had secured a position as Economist in the Department in September, 1943, through his own efforts and did not utilize GLASSER or COE in obtaining this assignment.

BITTERMAN advised that throughout 1944 the Monetary Research Division was headed by HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and he identified the following individuals as WHITE's Assistant Directors:

FRANK SOUTHARD  
EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN  
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR  
WILLIAM T. NESS  
HAROLD GLASSER

During 1944, BITTERMAN said that SOUTHARD was on a leave of absence from the Department. He stated that BERNSTEIN was in charge of matters affecting the United States stabilization fund and all plans relating to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. NESS, according to BITTERMAN, was in charge of Treasury Department matters concerned with Latin American countries, and GLASSER and TAYLOR handled monetary matters affecting European nations. BITTERMAN noted that TAYLOR was in England for a major portion of 1944 and practically the entire year of 1945. This assignment of TAYLOR's, Treasury Department Representative in England, BITTERMAN noted, made GLASSER the sole chief of the Monetary Research Division's affairs concerning Europe.

BITTERMAN identified GLASSER as the First Assistant Director under WHITE during 1944 and stated that GLASSER acted as the Director of the Division whenever WHITE was absent. BITTERMAN pointed out that during the summer of 1944 WHITE was away from the Treasury Department for a considerable period of time. He noted that at this particular time WHITE was preparing for the Bretton Woods Conference and had attended a conference in Atlantic City, New Jersey, from June 15, 1944, through June 30, 1944. Thereafter, BITTERMAN advised, WHITE attended meetings at the Bretton Woods, New Hampshire Monetary Conference from July 1, 1944, through July 22, 1944. Throughout this entire period, BITTERMAN stated GLASSER acted as Director of the Monetary Research Division.

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BITTERMAN assumed that GLASSER would have had the authority to employ personnel during this period but could not recall if he had authorized the appointment of anyone in WHITE's absence.

With respect to the appointment of VICTOR PERLO to the Treasury Department in 1945, BITTERMAN advised that he had no knowledge of any objections entered against PERLO by GLASSER. It was BITTERMAN's belief that PERLO had been appointed to the Treasury Department by HARRY DEXTER WHITE despite the fact that COE was actually the Director of the Monetary Research Division at the time PERLO was appointed. BITTERMAN described COE as being WHITE's "office boy". He explained this terminology by stating that COE would perform as directed when ordered by WHITE.

BITTERMAN stated that during the period that WHITE was in the Treasury Department, WHITE had little social contact with his Treasury Department professional associates as far as he knew. BITTERMAN was not aware of any social relationship that existed between WHITE and GLASSER but said that in their contacts at the office their relationship impressed him as being cordial. BITTERMAN noted, however, that GLASSER was not the least bit reluctant or hesitant in voicing opposition or objections to programs authored by WHITE and with which he was not in agreement. BITTERMAN characterized GLASSER as one who formed independent judgments and who was more or less a free thinker. BITTERMAN contrasted this type of personality with that of WILLIAM H. TAYLOR and noted that TAYLOR fell in line with WHITE's policies much more easily and readily than did GLASSER.

After WHITE was promoted to the position of Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department, BITTERMAN said that a bitter feeling developed between GLASSER and BERNSTEIN. This was caused by their ambitions and desires to succeed WHITE as Director of the Monetary Research Division. The feeling between GLASSER and BERNSTEIN developed to such a degree, BERNSTEIN stated, that WHITE went outside the Department and secured V. FRANK COE for the position. It was BITTERMAN's opinion that BERNSTEIN was so disappointed that shortly thereafter he left the Monetary Research Division and transferred to another section in the Department.

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After COE arrived at the Department early in 1945, BITTERMAN stated that he noted that the relationship between COE and GLASSER was somewhat strained. He knew that both COE and GLASSER had previously been good friends but he stated that in spite of this there was a marked strain in their dealings. He advised that the feeling did not last very long and that within a very short time COE and GLASSER worked closely and in a harmonious manner. BITTERMAN advised that his social contact at this time with both GLASSER and COE was practically nonexistent and for that reason he advised that he was not aware of the extent of the social relationship between GLASSER and COE at this time. He stated, however, that as far as he knew COE was GLASSER's closest professional acquaintance in the Department.

BITTERMAN knew of no close relationship between GLASSER and LAUCHLIN CURRIE and added that he had no reason to believe that they were intimate or that CURRIE could influence GLASSER.

BITTERMAN did not know NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and stated that he did not learn that he had ever been employed by the Treasury Department or had attended the Bretton Woods Conference, which he had also attended, until ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, the confessed Russian espionage courier, testified to this in hearings conducted by the United States House Committee on Un-American Activities.

BITTERMAN advised that he was not aware of any close relationship that existed between ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and HAROLD GLASSER. He assumed, however, that they were acquainted and did know that SILVERMAN was well acquainted with HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Concerning the relationship between GLASSER and PERLO, BITTERMAN stated that on one occasion GLASSER indicated to him that he had no respect for PERLO's professional judgment. BITTERMAN was not aware of any social relationship that existed between PERLO and GLASSER.

BITTERMAN said that he never had any reason to question the loyalty and patriotism of those persons who were employed in the Treasury Department and who were identified as Soviet Agents by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY.

He advised that in 1946 he and GLASSER represented the United States at a meeting of a Subcommittee of the Council of Foreign Ministers which was held at Trieste and which was designed to establish a monetary system for that city after it had been established as a free and independent city. BITTERMAN noted that the Russians at this conference were extremely difficult to confer with and exhibited a hostile and uncooperative attitude.

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Throughout the discussions with the RUSSIANS, BITTERMAN said, GLASSER defended the policies and views of the United States as ably as anyone else could have done. At no time, BITTERMAN said, did GLASSER ever indicate to him that he had any sympathy for the Russians or the Yugoslavs.

Mrs. MARY C. HALL, Administrative Assistant Director, Office of International Finance, advised that during 1944 she was employed as the Second Secretary in the office of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. With respect to the administrative functions of the Monetary Research Division in 1944, she advised that, although GLASSER had never been designated the First Assistant Director, he did occupy such a position. She recalled that GLASSER was in charge of the Monetary Research Division during the major portion of the summer of 1944 when WHITE was preparing for and attending the monetary conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

During the period that GLASSER was in charge of the Monetary Research Division, Mrs. HALL advised, she did not believe that he had employed any personnel. She expressed the opinion that despite occupying WHITE's position, he would have undoubtedly cleared with WHITE before hiring a professional employee for the Division.

Concerning the appointment of PERLO to the Monetary Research Division in 1945, Mrs. HALL believed that V. FRANK COE, who was then serving as Director, had recommended the appointment of PERLO. She recalled that there had been opposition to this appointment by persons she could not now identify. She could not recall if GLASSER opposed this appointment or if the opposition had resulted from the salary that PERLO was to receive or because PERLO wanted to bring his secretary from the War Production Board with him. Although Mrs. HALL could not recall the nature of the opposition to PERLO, she was definite in her statement that there was opposition in the Treasury Department to the PERLO appointment.

It will be recalled that in an unsigned statement made to this office in 1947, GLASSER advised that he had opposed the appointment of PERLO because he felt that the appointment of PERLO, a statistician, would be at cross purposes with the aims of the Monetary Research Division which was concerned with international affairs only.

Mrs. HALL described GLASSER as a very frank person but one who was lacking in tact and polish especially in his relations with his professional associates. She advised that his professional associates always knew where they stood with GLASSER because he was outspoken and not the least bit hesitant in expressing himself.

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Concerning GLASSER's relations with WHITE, Mrs. HALL advised that it was generally known in the Treasury Department that WHITE had dispatched GLASSER to South America during the early 1940's because of some personal dispute, the nature of which had never been ascertained. Mrs. HALL said that it was suspected that LUDWIG ULLMAN, who at that time was the Administrative Assistant to WHITE, disliked GLASSER and reported unfavorably to WHITE about him. This resulted in WHITE's taking a dislike to GLASSER and subsequently assigning him to South America. Mrs. HALL was not aware of the reasons that ULLMAN disliked GLASSER, nor could she identify anyone who could substantiate this report. After GLASSER returned from South America, Mrs. HALL advised that the professional relationship between GLASSER and WHITE appeared cordial. Mrs. HALL was not aware of any other relationship that existed between WHITE and GLASSER thereafter.

Mrs. HALL advised that after WHITE had been promoted to an Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department and had left the Monetary Research Division, she learned from Mr. WHITE's First Secretary, Mrs. LINDA SHANAHAN, that V. FRANK COE would replace him in this position.

Mrs. HALL advised that she was not personally acquainted with A. GEORGE SILVERMAN but advised that he was a frequent visitor to the office of HARRY WHITE. She was not aware of any relationship that existed between SILVERMAN and GLASSER but did believe they were acquainted. It was Mrs. HALL's observation that GLASSER was immune to influence. She said it was well known throughout the Department that he was an independent thinker and formed his own opinions. She advised that he was not politic and was not at all hesitant in expressing himself favorably or unfavorably as the case might be when he discussed his associates. She said that she found that GLASSER was the type who would not hesitate to go to his superior and tell him bluntly and frankly in the event he found himself not in agreement with anything which affected the Monetary Research Division. Mrs. HALL believed, however, that GLASSER was not the type who would make an issue in the event he was overruled by his immediate supervisor and take his case to a higher authority. Mrs. HALL said she had no knowledge of any common denominator which existed in the backgrounds of COE and GLASSER. She was not aware of the feeling that these persons had toward each other.

Mrs. MARY HERRON, Secretary, International Monetary Fund and former Secretary to HAROLD GLASSER, advised that she did not begin to work in GLASSER's office until September, 1945. Mrs. HERRON stated that she had not been employed in the Treasury Department from June 30, 1943, to September, 1945, and had no association with GLASSER and others in the Monetary Research Division during that period. She advised that after 1945 she became acquainted

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with VICTOR PERLO at the Treasury Department. It was her opinion that GLASSER was not overly fond of PERLO but she could not furnish any specific or concrete reason for this belief. She had no knowledge that GLASSER had ever opposed the appointment of PERLO to the Department.

Concerning the relationship of GLASSER with WHITE, Mrs. HERRON advised that she had learned from a source she could not recall that GLASSER had been sent to Ecuador by WHITE after a disagreement. She was unable to furnish details concerning this disagreement nor could she identify others who could furnish such information. She noted, however, that when she went to work for GLASSER in the Treasury Department in 1945, the attitude of GLASSER and WHITE toward each other did not appear antagonistic.

She also described GLASSER as an independent thinker and did not believe him to be the type who could be influenced easily. Mrs. HERRON was not aware of any close association or friendship that existed between GLASSER and COE or GLASSER and LAUCHLIN CURRIE. She advised that during the period she was employed as GLASSER's secretary, CURRIE was not a frequent caller in GLASSER's office nor did he have frequent telephone contact with GLASSER. In respect to COE and GLASSER, she advised that COE only worked in the Treasury Department for a few months during the period she was GLASSER's secretary. She advised that the relations between them appeared cordial and they appeared to be very friendly and respectful of each other. Mrs. HERRON stated that in 1946, she had attended the Monetary Conference in Trieste along with GLASSER and HENRY J. BITTERMAN. Throughout the conference, she advised that GLASSER was not at all conciliatory in his attitude or manner toward the Russian delegation, and, as far as she was concerned, he fully protected the interests of the United States at this conference. She advised that she had no reason to suspect or doubt the loyalty or patriotism of GLASSER despite the allegations made by BENTLEY.

PAUL McDONALD, Director of Administrative Services, Treasury Department, advised, after reviewing records, that he had not been able to locate any record nor did he have any personal knowledge that HARRY WHITE, HAROLD GLASSER, or any other person had ever interceded to the Treasury Department in an effort to secure employment for A. GEORGE SILVERMAN. He advised that, although Treasury Department records relating to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER show that he had made a formal request to the Agriculture Department asking that SILVERMASTER be transferred to the Treasury Department, he pointed out that this was a routine function of his duties at that time, and he added that he was not personally acquainted with SILVERMASTER and did not know who was instrumental in securing the employment for him.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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INFORMANTS

Referral/Consult

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LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will at the International Monetary Fund interview EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN regarding data concerning the relationship between GLASSER and A. GEORGE SILVERMAN as it existed in 1944.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent L. O. CALLAHAN, January 2, 1952, New York  
Report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE, November 16, 1951, at Washington, D. C.

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Kisseloff-80348

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/12/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/4, 5, 13, 15, 18, 25/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>FRANCIS J. DUANE</b>	<b>FJD:DDJ</b>
TITLE <b>UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Page, Pazh (Sovme)</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Former Treasury Department employee, **EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN**, advised that **GLASSER** acted as Director, Monetary Research Division, Treasury Department, in absence of **HARRY D. WHITE** after July, 1944. **BERNSTEIN** had no knowledge that **SILVERMAN** was ever considered for Treasury Department employment during 1944. **BERNSTEIN** unaware of any ill feeling between **GLASSER** and **SILVERMAN** in 1944.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

**EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN**, Research Division, Office of International Monetary Fund, and former Assistant Director, Monetary Research Division, United States Treasury Department, advised that throughout 1944, **HARRY DEXTER WHITE** served actively as the Director of the Monetary Research Division. Mr. **BERNSTEIN** said that **HAROLD GLASSER**, **NORMAN T. NESS** and himself were the Assistant Directors of the Monetary Research Division during 1944. **BERNSTEIN** stated that **GLASSER** was in charge of foreign funds and occupied areas for the Division, and that **NESS** was responsible for Treasury Department operations in Latin America. **BERNSTEIN** stated that he was responsible for the Department's stabilization fund, Federal Reserve Bank and post-war international finances.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<b>COPY IN FILE</b>		<b>100-181-12</b>	<b>RECORDED-110</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (65-60180) 1 - Los Angeles (Info) 1 - New York (65-15701) (Info) 1 - San Francisco (Info) 4 - Washington Field (65-5810) (1 - 65-5935)		<b>MAR 18 1952</b>	<b>NOEXED-110</b>

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BERNSTEIN said that he acted as the Director of the Monetary Research Division in WHITE's absence. He pointed out, however, that after the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference concluded in July of 1944, GLASSER replaced him in this capacity. BERNSTEIN stated that he had attended the Bretton Woods Conference with WHITE, and while at the conference, came to realize that WHITE's attitude toward him changed noticeably. This, BERNSTEIN said, was caused by WHITE's belief that he, BERNSTEIN, had received too much credit for his participation at this conference and that WHITE resented this.

After the conference, BERNSTEIN stated that he went on leave and WHITE began to place more of the Division's responsibility with GLASSER, and that, gradually, GLASSER replaced him as the First Assistant to WHITE.

With respect to the relationship between himself and WHITE, BERNSTEIN said that after the Quebec Conference, which was attended by both WHITE and Secretary of the Treasury, HENRY J. MORGENTHAU, the feeling between them became more strained. This was caused by WHITE's absolute and complete support for the Morgenthau Plan (Dissolution of German industries) and his own opinion, which was directly opposed to WHITE's views on this plan. As a result of this, BERNSTEIN stated that WHITE, who had assigned him to study the economics involved in the Morgenthau Plan, relieved him of this assignment because of his outspoken criticism of the plan.

BERNSTEIN stated that he had met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and HARRY D. WHITE when all were attending Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He advised that, at that time, he was not a close associate or acquaintance of either SILVERMAN or WHITE. He pointed out that after leaving Harvard, he had no contact with either SILVERMAN or WHITE until 1940 when he left the University of North Carolina, where he was employed as a Professor, to accept a position with the Treasury Department.

During his employment at the Treasury Department, BERNSTEIN advised that he was not friendly socially with either WHITE or SILVERMAN. He knew, however, that both WHITE and SILVERMAN were very friendly and said that, in the early 1940's, SILVERMAN called at WHITE's office at least once a week, BERNSTEIN assumed that GLASSER would have been well-known to both SILVERMAN and WHITE, inasmuch as he had worked with WHITE, who was frequently visited by SILVERMAN.

BERNSTEIN also pointed out that before GLASSER went to South America in 1940, he had been very close professionally and socially with HARRY WHITE. GLASSER was banished to a Treasury Department post in South America because of some disagreement with WHITE, the nature of which was not known to him. BERNSTEIN added that GLASSER, even after he returned to Washington in 1941 or 1942, never did get along very well with WHITE until after the Bretton Woods Conference in July of 1944 when he, BERNSTEIN, fell into disfavor and was replaced by GLASSER. BERNSTEIN had no knowledge that GLASSER had been unfriendly with SILVERMAN and added that he had never been on unfriendly terms with SILVERMAN. He also pointed out, however, that his relationship with SILVERMAN was professional and limited.

BERNSTEIN explained that GLASSER had not been appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division in January of 1945 after WHITE was designated Assistant Secretary of the Treasury because WHITE felt that such an appointment would result in a breakdown in the relationship of the Assistant Directors of the Monetary Research Division. After WHITE's promotion, BERNSTEIN said that WHITE Prepared a list of those he felt qualified to succeed him, which list included the names of GLASSER and V. FRANK COE, and made this available to MORGENTHAU. He stated that MORGENTHAU, upon WHITE's recommendation, selected FRANK COE for the post. BERNSTEIN advised that his name was not included in the list because of the relationship which existed between himself and WHITE at that time. He pointed out, however, that he later learned that WHITE had informed responsible Treasury Department officials that BERNSTEIN did not want this position.

BERNSTEIN advised that he never knew or learned that SILVERMAN was interested in securing employment in the Treasury Department. He recalled that, during 1944, it was generally the policy of all Assistant Directors, who were interested in adding technical personnel to their staffs, to have these prospective employees interviewed by other Assistant Directors. He said he had no recollection that GLASSER, NESS or WHITE had ever approached him about hiring SILVERMAN. He said that if GLASSER had been interested in hiring SILVERMAN, he felt sure that GLASSER would have sought his advice concerning such an appointment. At this time, he also pointed out that his relationship with GLASSER was cordial, even though he did not find GLASSER a very easy person to get along with, primarily because of GLASSER's stubbornness. BERNSTEIN mentioned that he had visited at GLASSER's home occasionally, but was not on close terms with him socially. Concerning GLASSER, BERNSTEIN stated that it was his opinion that he would not have been subject to influence in the selection of personnel for his staff. He said that if GLASSER wanted to hire or reject

X

WFO 65-5810

an individual, he would not hesitate to express his own frank feelings directly to WHITE, but would not, if overruled by WHITE, take his case to a higher authority. BERNSTEIN was not aware of any particular person who was capable of influencing GLASSER to a particular course of action, but did state that GLASSER and COE got along well after COE was appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division. BERNSTEIN knew of no common denominator in the backgrounds of COE and GLASSER other than the established fact that they had attended the University of Chicago together.

In 1940, BERNSTEIN stated that he was associated professionally at the Treasury Department with LUDWIG ULLMAN. On one occasion, he related that ULLMAN invited him to dinner at the home of NATHAN G. SILVERMASTER, where he was residing. BERNSTEIN advised that this invitation was extended to him because, at that time, SILVERMASTER was interested in having his stepson, ANATOLE VOLKOV, enrolled at the University of North Carolina. BERNSTEIN stated that, at the request of SILVERMASTER, he did write a letter to the University, and that VOLKOV was accepted. He advised that after this, he had no further contact with SILVERMASTER and was not aware of SILVERMASTER's influence or relationship with WHITE, GLASSER or SILVERMAN.

\_ PENDING \_

WFO 65-5810

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report are being furnished Los Angeles, New York and San Francisco in accordance with Bureau instructions.

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

b7D

Will report the information furnished by the Bureau as requested in Washington Field Office letter dated January 31, 1952.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE  
dated January 31, 1952, at Washington, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/12/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/4, 5, 13, 15, 18, 25/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>FRANCIS J. DUMEL</b>	<b>FOIA(b)(7)</b>
TITLE <b>UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Page, Post (over)</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~SECURITY INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL~~

Former Treasury Department employee, **EDWARD H. HENNINGSEN**, advised that **GLASSER** acted as Director, Monetary Research Division, Treasury Department, in absence of **HARRY D. WHITE** after July, 1944. **HENNINGSEN** had no knowledge that **SIDENBERG** was ever considered for Treasury Department employment during 1944. **HENNINGSEN** unaware of any ill feeling between **GLASSER** and **SIDENBERG** in 1944.

DECLASSIFIED BY **60309/AUC/TAM/PLA/6**  
ON **3-29-2005**

\* 2 \*

DATE: **3-29-2005**

CLASSIFIED BY **60309/AUC/TAM/PLA/6**

DECLASSIFY ON: **25X3.3(1) 3-29-2030**

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

**EDWARD H. HENNINGSEN**, Research Division, Office of International Monetary Fund, and former Assistant Director, Monetary Research Division, United States Treasury Department, advised that throughout 1944, **HARRY DEAN WHITE** served actively as the Director of the Monetary Research Division. Mr. **HENNINGSEN** said that **ERNO GLASSER**, **WESLEY T. LEE** and himself were the Assistant Directors of the Monetary Research Division during 1944. **HENNINGSEN** stated that **GLASSER** was in charge of foreign funds and occupied areas for the Division, and that **LEE** was responsible for Treasury Department operations in Latin America. **HENNINGSEN** stated that he was responsible for the Department's stabilization fund, Federal Reserve Bank and post-war international finances.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <b>2 - Bureau (65-60120) 1 - Los Angeles (Info) 1 - New York (65-15701) (Info) 1 - San Francisco (Info) 4 - Washington Field (65-5010) (1 - 65-5010)</b>		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE  <del>SECRET</del>	

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-50800-10

CONFIDENTIAL 80354

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: May 27, 1952

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.  
Page, Pash  
(SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R~~SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET~~

Re WFO letter dated January 31, 1952.

WFO will place the captioned case in a pending inactive status pending receipt of further information. No active investigation is outstanding at present.

DEW:MSB

DECLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/LP/AG  
ON 3.29.2005

RECORDED-84

65-60180-13

MAY 28 1952

DATE: 3.29.2005

DECLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/LP/AG

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY (1) 3.29.2005

55

JUN 5 1952

Kisseloff-80355

SAC, Washington Field (65-5810)

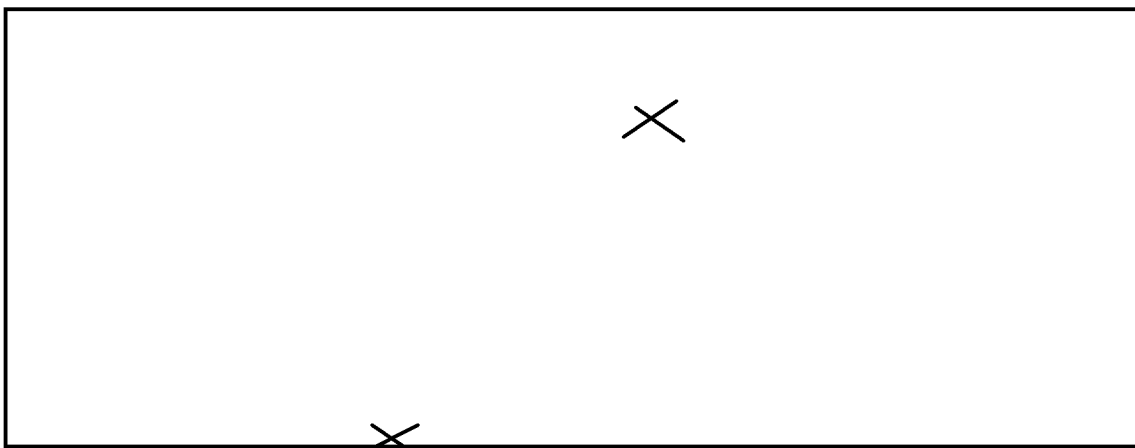
June 5, 1952

Director, FBI (65-60180)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,  
Page, Pash  
(SOVIET)  
ESPIONAGE - R

PERSONAL ATTENTION  
~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Referral/Consult



- CC - 1 - Los Angeles  
1 - San Francisco  
1 - New York (65-15701)  
1 - Washington Field (65-5935)

EJVL:mem

6-17-52  
6-19-52  
RECORDED - 28  
EX - 80

JUN 5 8 17 PM '52  
RECEIVED READING ROOM  
FBI  
JUN 10 1952  
62

COMM-FBI  
JUN 6 1952  
MAILED 18

Kisseloff-80356

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Washington Field (65-5610) -

July 16, 1952

Director, FBI (65-60180)-15

RECORDED - 120

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,

Page, Pash

(SOWE)

ESPIONAGE - R

EX-25

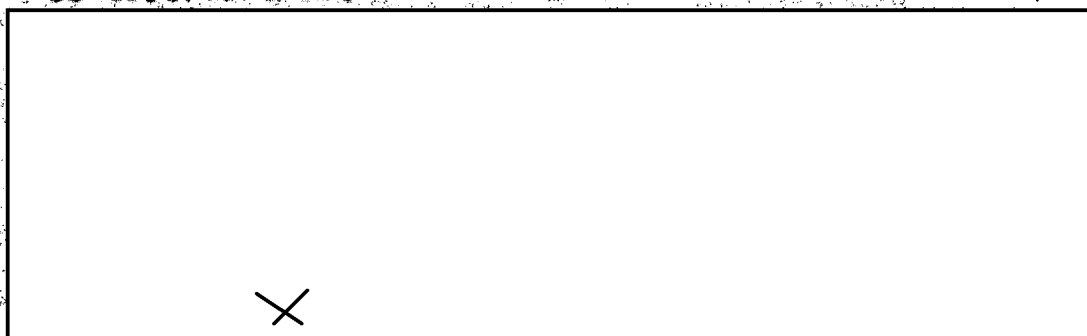
DATE: 3-30-2005

CLASSIFIED BY: 60309/AUC/BAH/CP/A6

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 3-30-2030

Reurlet July 1, 1952, advising that in view of the tentative identification of Harold Glasser as Page, certain leads previously set forth would not be covered UACB.

Referral/Consult



Harold Glasser, who has been tentatively identified as Page, was the Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department and during the latter half of 1944, acted as the Director of that Division in the absence of Harry Dexter White. However, investigation set forth in the report of Special Agent Francis J. Duane, Washington, D. C., August 24, 1951, reflects that Henrietta S. Klotz was the Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and exerted considerable influence throughout the Treasury Department. It further appears that investigation in Washington and New York during 1946 disclosed that Silvermaster and Henrietta Klotz were well acquainted.

The Bureau feels that some consideration should be given to the possibility that Klotz may be identical with Page. In view of the information indicating that she might well have been described as the virtual master of the Treasury Department. The Bureau also feels that although the identification of Glasser may ultimately prove correct, there may be some possibility that Klotz could be Page inasmuch as all available information concerning Page is not inconsistent with Page being someone in the Treasury Department.

Tolson  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Laughlin  
Mohr  
Tele. Rm.  
Holloman  
Gandy

COMM - FBI

JUL 16 1952

MAILED 24

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80357

CC - 65-60328

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-60180-15



~~SECRET~~

In view of the foregoing, it is believed advisable that the leads in question should be given attention. In this regard, Josiah E. Dubois, Jr., who was an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and who is mentioned in one of the leads, may prove to be a source of information of interest concerning the relationship that might have existed between Klotz and Silverman in August, 1944, as well as information concerning the relationship between Klotz and Silvermaster. There is an extra copy of this letter for your file on Unknown Subject, wa., "Pik."

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80358

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: July 1, 1952

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,  
PAGE, PAZH  
(SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Bureau letter dated June 19, 1952, requesting advice as to status of captioned case, specifically referring to the leads in WFO report of August 24, 1951.

Report of FRANCIS J. DUANE dated January 31, 1952, reflects interview of PAUL McDONALD. Investigation conducted subsequent to the referenced report includes interviews of numerous persons having information concerning the Treasury Department's operation which tended to support the tentative identification of HAROLD GLASSER with the Unknown Subject and also to develop generally the information mentioned in leads in referenced report.

In view of the above the individual leads set out in WFO report of August 24, 1951, will not be covered UACB.

DEW/mmd

RECORDED - 103

INDEXED - 103

EX-13

80359

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SAC, Washington Field (65-5044)

August 7, 1952

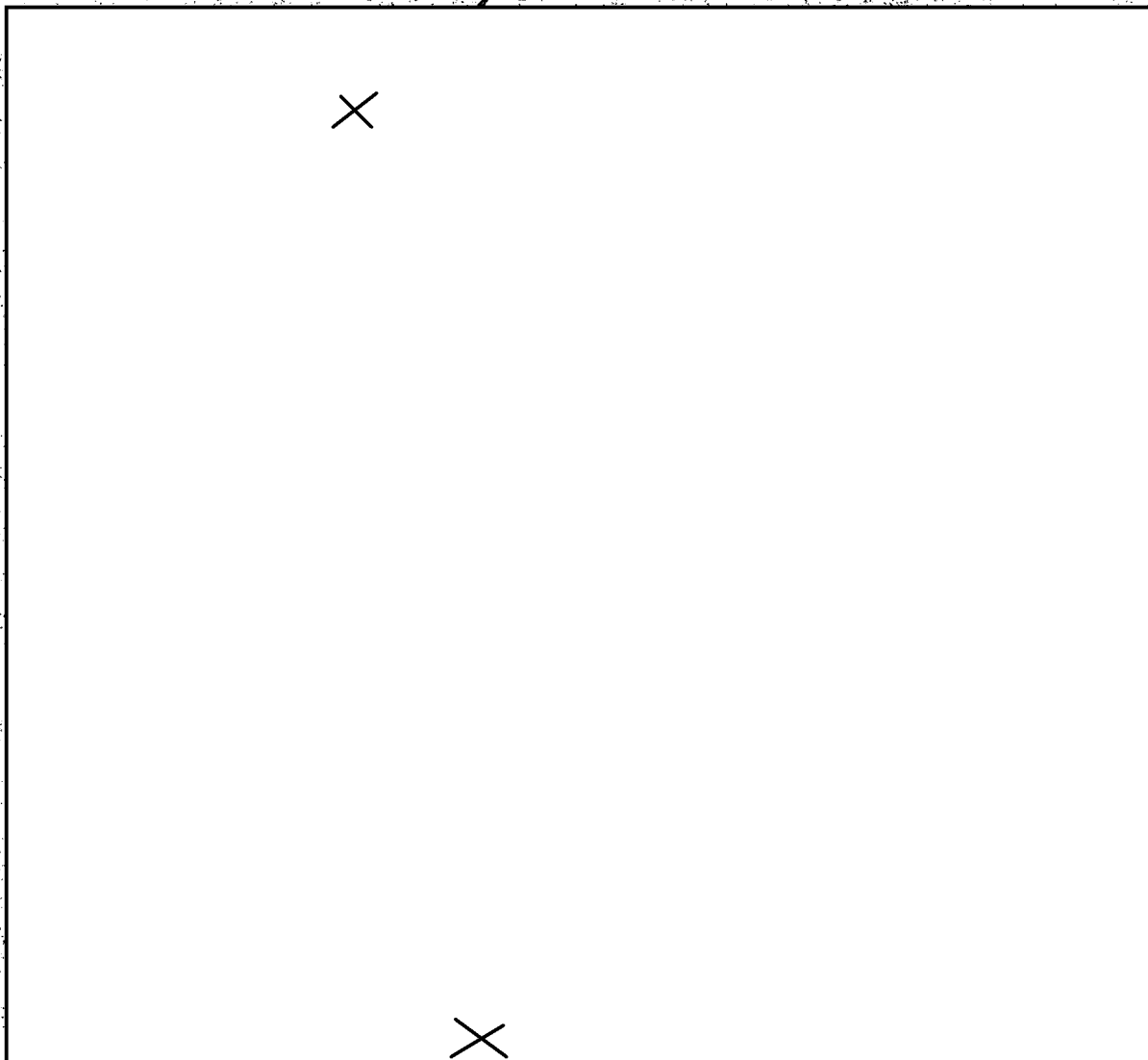
Director, FBI (65-56068)

SOVET  
ESPIONAGE - R

PERSONAL ATTENTION  
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Referral/Consult

Page



Tolson  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Laughlin  
Mohr  
Tele. Rm.  
Holloman  
Gandy

CC - 2 - Los Angeles (65-4779) CC - Unsub, was., Ptk (65-60326)  
2 - New York (65-14843) CC - Unsub, was., Page (65-60180)  
2 - San Francisco (65-3939) CC - Unsub, was., Teerberg (65-60057)  
Kisseloff-60360  
LJVL:mem

AUG 18 1952

DUPLICATE YELLOW  
~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILE IN 65-5044-257

~~SECRET~~

Referral/Consult

The New York Office is requested to interview Elizabeth Bentley in detail concerning all information in her possession concerning Henrietta Klotz.

WFO is requested to review carefully its files on Harold Glasser, it being recalled that Glasser was one of the Treasury Department representatives at the Quebec Conference in 1944.

The foregoing information should be given consideration in connection with the cases on Unknown Subject (Pik, Unknown Subject Page, and Unknown Subject Tserber. Appropriate portions of this information should be reported in these case files. The investigation on Pik should be removed from the pending inactive status and given immediate attention in view of the new information.

- 2 -

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80361

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Washington Field (65-5810)

September 16, 1952

Director, FBI (65-60180)-16

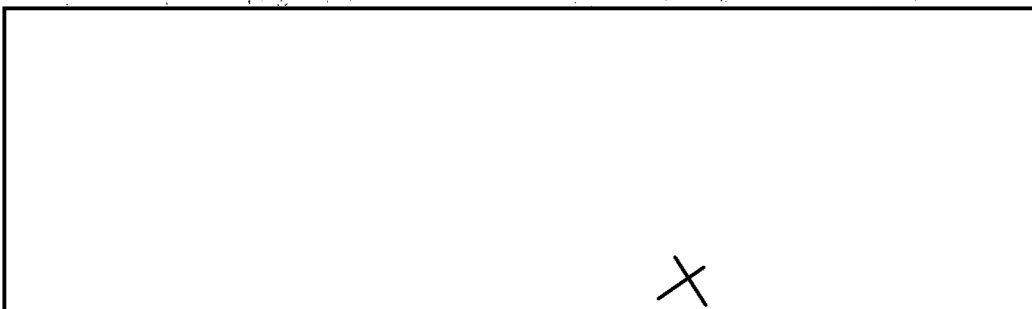
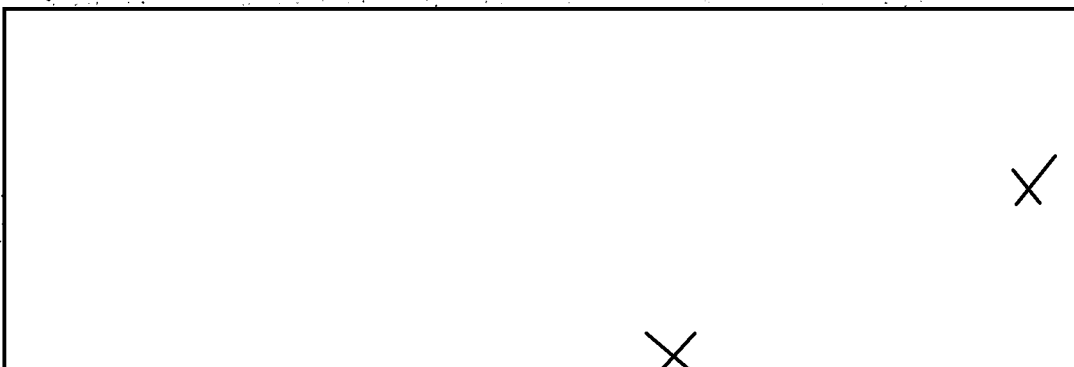
UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,  
Page, Page  
ESPIONAGE - R

Referral/Consult

DATE: ~~3-30-2005~~

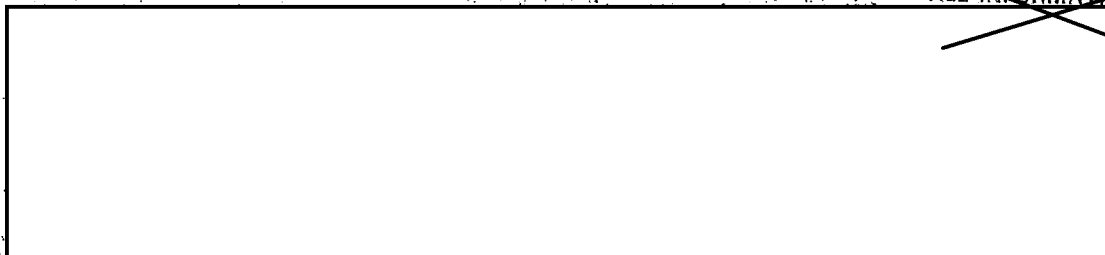
CLASSIFIED BY ~~60309/PMC/TOM/LE/AG~~

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) ~~3-30-2005~~



At the time in question, Silverman was Chief of the Analysts and Plans Branch, Materiel Command, U.S. Air Force. Investigation has developed that between August 15, and September 15, 1944, a reorganization involving the Materiel Command took place with the result that it was transferred to Wright Field, Ohio, although the Analysts and Plans Branch remained in Washington, D. C.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~



CC - 2 - New York

68 SEP 26 1952

COMM - FBI

SEP 16 1952

MAILED 24

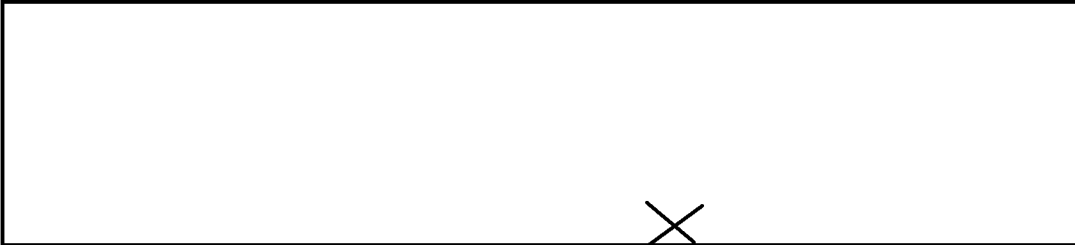
~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80362

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

~~SECRET~~

Referral/Consult



The foregoing is being pointed out in connection with the reinterview of Mrs. Schmitz, inasmuch as considerable investigation to date has located no one who was aware of an intention on Silverman's part to change his employment as of August, 1944.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80363

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: August 27, 1952

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58068)

60180

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,  
Page, Pazh  
ESPIONAGE - R

Referral/Consult

3-30-2005

60309/44/1954/10/1A4

3-30-2030

DID YOU  
SAY THIS (X)

Report of SA FRANCIS J. GALLANT dated November 23, 1949, at New York City concerning LAUCHLIN B. CURRIE, Security Matter - C, reflects Mrs. JAMES M. SCHMITZ, 300 West 23rd Street, New York City, was interviewed by New York agents. She was a Secretary to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN when he was with the Army Air Force.

Bureau is requested to authorize New York to again contact her and determine the following which may assist in determining the identity of PIK, PAGE, and TSEBBER:

1. Whether she has any information on SILVERMAN's planning to leave the Air Force about August or September, 1944, because of the proposed transfer of his Air Force section from Washington, D. C.
2. Any person whose aid was enlisted to get SILVERMAN a position in the Treasury Department.
3. Whether he had any conversations with HAROLD GLASSER, V. FRANK COE, or LAUCHLIN CURRIE concerning this matter.
4. Names of other individuals connected with the Air Force office of SILVERMAN who might have knowledge of his employment plans.
5. Whether SILVERMAN was known to be temporarily angry with GLASSER or any other individual in the pertinent period of 1944.

If interview is authorized New York should make certain the source of information is not divulged.

DEW/mmd

2-CC-NEW YORK -- REGISTERED MAIL

CC-65-5812

CC-65-5935

RECORDED

INDEXED-14

EX-32

AUG 28 1952

Kisseloff-80364

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York

November 19, 1952

Director, FBI

UNSUB, wa. Ptk (SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Your file # 65-14788)  
(Bufile # 65-60328)

UNSUB, wa. Page, Pash (SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Your file # 65- )  
(Bufile # 65-60180)

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DATE 3-31-2005 BY 60309/duc/TAN/LP/AG

Reurlet dated October 13, 1952, captioned  
SOVME, Espionage - R.

In connection with the consideration being given to the possibility that Henrietta Kots might be identical with Unknown Subjects Ptk or Page, and the fact that Elizabeth Bentley has advised that Ludwig Ullman made a strong attempt to cultivate her in 1941 or 1942, with partial success, it is believed desirable that Bentley be specifically questioned as to whether or not the approach of Ullman to Klotz was known to the Russians. Even though Bentley has advised that it was her definite impression that Klotz was not consciously engaged in espionage, it would appear that if Klotz were being partially used by Ullman to the knowledge of the Russians she might be designated by a code name by the MGB.

cc - 3 - Los Angeles (65-4779) (SOVME)  
cc - 3 - San Francisco (65-3939) (SOVME)  
cc - 3 - Washington Field (65-5935) (PIK)  
(65-5810) (PAGE)

cc - 65-60180 (PAGE)  
EJVL:mem:dmd

65-60180  
NOT RECORDED  
145 NOV 26 1952

229  
DUPLICATE YELLOW  
~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE Kisseloff-80365

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

53 DEC 3-1952



~~SECRET~~

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be removed from file by a Filing Unit employee only upon the return of the item.

Subject <u>PAGE</u>		
Type of Mail		Date of Mail
<input type="checkbox"/> Report	_____	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incoming letter	<u>FROM NEW YORK</u>	<u><del>10/13/52</del></u> <u>10/13/52</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Outgoing letter	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Memorandum	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Airtel	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Teletype	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosure (describe)	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Work Sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Loyalty Form	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe)	_____	_____
Removed for	Removed by	Date of Removal
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Room	<u>SFR</u>	<u>PS KOZAK</u>
		<u>5/14/87</u>
Reason for Removal		
<input type="checkbox"/> For copying (If for another agency, list agency and date of request.)		
<input type="checkbox"/> To send to		
<input type="checkbox"/> To attach to		
<input type="checkbox"/> For office use		
<input type="checkbox"/> For change to another file		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u><del>MAIL</del></u>		
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>3-30-2005</u> BY <u>60309/aucltan/lp/ag</u>		
DATE: <u>3-30-2005</u> CLASSIFIED BY <u>60309/aucltan/lp/ag</u> DECLASSIFY ON: <u>25X3.3(1) 3-30-2030</u>		
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Complete File and Serial Number <u>65-60180-</u>		

~~SECRET~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: 12/18/52

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.  
 PAGE, PAZH (SOVME)  
 ESPIONAGE - R  
 OO: WFO

This is to advise that reports have been dictated in the cases on UNKNOWN SUBJECTS TSERBER and PIK. The former is a special report correlating all pertinent information of a security nature with regard to suspect ZELDA MINES, nee TSERBER, as requested by the Bureau. The latter is the initial report on UNKNOWN SUBJECT PIK based upon the new information set out in Bulet 8/7/52, captioned "SOVME, ESPIONAGE - R."

Investigative attention is now being concentrated on UNKNOWN SUBJECT PAGE, and it is anticipated that a report on instant case will be submitted 1/9/52.

MJS:dp

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DATE 3-31-2005 BY 60309/KUC/TAM/LP/AG

RECORDED - 57

INDEXED - 57

65-60180-17

DEC 19 1952

DATE: 3-31-2005

BY 60309/KUC/TAM/LP/AG

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7 2 DEC 31 1952

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~~SECRET~~

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Subject <u>PAGE</u>		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Report	_____	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incoming letter	<u>FROM NEW YORK</u>	<u><del>10/13/52</del></u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Outgoing letter	_____	<u>10/13/52</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Memorandum	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Airtel	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Teletype	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosure (describe)	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Work Sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Loyalty Form	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe)	_____	_____
Removed for		Removed by
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss	<u>SFR</u>	<u>PS KOZAK</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Room	_____	_____
Date of Removal		_____
		<u>5/14/87</u>
Reason for Removal		
<input type="checkbox"/> For copying (If for another agency, list agency and date of request.)		
_____		
<input type="checkbox"/> To send to		
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<input type="checkbox"/> To attach to		
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<input type="checkbox"/> For office use		
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<input type="checkbox"/> For change to another file		
_____		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>MAIL</u>		
_____		
DATE: <u>3-30-2005</u>		
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DECLASSIFY ON: <u>25X3.3(1) 3-30-2030</u>		
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Complete File and Serial Number <u>65-60180-</u>		

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60328)

DATE: DEC 30 1952

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5935)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,  
PIK, PEAK (SOVET)  
Espionage - R  
OO-WFO

PAGE

PAZH

Rebulet dated August 7, 1952, captioned "Sovme, Espionage - R," Referral/Consult Bureau file 65-58068.

Minutes of seven of the eight meetings have been examined and reflect that thirty-four American representatives participated in one or more of the meetings.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE was in attendance at all of the meetings; L'UCHLIN CURRIE attended six; FRANK GOE was present and acted as co-secretary at five; and HENRIETTA KLOTZ was indicated to be present at one meeting.

MJS:CCH/LWO

Enclosure

- ① - Bureau (65-60180)
- 1 - Bureau (65-60057)
- 3 - Los Angeles (65-Pik) (65-Page) (65-5004) RM, RRR) (Encl.)
- 3 - San Francisco (65-Pik) (65-Page) (65-4047) (RM RRR) (Encl.)
- 3 - New York (65-14788) (65-15701) (65-15705) (RM RRR) (Encl.)
- 1 - WFO (65-5810)
- 1 - WFO (65-5812)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~

NOT RECORDED

146 MAR 2 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-60328-1

WFO 65-5935

Of the three remaining logical suspects, KLOTZ, CURRIE and COE, COE appears to be the most likely candidate inasmuch as he has been identified by ELIZABETH BENTLEY as a member of the Communist Party and the SILVERMASTER espionage apparatus. While CURRIE also furnished information to the Group, in his case it was done orally usually through ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. KLOTZ was not a Communist Party member and, according to BENTLEY, not consciously engaged in subversive or espionage activity.

Of the seven basic elements of identification set out in attached report, it appears that COE could meet all requirements except those dependent upon the identities of PAGE and TSEBBER. Although consideration is presently being given to the possibility that HENRIETTA KLOTZ may be identical with either PIK or PAGE, PAGE has previously been tentatively identified as HAROLD GLASSER. These circumstances would appear to strengthen the COE-GLASSER analysis of the PIK and PAGE relationship as originally set out in Washington Field letter dated September 14, 1951, entitled "Unknown Subject, was., Page, PAZH (Sovme) Espionage - R," Bureau file 65-60180.

In the near future, it is anticipated that attention will be given to other suspects for TSEBBER who in January, 1945, were employed in the "Accounts Section" or "Accounting Department" of the Foreign Economic Administration. One candidate previously developed to whom more consideration could be given is EUGENE S. KERBER mentioned in the report of SA DONALD E. WALTER, Washington Field, dated November 9, 1951.

Referral/Consult

There is nothing in any of the records examined to date to indicate that either HARRY L. HOPKINS or OSCAR COX had anything to do with bringing the talks to

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a conclusion. However, on the point that they were actually concluded "at the behest of FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, who earlier had been favorably disposed on the question; the following, while speculative, may be the explanation.

The record of the conversation between CHURCHILL and ROOSEVELT at Quebec, Canada, September 14, 1944, which was initialed by both of them reads in part as follows:

"The Prime Minister pointed out that if the United Kingdom was once more to pay its way it was essential that the export trade which had shrunk to a very small fraction should be re-established. Naturally, no articles obtained under Lend-Lease or identical thereto would be exported or sold for profit, but it was essential that the United States should not attach any conditions to supplies delivered to Britain on Lend-Lease which would jeopardize the recovery of her export trade. The President thought this would be proper."

Discussions at the Foreign Economic Administration Executive Policy Committee Meetings in November, 1944, indicate that considerable attention was given to the question of possible cancellation or revision of the EDEN WHITE PAPER of 1941. This is the basic diplomatic document by which the British pledged themselves to certain restrictive export and commercial principles in answer to charges that private British interests were profiting from Lend-Lease. The very harmful effect on American public opinion of any relaxation in such restrictions was a matter of some concern to the FEA Committee and Administrator CROWLEY stated emphatically that any decisions along this line must be made by the President, and "that he would bring to the President's attention the facts in the situation."

It is conceivable that at such time ROOSEVELT may have decided to bring the talks to a conclusion and that some pretext be used insofar as the other members were concerned as to the reason for the discontinuance of the talks in order to conceal the fact that it was his personal decision.

On November 16, 1944, CROWLEY informed the FEA Executive Policy Committee that the decision would have to be made by the President. At the next meeting of the FEA Executive Policy Committee on November 20, 1944, it is clear that the decision had been made although it was not attributed by CROWLEY in his remarks to the President personally. On November 22, 1944, the last meeting of the combined committee of the British and American representatives was held. FRANK COE who was present at the three aforementioned meetings was certainly in a position to analyze the situation and report to the MGB that "actually it was clear that the talks were discontinued at the behest of President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT who earlier had been favorably disposed on this question".

It is emphasized that the above is purely speculative but not inconsistent with the known facts.

Extra copies of this letter have been prepared for the files of Unknown Subjects PAGE and TSEBBER at the Bureau and all offices concerned.

Kisseloff-80371

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: Jan 1953

FROM : SAC, WFO (56-5810)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT  
was. Page, Pazh (SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Office of Origin - Washington Field )

Referral/Consult

Reference is made to Bulet 7-16-52 which suggests that former Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury JOSIAH E. DUBOIS, JR. might prove to be a source of information of interest concerning the relationship between KLOTZ, SILVERMAN and SILVERMASTER in August, 1944. DUBOIS' Treasury Department personnel file as set out in the report of SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER, WFO, 3-25-47 in the Gregory Case reflects that DUBOIS was not appointed Assistant to the Secretary until 12-1-44. Prior to this he was an Assistant in the Office of General Counsel.

In addition reference is made to the report of SA KENNERLY R. CORBETT, WFO, 8-6-48 in the case entitled "JOSIAH ELLIS DUBOIS, JR., Army, LGE" which reflects that DUBOIS was closely associated with a number of the subjects in the Gregory case. In addition the LGE investigation developed allegations that he was pro-Communist, pro-Russian, follower of the CP line, leader of the "Daily Worker", etc. It is felt there are other persons available in as good or better positions to furnish the desired information and with whom an interview would be more desirable. DUBOIS was last known to be practicing law in Camden, New Jersey and UACB, no interview with him is contemplated.

Reference is made to the report of SA FRANCIS J. DUANE, WFO, 8-24-51 which set out a lead to interview one HELEN DOHERTY. As reflected on Page 8 of rerep the reason for interviewing DOHERTY was that she was the secretary of "FLORENCE O. WAGNER", a Treasury Department attorney who was actually the operating arm of the War Refugee Board and had frequent contact with SILVERMAN.

Inasmuch as attached report contains an interview with MISS FLORENCE HODEL, formerly MRS. FLORENCE WAGNER, which reflects that her contacts with SILVERMAN were in 1945, it appears that no logical purpose would be served in attempting to locate and interview DOHERTY and UACB this will not be done.

MJS:RA

2 - Boston (Encl) (RMRRR) 1 - Los Angeles (info) (Encl) (RMRRR)  
2 - Minneapolis (Encl) (RMRRR) 1 - San Francisco (info) (Encl) (RMRRR)  
2 - New York (65-15701) (Encl) (RMRRR)

63 JAN 21 1953

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Kisseloff-80372

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE JAN 8 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/28-31; 11/21; 12/11, 15-19, 22-24, 29, 30/52	REPORT MADE BY MURRAY J. SHEA RA
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT was. Page, Pazh (SOVME)			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Referral/Consult

Former officials of Treasury Department, Procurement Division, advise that rapid expansion of surplus property matters in 1944 necessitated the enlargement of the Procurement Division to include both an Office of Procurement and an Office of Surplus Property. Officials of the former Procurement Division staffed the Office of Procurement and new men were brought in to staff the Office of Surplus Property. Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury JOHN W. PEHLE took charge of the new and enlarged Procurement Division in 12-44. As of 8-44 the Office of Surplus Property was in the process of being organized by ERNEST L. OIRICH, former President of Munsingwear, Incorporated, who was responsible directly to the Secretary of the Treasury. With regard to the Treasury Department as a whole, ANSEL LUXFORD, former Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, stated that outside of Secretary MORGENTHAU there was no more powerful individual in the Treasury Department than HENRIETTA KLOTZ. Other officials confirm KLOTZ's ability to effect the acceptance or rejection of prospective personnel. ELIZABETH BENTLEY has advised that KLOTZ was a conscientious and competent employee who was not consciously engaged in espionage or subversive activities. BENTLEY also advised that LUDWIG ULLMAN made a strong effort to cultivate KLOTZ in about 1941 or 1942 and obtained information through conversations that could not have been obtained otherwise. According to BENTLEY and other sources, HARRY

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 Bureau (65-60180) ) 2 WFO 2 Boston (65-5810) 2 Minneapolis 2 New York (65-15701) 1 Los Angeles (info) 1 San Francisco (info)		165-60180-18 10 JAN 8 1953 <i>[Signature]</i>	INDEXED-22 FILED-3

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Kisseloff-80373



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WFO 65-5810

DEXTER WHITE was also quite well acquainted with KLOTZ and may have obtained information from her. FLORENCE HODEL who was associated with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the War Refugee Board in 1945 furnished no pertinent information of value. Investigation to establish relationship of HENRIETTA KLOTZ with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as of 8-44 negative to date.

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

MR. JOHN W. PEHLE, Attorney, 1616 K Street, NW, former Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, advised that although he had been connected with the Treasury Department in various capacities since June, 1934, he was in charge of the Procurement Division only from December, 1944 to May, 1945. Consequently he was unable to furnish any information concerning the administrative structure of the Procurement Division as it existed in August, 1944. At the time he took it over the Procurement Division consisted of an Office of Procurement and an Office of Surplus Property. His predecessor in charge of the surplus property program was ERNEST L. OLDRICH, former President of Munsingwear, Incorporated, Minneapolis, Minnesota. PEHLE had no personal knowledge of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and consequently was unable to furnish information regarding their relationships with other persons in the Treasury Department.

MR. ANSEL F. LUXFORD, Attorney, 1616 K Street, NW, former Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, advised that his duties at the Treasury Department did not pertain to procurement matters and that he was not acquainted with the administrative structure of the Procurement Division as it existed in 1944. He did, however, remember NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, advising that he met him for the first time in March, 1945 after HENRY A. WALLACE was appointed Secretary of Commerce and was interested in converting his speech on "Sixty million Jobs" into a book with the assistance of a number of individuals from the Treasury Department including LUXFORD and SILVERMASTER. Consequently he was unable to furnish any information concerning relationships

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SILVERMASTER might have had with other persons in August, 1944. He had no clear recollection concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and was likewise unable to furnish pertinent information concerning him.

MR. LUXFORD stated that if SILVERMASTER were interested in obtaining employment in the Treasury Department for a friend of his, the person he would most likely approach would be HARRY DEXTER WHITE or one of his assistants in the Monetary Research Division such as HAROLD GLASSER. He said he believed that SILVERMASTER had had some trouble with the Civil Service Commission when first employed in the Procurement Division and he believed that it was with regard to his name being on some list of the Dies Committee. At the time, HARRY DEXTER WHITE went to bat for SILVERMASTER and he was retained. MR. LUXFORD's memory is vague with regard to this but he believes that it is substantially correct.

Another reason for naming WHITE is that WHITE was always a very powerful and influential man in the Treasury Department regardless of what his title was, that is, whether he was Assistant to the Secretary or Assistant Secretary. Another reason for approaching WHITE or "someone in his shop", meaning the Monetary Research Division, was that he felt the Monetary Research Division was most vulnerable to penetration by the Communists because it was not subject to the CSC or Appropriations Committees. He, MR. LUXFORD, explained this by stating that the Monetary Research Division was operated from a two billion dollar stabilization fund which was a result of gold devaluation in 1935. He stated that the fund was used to stabilize the American dollar in relation to the monetary systems of other countries and that by law the fund and its operations were confidential. Hence, he felt that HARRY DEXTER WHITE had a free hand to hire any one he wanted without regard to outside influence particularly from the CSC.

With regard to the possibility of someone being hired in the Monetary Research Division in WHITE's absence, LUXFORD stated this would be subject to the review of WHITE and no one in his division would have dared to make a decision unacceptable to him.

With regard to the Treasury Department as a whole, LUXFORD advised that the most powerful individual in the Treasury Department, outside of Secretary of the Treasury MORGENTHAU himself, was HENRIETTA KLOTZ, whom he described as MORGENTHAU's personal secretary. He pointed out that KLOTZ's power was not in her authority, of which she had none, but in her influence, not only throughout the Department with Assistants to the Secretary and bureau heads, but with MORGENTHAU personally. In the latter regard he pointed out, for example, that

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whereas he, LUXFORD, an Assistant to the Secretary, might get half an hour to argue out some question of policy with Secretary MORGENTHAU, KLOTZ could have four hours for the same purpose if she were so inclined.

LUXFORD further advised that KLOTZ sat in on at least seventy-five percent of MORGENTHAU's conferences, that MORGENTHAU had the greatest respect for her judgment, trusted her implicitly, and would give careful attention to her advice. He stated that she very definitely would have been able to influence division heads with regard to hiring or rejecting prospective personnel.

LUXFORD stated that he believed SILVERMASTER was probably acquainted with MRS. KLOTZ. He had no actual knowledge that such was the case but surmised that this was so because KLOTZ was very close to HARRY DEXTER WHITE and had great respect for his judgment. ~~He also knew that LUDWIG ULLMAN was very friendly with MRS. KLOTZ.~~

With regard to persons outside the Treasury Department who might be used to influence persons in the department in favor of a prospective employee, LUXFORD stated that both LAUCHLIN CURRIE and FRANK COE could do this. He said CURRIE could call almost any division head and even Secretary MORGENTHAU himself. He felt that COE would have almost equal influence but would probably not call the Secretary personally. Either COE or CURRIE could have been used to contact KLOTZ for intercession with regard to a prospective employee but LUXFORD could not state to what degree KLOTZ would be influenced by either.

MR. ALOYSIUS J. WALSH, Commissioner of Emergency Procurement Service, General Services Administration, Room 7132, Seventh and D Streets, SW, advised that he was in 1944 and 1945, Deputy Director of the Office of Procurement, Procurement Division, Treasury Department. MR. WALSH explained that from about 1940 to 1944 the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department had three principal functions, namely: 1) regular supplies for the government, 2) non-military aspects of Lend-Lease, and 3) the surplus that naturally generates in any supply program. By 1944 it became apparent that the surplus property aspect of the work would require a separate unit. Accordingly the Procurement Division was enlarged to include an Office of Procurement and an Office of Surplus Property. The officials of the old Procurement Division became the officials of the Office of Procurement. New men were brought in to

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staff the Office of Surplus Property. MR. JOHN W. ~~PEHLE~~, Assistant to the Secretary, was placed in charge of the newly organized Procurement Division. Previously MR. CLIFTON E. ~~MACK~~, Director of the old Procurement Division, and MR. ERNEST L. ~~OLRICH~~, who organized the Office of Surplus Property, were responsible directly to the Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. WALSH recalled that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was one of the new men brought in to staff the Office of Surplus Property. WALSH was not closely associated with SILVERMASTER and was unable to advise of SILVERMASTER'S relationship with other people in the division or department. As of August, 1944, to the best of WALSH's recollection ERNEST L. OLRICH would have been the individual responsible for the hiring of personnel in the Office of Surplus Property. He advised that no other individuals would have been concerned with appointments in the Office of Surplus Property at that time. However, in response to a question as to whether HENRIETTA KLOTZ would have been able to influence an appointment one way or another if she had been so inclined, WALSH replied, "She certainly could, MRS. KLOTZ spoke in the name of the Secretary when she spoke."

WALSH did not know ABRAHAM ~~GREGORY~~ SILVERMAN and was not well enough acquainted with MRS. KLOTZ to furnish any information concerning her associations.

MR. CLIFTON E. MACK, Commissioner of the Federal Supply Service, GSA, Room 3143, 18th and F Street, NW, advised that in 1944 he was the Director of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and later when the Office of Surplus Property came into being he was Director of the Office of Procurement. He reiterated the fact that sometime late in 1944, Assistant to the Secretary JOHN W. PEHLE was placed in charge of the enlarged Procurement Division which included both an Office of Procurement and an Office of Surplus Property. Prior to the time PEHLE came over from the main Treasury Building, (Procurement being located at Seventh and D Streets, SW), ERNEST L. OLRICH was engaged in trying to organize the Office of Surplus Property. This organization went on for several months and their problems and programs were constantly expanding. During this period OLRICH would have been responsible for hiring any top personnel, but inasmuch as he was brand new, he would have had to rely on the suggestions of those he felt were responsible people.

MR. MACK advised that HENRIETTA KLOTZ, although she had no "authority" to hire or fire personnel, could undoubtedly have influenced

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OLRICH and others in similar positions inasmuch as she was in the Secretary's Office. He knew of no connection or association between SILVERMASTER and HERMAN or HENRIETTA KLOTZ.

~~MR. MACK~~

MR. MACK said he remembered seeing SILVERMASTER but was not well acquainted with him. However, he did state that it was his impression that SILVERMASTER was one of a group that came over from the Main Treasury at the time JOHN PEHLE took charge, but he was not at all sure of this. He did not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and was unable to furnish information concerning the associates of either SILVERMASTER or SILVERMAN. Likewise, he was not well enough acquainted with HENRIETTA KLOTZ to furnish pertinent information concerning her.

MR. PAUL KING, Administrative Officer, Federal Supply Service, GSA, Room 3143, 18th and F Streets, NW, advised that in 1944 he was Assistant Deputy Director for Administration, Procurement Division, Treasury Department.

With regard to the administrative structure of the Procurement Division as it existed in August, 1944, he furnished information similar to that previously obtained from MR. WALSH and MR. MACK, emphasizing the lack of organization occasioned by the constant change and growth of the surplus property problem at the time. He stated that there was actually no much organization at all until the advent of JOHN PEHLE. During the intervening period ERNEST L. OLRICH was trying to get things started and was responsible directly to the Secretary. He advised that his own duties included the handling of personnel matters for the division and that he normally would be the individual to approach with regard to obtaining a position in the division; however, OLRICH frequently hired top level personnel without consulting or advising him until several weeks later.

MR. KING likewise was under the impression that SILVERMASTER did not come to the Procurement Division until JOHN PEHLE took over. However, he said ALBERT W. FREY was there considerably before SILVERMASTER and that he possibly remembers more accurately the time and the circumstances of SILVERMASTER's coming to the division. He has no recollection of SILVERMASTER's ever approaching him with regard to obtaining employment for any other individual. However, he stated SILVERMASTER could have approached OLRICH directly without his knowledge.

KING had no personal knowledge of any connection or association between HERMAN or HENRIETTA KLOTZ and NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER but pointed out that he understood the KLOTZES were

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friendly with HARRY WHITE, who according to ELIZABETH BENTLEY was associated with SILVERMASTER.

With regard to HENRIETTA KLOTZ's ability to affect personnel matters in the division or the department, he pointed out that she was the "right-hand person to MORGENTHAU" and undoubtedly could have exercised some degree of influence. However, he felt that she would have done so on a higher level, that is, that she would have contacted MR. OLRICH personally rather than himself.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY was interviewed by SA LESTER O. GALLAHER of the New York Office on September 10 and 25, 1952 concerning her knowledge of HENRIETTA KLOTZ. At the outset, she stated it was her definite impression that KLOTZ was not consciously engaged in espionage or subversive activities. She advised she learned from WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN and the SILVERMASTERS that KLOTZ was a somewhat older woman who had had a rather hard time in life and who had a crippled child. BENTLEY also had the impression that she was a conscientious and competent employee of the Treasury Department who occupied a rather strategic position, and, therefore, would have been in a position to be acquainted with numerous items of Treasury Department business.

BENTLEY said that because of her position, ULLMAN made a strong attempt to cultivate her in about 1941 or 1942, and the success of his efforts was accomplished in part because of the fact that he was rather skilled in photography and had taken a number of fairly good photographs of HENRIETTA KLOTZ' child. BENTLEY said that she also believed ULLMAN had sought KLOTZ' acquaintance partially because in her he had a solid respectable friend to whom he could point in case of trouble. Also BENTLEY learned through conversation with ULLMAN and the SILVERMASTERS that through ULLMAN's friendship with KLOTZ, they were able to obtain information from her that they could not have obtained otherwise. This was accomplished through friendly discussions between ULLMAN and KLOTZ as fellow employees of the Treasury Department.

She said she had no knowledge of any instances in which KLOTZ made available documentary material to ULLMAN for any purpose. Specifically, she recalls no instances in which SILVERMASTER turned over to her material or information obtained from KLOTZ regarding Secretary of Treasury MORGENTHAU.

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BENTLEY said that at the time she was contacting the SILVERMASTERS, she did not believe they were well acquainted with HENRIETTA KLOTZ, but rather that the friendship had been made and maintained by ULLMAN. However, HARRY DEXTER WHITE was also quite well acquainted with her and may have obtained some of his information from her.

MISS FLORENCE HODEL, formerly MRS. CHRISTOPHER J. WAGNER, International Monetary Fund, Room 802, 1818 H Street, NW, advised that she was not acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in 1944. She stated she first met him in approximately January of 1945, under the following circumstances. In 1944 she had been employed as an Assistant to the Executive Director of the War Refugee Board who at that time was JOHN W. PEHLE. The members of the War Refugee Board were the Secretaries of the State, War and Treasury Departments, and although the board occupied office space in the Main Treasury building it was responsible directly to the executive office of the President. The Executive Director PEHLE was also an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and she herself was from the staff of the Office of General Counsel, Treasury Department.

About December, 1944 when PEHLE's duties as Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury were enlarged to include the Procurement Division, he was relieved of his responsibilities in connection with the War Refugee Board. Secretary of the Treasury MORGENTHAU then brought in Brigadier General WILLIAM O'DWYER, who was then still in uniform, as PEHLE's successor. Subsequently O'DWYER brought in Colonel JEROME OHRBACH, son of NATHAN OHRBACH, New York department store owner, as a part time assistant. At the same time, sometime between January and March of 1945, he also brought in GEORGE SILVERMAN whom HODEL believed had worked with OHRBACH at the War Department.

SILVERMAN retained his position with the Army Air Force and acted as sort of a special advisor to the War Refugee Board on a part time basis analyzing various problems and making recommendations. Although she did not care for SILVERMAN personally, MISS HODEL stated he never gave her any reason to doubt his loyalty and she never suspected that he was a Communist or active in any manner on behalf of the Soviets. She stated she had no personal knowledge of SILVERMAN's associates outside of his own statements. According to HODEL, SILVERMAN was somewhat of a braggart and claimed to have excellent contacts throughout the government. Among those that SILVERMAN claimed to know very well were HARRY WHITE, FRANK COE, SOL ADLER and LAUCHLIN CURRIE.

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She understood that SILVERMAN was very well acquainted with persons in the Monetary Research Division but she could not recall their names. Likewise she was unable to furnish specific information with regard to the nature of SILVERMAN's relationship with any of the above-named individuals.

MISS HODEL suggested that information concerning SILVERMAN's associates in 1944 might be obtained from JEROME OHRBACH and SOL ROSENBLATT, a New York lawyer, both of whom were associated with SILVERMAN in the Army Air Force. She also suggested interviews with ROBERT PRAETORIUS and OSCAR ALTMAN presently with the International Monetary Fund, both of whom she believed were also associated with SILVERMAN in the Army Air Force during 1944.

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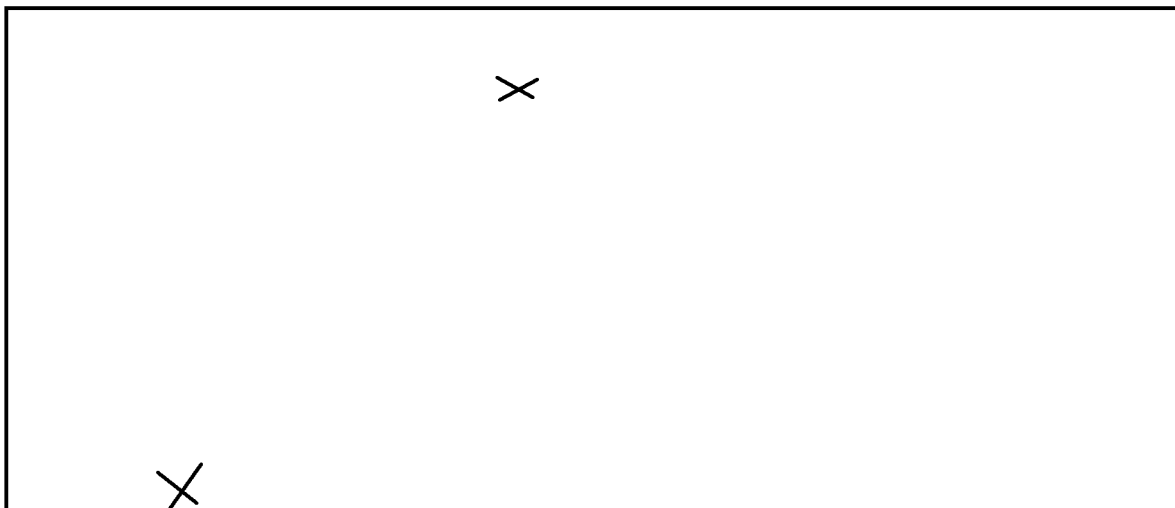


WFO 65-5810

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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Referral/Consult



As of August 31, 1944, however, PAGE, who was "virtual master of SILVERMASTER's establishment" was on strained relations with SILVERMAN and would be against accepting him. Despite this SILVERMASTER hoped to influence PAGE through PIK, (also unidentified but investigation to date indicates most likely suspects are FRANK COE, LAUCHLIN CURRIE or HENRIETTA KLOTZ in that order). In October, 1944, PAGE was in contact with SILVERMAN and discussed SILVERMASTER indicating that the "strained relations" may have been of a temporary nature.

LEADS:

THE BOSTON OFFICE:

AT DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY, HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE:

Will interview Professor ALBERT W. FREY along the lines indicated for the Minneapolis Office. In 1945 FREY was a Deputy Director, Office of Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, and is said to have been SILVERMASTER's supervisor.

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WFO 65-5810

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTD)

THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE:

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA:

Will interview ERNEST L. OLRICH, 4301 Fremont Avenue, South, former President of Munsingwear, Incorporated, and in 1944 Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, HENRY MORCEN THAU, JR.

Will ascertain the circumstances under which SILVERMASTER came into the Procurement Division. SILVERMASTER's personnel file reflects that SILVERMASTER was detailed from the Federal Security Agency to the Treasury Department at the request of HARRY DEXTER WHITE to act as one of the Technical Secretaries to the United States Delegation at the Bretton Woods Conference effective July 1, 1944. Because of an asthma attack SILVERMASTER returned to the FSA, 7-10-44. On 7-17-44, according to his file he was detailed to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department on a reimburseable loan basis until his formal transfer effective 12-29-44.

Will ascertain if any individuals other than OLRICH were in authority over SILVERMASTER as of 8-44.

If ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN is known to OLRICH, ascertain his relationship with other officials of the Treasury Department including HAROLD GLASSER and HENRIETTA KLOTZ and particularly whether SILVERMAN was known to have had any difficulty with any of them about 8-44.

Will ascertain the relationship if any that existed between SILVERMASTER and the KLOTZES in 8-44.

For your information, HENRIETTA's husband, HERMAN KLOTZ, resigned from the Procurement Division in 8-44. Investigation in Washington, D. C. in 1946 reflected that HENRIETTA KLOTZ was well acquainted with SILVERMASTER and his wife HELEN as of that time. It is suggested that SILVERMASTER's relationship with other individuals in the Treasury Department

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WFO 65-5810

be inquired about in order not to exhibit any undue interest in HENRIETTA KLOTZ who was MORGENTHAU's personal assistant while in the government and is presently with him in private business.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

AT NEW YORK CITY:

Will interview MRS. JAMES M. SCHMITZ, 300 W. 23rd Street, as authorized by Bulet 9-16-52, and will also ascertain if SILVERMAN was acquainted with MRS. HENRIETTA KLOTZ, and if so, the relationship that existed between them in 8-44.

Will reinterview ELIZABETH BENTLEY along the lines indicated in Bulet 11-19-52 and also ascertain the relationship that existed between KLOTZ and SILVERMAN in 8-44.

Will interview JEROME OHRBACH, Ohrbach Department Store, 14th Street and Broadway, and SOL ROSENBLATT, 630 Fifth Avenue, concerning SILVERMAN's relationship with officials in the Treasury Department including HAROLD GLASSER and HENRIETTA KLOTZ, and ascertain if he was on strained relations with any of them in 8-44. Both of these individuals have previously been interviewed by agents of the New York Office in connection with other matters and found to be cooperative.

Will review the file on ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, in which New York is origin, for the names of persons who were well acquainted with SILVERMAN in 8-44 and could furnish information along the lines indicated above.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Will consider the advisability of interviewing ROBERT PRAETORIUS and OSCAR ALTMAN, International Monetary Fund, 1818 H Street, NW, concerning SILVERMAN's relationship with Treasury Department officials in 8-44 including KLOTZ and GLASSER.

~~12~~

Kisseloff-80384

~~SECRET~~

WFO 65-5810

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTD)

Will locate and similarly interview individuals who were acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in 8-44.

Will, on a selective basis, interview individuals who may be able to furnish information concerning HENRIETTA KLOTZ and her relationship, if any, with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER in 8-44.

REFERENCES: Report of SA FRANCIS J. DUANE, WFO, 8-24-51.  
Bureau letter 7-16-52.  
Bureau letter 8-7-52 captioned "SOVME".  
Bureau letter 9-16-52.  
New York letter 10-13-52.  
Bureau letter to New York 11-19-52.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE JAN 8 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/28-31; 11/21; 12/11, 15-19, 22-24, 29, 30/52	REPORT MADE BY MURRAY J. SHEA RA
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT was. Page, Pazh (SOVME)			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Former officials of Treasury Department, Procurement Division, advise that rapid expansion of surplus property matters in 1944 necessitated the enlargement of the Procurement Division to include both an Office of Procurement and an Office of Surplus Property. Officials of the former Procurement Division staffed the Office of Procurement and new men were brought in to staff the Office of Surplus Property. Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury JOHN W. PEHLE took charge of the new and enlarged Procurement Division in 12-44. As of 8-44 the Office of Surplus Property was in the process of being organized by ERNEST L. OLRICH, former President of Munsingwear, Incorporated, who was responsible directly to the Secretary of the Treasury. With regard to the Treasury Department as a whole, ANSEL LUXFORD, former Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, stated that outside of Secretary MORGENTHAU there was no more powerful individual in the Treasury Department than HENRIETTA KLOTZ. Other officials confirm KLOTZ's ability to effect the acceptance or rejection of prospective personnel. ELIZABETH BENTLEY has advised that KLOTZ was a conscientious and competent employee who was not consciously engaged in espionage or subversive activities. BENTLEY also advised that LUDWIG ULLMAN made a strong effort to cultivate KLOTZ in about 1941 or 1942 and obtained information through conversations that could not have been obtained otherwise. According to BENTLEY and other sources, HARRY

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT (2) Bureau (65-60180) 2 WFO 2 Boston (65-5810) 2 Minneapolis 2 New York (65-15701) 1 Los Angeles (info) 1 San Francisco (info)		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE	

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Kisseloff-80386

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-60180)

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15701)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT was.  
Page, Pazh (SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 1/28/53

Rerep Washington Field, 1/8/53 by SA MURRAY J. SHEA.

In reference to the lead to reinterview Mrs. JAMES M. SCHMITZ, a former secretary to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, for information which may assist in determining the identities of Pih, Page and Tserber, as set forth in Washington Field letter to the Director, 8/27/52, the following is noted:

The original interview with Mrs. SCHMITZ was set out in a report by SA FRANCIS J. GALLANT at New York, 2/28/50, entitled ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, SM - C. Copies were designated for Washington Field. Mrs. SCHMITZ advised she was employed by the Army Air Force, Washington, D.C. from 12/19/42 until June, 1943 and was secretary to SILVERMAN for approximately four months prior to her resignation. She said she believed her successor was MARJORIE RAASCH.

An interview with Miss RAASCH on 2/16/49 is set forth on Page 92 of a report by SA CARL N. DE TEMPLE, Washington Field Office, dated 8/3/49, submitted in SILVERMAN's SM-C case. This report has a synopsis beginning "SILVERMAN born 2/2/00 in Poland".

Miss RAASCH advised she succeeded Mrs. SCHMITZ as SILVERMAN's secretary and for about a year and a half was responsible for his dictation and other office administration. She also said she occupied a desk in SILVERMAN's office and overheard his telephone conversations relative to appointments, etc. At the time of this interview Miss RAASCH resided at 37 Girard Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. and was employed as secretary to Col. HAIGHT, Division of Installations, Army Air Force.

It therefore appears that the information desired, as outlined in Washington Field letter 8/27/52 in instant case, could possibly be obtained from Miss RAASCH rather than Mrs. SCHMITZ. It is suggested that Washington Field reinterview Miss RAASCH. UACB, New York will not recontact Mrs. SCHMITZ.

In reference to the lead to reinterview ELIZABETH BENTLEY regarding HENRIETTA KLOTZ, this is to advise BENTLEY told SA LESTER O. CALLAHAN on 12/29/52 that she had reported to the Soviets on ULLMAN's efforts to develop KLOTZ as a source of information, but she recalls no instances while she was in contact with the SILVERMASTERS and ULLMAN (to 9/14/44) in which information was given her by ULLMAN and specifically designated as coming from KLOTZ. In other words, BENTLEY said, when, or if, ULLMAN got information from KLOTZ it was shown from coming from ULLMAN rather than from KLOTZ. She pointed out that, of course, she is not aware of what happened subsequent to 9/14/44.

2 - Washington Field (65-5810)

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Kisseloff-80387

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Letter to Director  
NY 65-5810

On 1/16/53 Miss BENTLEY advised SA CALLAHER she had no information regarding the relationship between SILVERMAN and KLOTZ and no knowledge they were associated in any way at any time.

A lead was also set forth in rerep to interview SOL ROSENBLATT, prominent New York attorney, regarding SILVERMAN's relationship with officials of the Treasury Department, including HAROLD GLASSER and HENRIETTA KLOTZ and ascertain if SILVERMAN was on strained relations with any of them in August, 1944. 10.4

Mr. ROSENBLATT was interviewed at New York on 1/6/53 regarding his knowledge of SILVERMAN. This interview was made in connection with the investigation of SILVERMAN, now being conducted under the character "Espionage - R, ISA of 1950".

ROSENBLATT advised he first met SILVERMAN during the period of 1942 to 1943 at the residence of JEROME CHREBACH in Washington, D.C., where several friends of CHREBACH's gathered on occasions to play poker. ROSENBLATT stated his first real knowledge of SILVERMAN came in the Spring of 1944 when SILVERMAN, LUDWIG JULIAN and another man, (a Captain in the Army Air Force whose identity he cannot recall) were assigned to the problem of scheduling shipments and transportation of supplies for the 20th Air Force to which ROSENBLATT was assigned.

ROSENBLATT said he never heard anyone mention a contemplated transfer of SILVERMAN's section in the Air Force from Washington nor mention SILVERMAN even considering leaving the Air Force during the time he was acquainted with SILVERMAN.

ROSENBLATT advised SILVERMAN had, on occasions, made references to acquaintances he had in the Treasury department. He could recall SILVERMAN mentioning HARRY DEXTER WHITE and an attorney named BERNSTEIN. He said SILVERMAN mentioned playing handball or tennis with BERNSTEIN, and ROSENBLATT believes he was speaking of events prior to World War II.

It is noted that EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN, former Assistant Director, Monetary Research Division, Treasury Department, has advised he met SILVERMAN and WHITE when all were attending Harvard University, however, in his interview, set out in instant case in report, SA FRANCIS J. DUANE, 3/12/52 at Washington Field, he said he was not friendly socially during his employment at the Treasury with either WHITE or SILVERMAN.

SOL ROSENBLATT further advised he was in Europe during the period of August and September, 1944 and therefore had no knowledge of SILVERMAN's activities during that period. He advised he had no information which would indicate SILVERMAN was on strained relations with anyone at anytime. On 1/20/53, Mr. ROSENBLATT specifically advised he had never heard of individuals named HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ. The requested interview of JEROME CHREBACH will be conducted by New York.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: February 3, 1953

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (65-995)

REGISTERED MAILSUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; was. Page, Pazh (SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R

Rerep of SA MURRAY J. SHEA, dated 1-8-53 at Washington Field Office.

On 1-28-53, Miss GLADYS RIVARD, Secretary to ERNEST L. OLRICH, Munsingwear, Incorporated, 718 Glenwood Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., advised that Mr. OLRICH is spending the winter at the Huntington Hotel, San Francisco, Cal. and can be reached there at any time.

San Francisco is requested to cover the lead set out for the Minneapolis Office in referenced report.

GBP:MAT

1cc: Washington Field (65-5810)

2cc: San Francisco

3-31-2005

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3-31-2030

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DATE 3-31-2005 BY 60309/KUC/TAN/LP/AG  
Kisseloff-80389



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SAC, Boston (65-3724)

March 3, 1953

Director, FBI (65-60180)-21

RECORDED - 28

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,

Page, Rank

(SOVIA)

ESPIONAGE - R

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DATE 3-31-2005 BY 60309/AUC/TARY/UP/AG

ReWFOrep January 8, 1953, setting forth a  
lead to interview Professor Albert W. Frey, Tuck School,  
Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, a former  
supervisor of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in the  
Treasury Department in 1945.

Reference is also made to Boston letter dated  
February 11, 1953, requesting authority to conduct this  
interview.

You are authorized to interview Dr. Frey in  
line with the leads set forth in referenced report.

CC-2-Washington Field (65-5810)

EJVL:mem

Note: The Registrar, Dartmouth College, and the Business  
Manager of the Dartmouth Library, both established  
contacts of Boston Office, characterized Dr. Frey as  
reliable, discreet person of excellent character and  
unquestionable loyalty. Interview is to develop, if  
possible, details re Silvermaster's designation as one  
of the technical secretaries to the U. S. delegation  
at the Bretton Woods Conference.

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DATE: 3-31-2005

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: February 11, 1953

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (65-3724)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT  
was Page, Pazh (SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R

Referenced report of SA MURRAY J. SHEA, dated January 8, 1953  
at Washington, D. C.

Bureau permission is requested to interview Professor ALBERT W. FREY, Tuck School, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, who was a Deputy Director, Office of Surplus Property Procurement Division, Treasury Department in 1945 and is said to have been SILVERMASTER's supervisor.

Registrar ROBERT O. CONANT, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, and Professor GORDON L. GLIDDEN, Business Manager of the Dartmouth College Library, both of whom are established contacts of the Boston Office, advise that Professor ALBERT W. FREY, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1920, has been a member of the faculty at Dartmouth since shortly after his graduation, with the exception of service with the Treasury Department during the war. Both characterize him as a reliable, discreet person of excellent character and absolutely unquestioned loyalty.

BLB:nad (Reg. Mail)

cc: Washington Field Office (65-5810) (Reg. Mail)

3-31-2005

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65-60180-21

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-80391

Letter to Director  
NY 100-95971

JOSEPH JEMING interviewed at his office at the New York Port Authority, 111 Eighth Avenue, New York City on 3/8/49. He joined the AAF on 6/2/43 and was associated with SILVERMAN in the Air Corps.

MC KENZIE W. WHITTEN, interviewed at his office in the Young and Rubican Advertising Agency, 285 Madison Avenue, New York City, in March, 1949. He was an Army Officer in the Statistical Division where SILVERMAN was a section head.

JOSEPH SAWYER, interviewed 3/10/49 at the Textron Corp., 37th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. He was a fellow employee of SILVERMAN in the AAF from 1942 to 1945. As you will recall, he has been described as among SILVERMAN's closest associates.

SIDNEY LASTER KLEPPER, interviewed in June, 1949 at his office at Ohrbach's Department Store, New York City. He has also been described as among SILVERMAN's closest associates and was associated with SILVERMAN in the AAF. It is not clear when KLEPPER left the Washington Headquarters of the Air Force and went overseas.

It is also noted that Bureau authority has been granted for the interview of HELEN HENRIETTA RINGE, former girlfriend of SILVERMAN. This interview will be conducted by Washington Field as set forth New York report, 12/23/52 in SILVERMAN case. Consideration should be given during this interview to the development of information necessary to identify UNSUBS, PAGE, RIK and MILLERON (SOVET).

A lead in Washington Field report dated 1/8/53 in UNSUB, PAGE case, previously referred to, indicates consideration is being given to interviewing ROBERT L. PRATERIS.

A review of New York files reflects PRATERIS stated during his interview on 2/2/49 that, while employed by the AAF, SILVERMAN did not have a car and usually rode to work in a car pool with PRATERIS, MELBA SMITH and two other stencos.

Washington Field should consider identifying the members of this car pool and interviewing them for pertinent information, it being entirely possible that SILVERMAN might have discussed with them the proposed or rumored transfer of the Material Section of the Air Force from Washington and his plans if the section to which he was assigned was included in this transfer.

~~SECRET~~

Letter to Director  
NY 100-95971

New York will, during the interview with JEROME OHRBACH, develop the association between SILVERMAN and WILLIAM H. GURNEY, Attorney, associate of OHRBACH. GURNEY advised during his interview 2/25/52 that he knew SILVERMAN when he was in the Air Force in Washington in 1944-1945.

Consideration will then be given to the reinterview of GURNEY for information pertinent to the investigation of UNSUB PAGE.

New York will be alert during the continuing investigation and review of files regarding SILVERMAN for the names of individuals who might have information of value to the above matters.

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80393

FD-73  
(1-10-49)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>MAR 13 1953</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/2-3,6/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>FRANK P. POLLNER-BL</b>
TITLE <b>UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was., Page, Pazh (SOVME)</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p style="text-align: center;"><del>SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET</del></p> <p>Referral/Consult</p> <p>ERNEST L. OIRICH advised he was in charge of surplus property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, from 4/1/44 to 11/44, that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was recommended as an Economist for the Surplus Property Division by HARRY DEXTER WHITE and was employed after an adverse report was submitted by Treasury Department agents. OIRICH had no knowledge of acquaintanceship of SILVERMASTER with the KLOTZES and did not know SILVERMAN, ULLMAN, or GLASSER.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- RUC - 3.31.2005 DECLASSIFY ON: 2030 (1) 3.31.2030</p>			
DETAILS: <p>AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA</p> <p>Mr. ERNEST L. OIRICH, 4301 Fremont Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, former president of Munsingwear Incorporated, was interviewed at the Huntington Hotel, San Francisco, on March 2, 1953. He advised he was appointed to the position of Administrative Assistant to Secretary of the Treasury HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., on April 1, 1944, and was placed in charge of the Surplus Property Division of the Procurement Division, which position he held until November, 1944.</p>			
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2 San Francisco (65-4442)			
MAR 17 1953		RECORDED-102 INDEXED-102	

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Director, FBI (100-363633)

3/20/53

SAC, New York (100-95971)

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R  
ISA OF 1950

DATE: 3-31-2005

60309/AUC/TAM/UP/A6

3-31-2030

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.  
PAGE, PAZH (SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R

Re New York letter 3/2/53 in captioned SILVERMAN case which set forth New York's intention to interview JEROME OHRBACH.

On 3/10/53 Mr. OHRBACH's secretary advised he was on the West Coast and would not return to New York for three or four weeks. She said he then planned to sail for Europe on April 7, 1953.

Arrangements were made for the New York office to be notified upon OHRBACH's return to New York and his secretary stated she would notify Mr. OHRBACH and then schedule a tentative appointment with him prior to his leaving the United States.

Reference also made to the report by SA MURRAY J. SHEA, Washington Field Office, 1/8/53 in the captioned UNSUB, was. Page, Pagh (Sovme) case which contains a lead for New York to review the file on ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN for the names of persons who might be able to furnish information which will assist in the identification of various unknown subject including "PAGE".

The following names are suggested for consideration by Washington Field in this regard:

FLORENCE TOPKINS, employed by SILVERMAN as a maid during the period in question. Resided in 1949 at 1812 18th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

LESTER P. SCHONE, Atty., who during his interview, 4/5/49, advised he was in frequent contact with SILVERMAN during SILVERMAN's employment in the War Department. In 1949 had office at Rm 301, 1625 K. St., N.W. Washington, D.C.

Mr. JOSEPH A. PENALLI, who said he met SILVERMAN in 1938 or 1939 and had frequent professional and social contact with him since that time. At time of interview, 4/6/49, he had address Rm. 401, 724 15th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

Colonel JOHN W. SESSUNS, interviewed 4/26/49 at the Pentagon. Said he worked under General BENNETT MEYERS and had some personal contact with SILVERMAN.

- 1 - Bureau (65-60130)
- 1 - NY 65-15701
- 2 - Washington Field (101-1090; 65-5810)

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S.F. 65-4442

Mr. OIRICH advised that as the disposal of surplus property was a new and important problem at that time, his department expanded very rapidly and he found that he was in need of an Economist. He advised he made his desires known to CHARLES BELL, now deceased, who should not be confused with DAN BELL, Undersecretary of Treasury, who was Administrative Assistant to MORGENTHAU, and that CHARLES BELL brought the matter up at a meeting in the Department at which HARRY DEXTER WHITE was present. He stated that WHITE at this meeting immediately recommended NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, whose identity was then unknown to OIRICH, as being a well qualified Economist with an enviable record in Government service whose position in another agency was being terminated. OIRICH advised he did not recall in which Government agency SILVERMASTER was then employed.

OIRICH advised that SILVERMASTER's name was referred to Treasury Agents in the Secret Service for investigation and that agency rendered an adverse report concerning SILVERMASTER. This report, according to OIRICH, was sent to CHARLES BELL who called it to the attention of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He advised that the decision as to whether or not SILVERMASTER was to be employed was to be made in a conference between CHARLES BELL and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He stated that it was decided that SILVERMASTER should be hired; however, he personally knew this decision to be distasteful to CHARLES BELL, as well as others in his office. He advised he knew of no outside influence brought into the rendering of the decision and did not know whether or not the matter had come to the attention of Secretary MORGENTHAU or whether MORGENTHAU had anything to do with the actual decision to employ SILVERMASTER.

Mr. OIRICH advised that he was the only individual who actually had authority over SILVERMASTER who was a member of his staff; however, that ALBERT FREY was the supervisor in charge of the office and the staff and would be consulted by SILVERMASTER in most matters; that if SILVERMASTER desired to consult with other members of the staff it would normally be done through FREY. He stated that SILVERMASTER had no authority to make any decisions or to employ any personnel. According to OIRICH, the only recommendation SILVERMASTER could make for employment would be for the lesser positions in the division, which positions were Civil Service positions, and that any such recommendation would have to be cleared through Civil Service.

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S.F. 65-4442

OLRICH advised that he did not know of anyone in the Department who could be influenced by SILVERMASTER and did not know what particular relationship might have existed between HARRY DEXTER WHITE and SILVERMASTER.

Mr. OLRICH advised that he did not know whether SILVERMASTER and the KLOTZES were personally acquainted. He stated that HERMAN KLOTZ had been employed in his division; however, he left the Department in the Summer of 1944, and it was his opinion that HERMAN KLOTZ was gone at the time SILVERMASTER commenced his employment. He advised that HENRIETTA KLOTZ was known to most people in the Department as MORGENTHAU's secretary but he had no knowledge that she might have been a close acquaintance or an associate of SILVERMASTER.

According to OLRICH, the names of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, FRANK COE, HAROLD GLASSER, and LUDWIG ULLMAN were unknown to him.

Mr. OLRICH advised that he received no indication that SILVERMASTER or any other member of his staff was engaged in any activity inimical to the best interests of the United States.

-RUC-

~~SECRET~~



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S.F. 65-14442

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Information copies of this report are being furnished to the New York and Los Angeles Offices in accordance with Bureau instructions.

This report is being classified ~~Top Secret~~ as it contains information from [redacted] in the title.

b7C

REFERENCE:

Report of SA MURRAY J. SHEA dated 1/8/53 at Washington Field Minneapolis letter to the Bureau dated 2/3/53.

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FD-79  
(1-10-49)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>MAR 13 1953</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/2-3,6/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>FRANK P. POLLNER-BL</b>
TITLE <b>UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was., Page, Pazh (SOVME)</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET~~

ERNEST L. OIRICH advised he was in charge of surplus property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, from 4/1/44 to 11/44, that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was recommended as an Economist for the Surplus Property Division by HARRY DEXTER WHITE and was employed:

after an adverse report was submitted by Treasury Department agents. OIRICH had no knowledge of acquaintanceship of SILVERMASTER with the KOTZES and did not know SILVERMAN, ULLMAN, or GLASSER.

- RUC 3.31.2005

CLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TBY/LP/AG

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X.3(1) 3.31.2030

## DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Mr. ERNEST L. OIRICH, 4301 Fremont Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, former president of Munsingwear Incorporated, was interviewed at the Huntington Hotel, San Francisco, on March 2, 1953. He advised he was appointed to the position of Administrative Assistant to Secretary of the Treasury HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., on April 1, 1944, and was placed in charge of the Surplus Property Division of the Procurement Division, which position he held until November, 1944.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TBY/LP/AG  
ON 3.31.2005

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET~~

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<p>(2) Bureau (65-60180) (Reg.) 3 Washington Field (65-5810) (Reg.) 1 New York (65-15701) (Info.) (Reg.) 1 Los Angeles (Info.) (Reg.) 2 San Francisco (65-4442)</p>		65-160180-22	
		<b>FILE COPY - 6</b>	

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Director, FBI (65-60328)  
(65-60180)

April 15, 1953

SAC, WFO (65-5935)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 21  
UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.

Pik, Peak

(SOVME)

ESPIONAGE - R

(WFO - origin)

DATE: 3-31-2005

CLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/DAK/10-1-14

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 5-31-2020

It has been suggested by several persons contacted in connection with this investigation that pertinent memoranda concerning policy decisions would be located among the ROOSEVELT papers at Hyde Park. Miss JANE CULLEN at the Treasury Department also stated that the MORGENTHAU diary material, which is in the Hyde Park Library, would contain any memoranda dictated by Secretary MORGENTHAU as a result of his talks with the President. The Bureau is requested to authorize the New York Office to have a search made at the Hyde Park Library for any files or documents pertinent to this investigation.

Referral/Consult

to consider authorizing the New York Office to conduct such an interview with EMILIO G. COLLADA, Foreign Exchange Manager, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Rockefeller Center, New York City. In 1944 Mr. COLLADO was Chief of the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs, Department of State.

The files of the WFO contain no derogatory or disloyal information concerning him, and he was recommended by ANSEL LUXFORD, former Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, as one who could be discreetly and confidentially interviewed concerning personalities in the Treasury Department at that time.

Enclosures - 2

MJS:jaw

- 1 - Los Angeles (Encl.-1)(RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (Encl.-1)(RM)
- 3 - New York (65-15788)(Encls.-2)(RM)  
(1 - 65-15701)
- 1 - WFO 65-5810

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~~SECRET~~

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WF 65-5935

The New York Office is requested to furnish the Bureau immediately with any pertinent information in its files concerning COLLADO in order to assist the Bureau in arriving at its determination. It may be added that in reviewing pertinent documents, it was noted that COLLADO attended most of the pertinent meetings and was thoroughly acquainted with the work of the committee and the policies and the decisions involved. It was also noted that on one or more occasions his personal memoranda were sharply critical of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE.

If this interview is authorized, it is also requested that COLLADO be interviewed concerning HENRIETTA KLOTZ and her relationship, if any, with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, LAUCHLIN CURRIE and FRANK COE and the results reported in the case on unknown subject PAGE. Referral/Consult

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Investigation to date fails to indicate that HARRY L. HOPKINS had any interest whatsoever in these talks with the exception of a meeting held November 27, 1944, for the purpose of approving a press release concerning the talks. OSCAR COX was "a representative" of FEA but not "the representative". LEO CROWLEY, Foreign Economic Administrator, was the principal representative of FEA and was one of the three members of the committee appointed by the President at Quebec to represent the United States in these talks. COX was CROWLEY's Assistant, both in the FEA and on this committee. Further, there has been no indication in the investigation conducted to date that COX had any prominent part in concluding the talks.

In the memorandum prepared by HARRY D. WHITE concerning the meeting held in Admiral LEAHY's office, November 18, 1944, mention is made that "The Committee which had been provided for at Quebec was about to agree on a report to submit to the President" and later that "the meetings on Wednesday (The following Wednesday was November 22, 1944, the date of the last meeting of the Combined Committee.) were to act finally on the draft report."

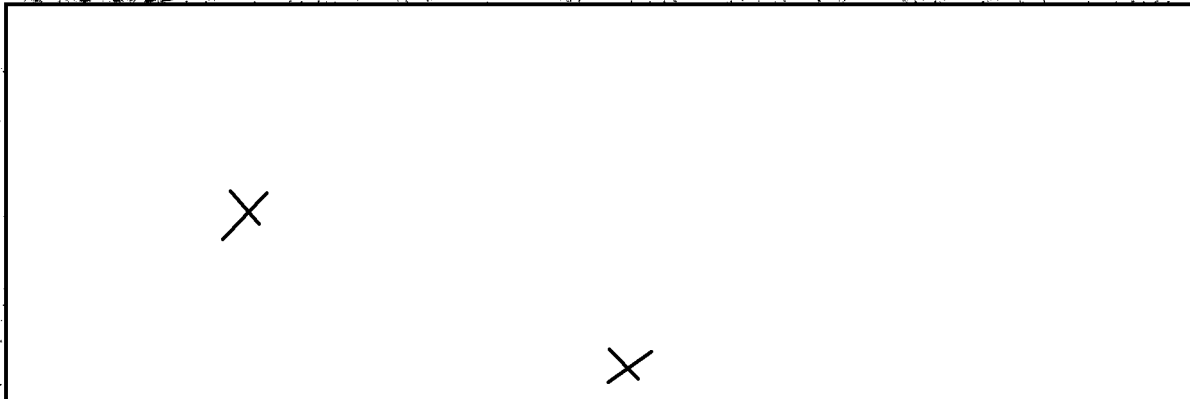
COLLADO's memorandum concerning the meeting on November 21, 1944, at which the President's views were set out, states the President "did not wish a joint report to him by the American and British Committee but rather a private recommendation to him by the American members".

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Referral/Consult

WP 65-5935



For information and indexing purposes, the Bureau is advised that it has determined in reviewing additional documents in this case that the individuals identified only as "APPEL" and "General JAMISON" in the report dated December 30, 1952, were GEORGE P. D. APPEL, Staff Assistant, British Empire Division, General Areas Branch, Bureau of Areas, PMA, and Brigadier General G. C. JAMISON, USA, Headquarters Army Air Forces, respectively.

~~SECRET~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: April 17, 1953

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,  
Page, Pazh  
(SOV'E)  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(WFO Origin)4-1-2005  
60309/ AUC/TOM/UP/AS  
4-1-2000

Re New York letter March 20, 1953, which set forth names of individuals suggested by the New York Office for interviews in connection with this case.

In addition to JOSEPH JEMING, MCKENZIE WHITTEN, SIDNEY LESTER KLEPPER, JEROME ORBACH, and WILLIAM H. GURNEY, mentioned in referenced letter, New York is also requested to interview BELGA WOLSKI CUDMAN, JACK W. FIELD, and DAVID MARK POLAK. These latter individuals all admitted close association with SILVERMAN at the Air Force. Previous interviews with these individuals will be found at pages 20, 21, and 31, respectively, of the report of SA FRANCIS J. GALLANT, New York, dated February 28, 1950, in the case entitled "ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, Security Matter - C" (NY file 100-95971).

For the information of the New York Office, JOSEPH SENTURIA is now located in Washington, D. C., and efforts are being made to interview him here.

LESTER P. SCHOENE, whose name was also suggested in referenced letter, will not be interviewed WACB for the following reasons: SCHOENE is employed in the office of MURRAY LATIMER, private industrial relations consultant and former Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board. LATIMER was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation in 1942 which disclosed his association with the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action (both cited by the Attorney General). In addition, in 1947, Assistant to the Director NICHOLS ascertained that LATIMER was the source of some unfavorable comments in the press concerning the FBI. LATIMER'S association with SILVERMAN has been extremely close over a period of many years. It will be recalled that in December, 1949, SILVERMAN was employed in LATIMER'S office. Recently, information has been obtained that two Security Index subjects, OLIVIA ABELSON and ETHEL WEISSER, are employed in LATIMER'S office.

MJS/mmd

2-CC-NEW YORK (65-15701) -- REGISTERED MAIL

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RECORDED-144

INDEXED-144

APR 21 1953

Kisseloff-80415

~~SECRET~~

Letter to Director

Re: UNSUB, was., Page Pazh

Under the circumstances, in view of the delicate nature of this investigation, it is not felt that interviews with LESTER SCHOENE, MILTON KRAMER (also employed same office) and MURRAY LATIMER would be productive or advisable. *DC*

Likewise, it is not contemplated that JOSEPH A. FENALLI and Colonel JOHN W. SESSUNS will be interviewed inasmuch as previous interviews were generally unproductive and it does not appear that they were sufficiently close to SILVERMAN during the pertinent period to provide the desired information.

A number of other individuals are being considered and it is contemplated that a report will be submitted in the near future.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

REPORT MADE AT <b>BOSTON</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>4/23/53</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/22; 3/24; 4/13/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>BURTON L. BRUCE</b>	:mo
TITLE <b>UNKNOWN SUBJECT</b> was. Page, Pazh (SOVME)  b7D			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Professor ALBERT FREY, Tuck School, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, advises that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury JOHN L. SULLIVAN, requested him to accept employment in the Treasury Department in February, 1944. FREY was special assistant to SULLIVAN from approximately February, 1944 to May, 1944, when he was appointed Deputy Director, Office of Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, which office he held until approximately the Spring of 1945 under ERNEST L. OLRICH. FREY stated that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was employed as Director of Research, Office Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, during approximately early Summer of 1944 to Summer of 1945 under FREY'S supervision. It is his recollection that SILVERMASTER was employed through channels and he thinks Personnel Department of unit suggested SILVERMASTER. He did not know SILVERMASTER prior to time SILVERMASTER employed under his supervision. He recalls there was some delay in SILVERMASTER being appointed but states he never knew the reason for this delay. FREY advises that he had frequent business contact with SILVERMASTER from approximately the Summer of 1944 to the Summer of 1945 but never observed anything which would cause him to question SILVERMASTER'S loyalty and he stated he was greatly surprised.

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Kisseloff-80417



BOSTON 65-3721

to subsequently read in the newspapers that SILVERMASTER was a Communist. He thinks that SILVERMASTER knew HARRY DEXTER WHITE prior *Washington* to being employed by Office Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department but does not know if WHITE was individual who secured job for SILVERMASTER. FREY is unable to furnish any information concerning SILVERMASTER'S relationship with other officials in the department.

- RUC -

DETAILS: Professor ALBERT ~~FRAY~~ FREY, Tuck School, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, residence 35 School Street, Hanover, New Hampshire, stated that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury JOHN L. SULLIVAN, a *DC* former classmate and fraternity brother at Dartmouth College, asked him to come to Washington as his special assistant in the Treasury Department in February, 1944. Professor FREY stated that he secured a leave of absence from Dartmouth College and was employed as special assistant to Mr. SULLIVAN from February, 1944 to approximately May, 1944, when he, FREY, was appointed Deputy Director, Office of Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, which position he held until about the Spring of 1945, when the Office of Surplus Property was transferred to the Commerce Department. He stated that ERNEST B. OLRICH was *DL* appointed Director, Office Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, in approximately May, 1944 and he thinks that OLRICH was selected for this job by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, JOHN L. SULLIVAN, who recommended OLRICH to MORGENTHAU.

- 2 -

BOSTON 65-3724

Mr. FREY stated that ~~NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER~~ <sup>DC</sup> was employed as Director of Research by the Office of Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, and that he began his duties during approximately the early Summer of 1944 under FREY'S supervision. He stated that SILVERMASTER'S principle duty was to locate markets for surplus property. It is his recollection that SILVERMASTER was employed through channels and he thinks that the Personnel Department of the unit suggested SILVERMASTER for employment. It is his recollection that SILVERMASTER was unemployed at the time but had previously been employed by some governmental department, had some teaching experience and was an economist.

He stated that he never knew SILVERMASTER prior to the time that SILVERMASTER began his duties as Director of Research under his supervision. He recalls that there was some delay in connection with SILVERMASTER'S appointment but stated he never knew the reason for this delay. Mr. FREY stated that he had frequent business contact with SILVERMASTER as an employee under his supervision for approximately the Summer of 1944 until the Summer of 1945 but had no social contact with him. He stated that he regarded SILVERMASTER as a very competent research man whose services were very satisfactory. He stated he never observed or heard anything which would cause him to question SILVERMASTER'S loyalty in the least and he stated he was greatly surprised to subsequently read in the newspapers that SILVERMASTER was a Communist.

According to Mr. FREY, it is his opinion that HARRY DEXTER WHITE was acquainted with SILVERMASTER prior to SILVERMASTER being employed by the Office of Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, but he does not know if WHITE secured the position for SILVERMASTER.

BOSTON 65-3724

Mr. FREY advised that he did not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN or HAROLD GLAUSSER. He stated he did know that HENRIETTA KLOTZ was the personal secretary of HENRY MORGENTHAU, but that he did not know her.

It is Mr. FREY'S <sup>DC</sup> recollection that SILVERMASTER associated with men employed under him in the Research Department, whose names he is unable to recall. He is unable to furnish any information concerning SILVERMASTER'S relationships with other officials in the department.

- R U C -

- 4 -

BOSTON 65-3724

ADMINISTRATIVE

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Information copies of this report are being submitted to the New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco Offices in accordance with Bureau instructions in SOVME Cases.

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent MURRAY J. SHEA dated January 8, 1953, at Washington, D. C.  
Boston letter to Bureau dated February 11, 1953.  
Bulet to Boston dated March 3, 1953.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

REPORT MADE AT <b>BOSTON</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>4/23/53</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/22; 3/24; 4/13/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>BURTON L. BRUCE</b>
TITLE <b>UNKNOWN SUBJECT was. Page, Pazh (SOVME)</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Professor ALBERT FREY, Tuck School, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, advises that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury JOHN L. SULLIVAN, requested him to accept employment in the Treasury Department in February, 1944. FREY was special assistant to SULLIVAN from approximately February, 1944 to May, 1944, when he was appointed Deputy Director, Office of Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, which office he held until approximately the Spring of 1945 under ERNEST L. OLRICH. FREY stated that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was employed as Director of Research, Office Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, during approximately early Summer of 1944 to Summer of 1945 under FREY'S supervision. It is his recollection that SILVERMASTER was employed through channels and he thinks Personnel Department of unit suggested SILVERMASTER. He did not know SILVERMASTER prior to time SILVERMASTER employed under his supervision. He recalls there was some delay in SILVERMASTER being appointed but states he never knew the reason for this delay. FREY advised that he had frequent business contact with SILVERMASTER from approximately the Summer of 1944 to the Summer of 1945 but never observed anything which would cause him to question SILVERMASTER'S loyalty and he stated he was greatly surprised

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: May 29, 1953

*copy*  
FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.  
Page and Pagh  
(SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(OO - WFO)

4-4-2005  
60309/AUC/TAX/UP/AG  
4-4-2030

Referral/Consult

With reference to the possibility that HENRIETTA KLOTZ may be identical with UNKNOWN SUBJECT PAGE, the following is submitted for the Bureau's consideration:

*May be correct analysis*  
Also the Bureau is aware that cover names were given by the Soviets to high placed persons such as Secretary of the Treasury MORGENTHAU (NABOB). In this connection it is interesting to note that whereas "nabob" may be defined as a man of great wealth, "page" may be described as a personal attendant to a person of high degree. This interpretation is somewhat apropos of MORGENTHAU and KLOTZ and the relationship that existed between them.

MJS:GJM

- 1 - Los Angeles (RM) (encls - 1)
- 1 - San Francisco (RM) (encls - 1)
- 1 - New York (65-15701) (RM) (encls - 2)

enclosures - 2

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO [65-5810] ~~10~~

Although the Washington Field Office files reflect that KLOTZ was socially acquainted with the SILVERMASTERS in 1946, there is nothing in our files of a subversive or disloyal nature concerning her and no indication of contacts with the SILVERMASTERS subsequent to April 29, 1947. Likewise, it will be recalled that ELIZABETH BENTLEY stated that KLOTZ was a conscientious and competent employee who was not consciously engaged in espionage or subversive activities.

In view of the above, the Bureau is requested to consider authorizing interview with HENRIETTA KLOTZ. If cooperative and there is no reason known to this office why she would not be, Mrs. KLOTZ could be of great assistance in establishing the nature of the relationship, if any, with SILVERMAN and bring this investigation to a logical conclusion at the earliest possible time.

It is suggested that she be interviewed concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN just as any other loyal citizen who was acquainted with him. She could be told that we were informed that she was probably acquainted with SILVERMAN in view of his well-known close friendship with HARRY WHITE and her own social acquaintance with the latter.

The New York Division is requested to check its indices on HENRIETTA KLOTZ and advise the Bureau whether she has continued her friendship with the SILVERMASTERS in recent years, and any other information which might have a bearing on the Bureau's decision.

*Probably  
will  
authorize  
dependent  
on NY  
answer*

b7D

*answer  
when NY  
let comes in*

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/29/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/31;4/2,3,8, 9,13-16,21-23; 5/15,19,20/53	REPORT MADE BY MURRAY J. SHEA GJM
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Page and Page (SOVME)			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Persons interviewed to date who were acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in August 1944 have no knowledge of any relationship between him and HENRIETTA KLOTZ. FLORENCE TOMPKINS, SILVERMAN's maid for many years recognized photo of HENRIETTA KLOTZ but thinks she saw her at a party at HARRY WHITE's house. Cannot associate KLOTZ with SILVERMAN. ROBERT FRAETORIUS recalls SILVERMAN stated in contemplation of possible transfer to Wright Field that he would quit rather than go to Wright Field. Others expressed opinion SILVERMAN did not want to leave Washington. Many persons aware of close personal friendship between SILVERMAN and HARRY WHITE and feel WHITE was natural entree to Treasury appointment for SILVERMAN if he wanted it. Former Personnel Officer, Monetary Research Division, says WHITE would have had to "clear with the Secretary's Office" to hire SILVERMAN and that KLOTZ could have prevented his appointment. ELIZABETH BENTLEY advised that she had reported to the Soviets on ULLMAN's efforts to develop KLOTZ as a source of information but recalls no information specifically designated as coming from KLOTZ.

P

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Referral/Consult

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. OSCAR ALTMAN, Director, Office of Administration, International Monetary Fund, 1818 H Street, Northwest, advised on April 9, 1953, that he was closely associated with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Army Air Force from approximately 1942 to 1945 and in the French Supply Council from 1945 to the fall of 1946. He had no recollection of any contemplated transfer of SILVERMAN to Wright Field and no recollection of his intention to resign or seek other employment until the war ended in 1945.

As to SILVERMAN's contacts in the Treasury Department, he knew that SILVERMAN was very close to HARRY WHITE, having known him for over twenty years since their college days at Harvard. He also believed that SILVERMAN had a brother, name not recalled, who was employed in the Treasury Department. He said he did not recall the names of any other contacts of SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department. With regard to any difficulties or strained relations SILVERMAN had with persons in the Treasury Department, ALTMAN commented only that he imagined, based on SILVERMAN's temperament and argumentative nature, that he had probably had many arguments with HARRY WHITE which may have produced temporary strains in their relationship. ALTMAN also speculated that SILVERMAN would probably not want to work in the Treasury Department because he regarded himself as the equal to WHITE and their working relationship would have been rather difficult. ALTMAN advised that he himself did not know anyone at the Treasury Department very closely and that is why he was unable to provide much information in this respect. He stated that he believed SILVERMAN was well acquainted with both FRANK COE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE and that CURRIE, SILVERMAN, and HARRY WHITE were all friends years ago at Harvard. It was ALTMAN's impression that while SILVERMAN was well acquainted with both COE and CURRIE, he had a much closer association with COE.

Mr. ROBERT L. PRAETORIUS, Assistant to the Director, Office of Administration, International Monetary Fund, 1818 H Street, Northwest, advised April 9, 1953, that he served as a commissioned officer in the Army Air Force from approximately June 1942 to the fall of 1945. During this period he was associated professionally with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, who was civilian Chief of the Analysis and Plans Branch and

WFO 65-5810

also had the latter as a rider in his car pool. Other riders varied from time to time and the only one he could remember at the time was ~~HELENA SMITH~~.

PRAETORIUS advised that all the time he was in the Air Force there was always talk about reorganization plans, transfers, and speculation as to who might go where. He specifically recalled that at the time the Materiel Command and the Air Service Command were consolidated into the Air Technical Service Command of which General BENNETT MYERS was made Deputy Commander and transferred to Wright Field, SILVERMAN, whom he described as bombastic and argumentative, made several "blasts" about the transferring of people to Wright Field. On one occasion, the exact circumstances of which he cannot remember, SILVERMAN made a statement that he would not go to Wright Field. As near as he can now remember it and he is not sure of the exact words, SILVERMAN said, "I'd quit before I'd go to Wright Field - to Hell with that."

PRAETORIUS pointed out that in connection with the transfer of General MYERS to Wright Field there was considerable speculation as to whom he would take with him, and PRAETORIUS himself was concerned about his own future, he, likewise, not desiring to leave Washington.

PRAETORIUS knew little of SILVERMAN's contacts in the Treasury Department except that he apparently knew HARRY WHITE very well and also other persons in WHITE's office whose names were unknown to him. He did not know whether SILVERMAN and HENRIETTA KLOTZ were acquainted but speculated that he must have known her because she was so well known around the Treasury Department.

He knew nothing of any strain in SILVERMAN's relations with his contact in the Treasury Department. He recalled that SILVERMAN had some contact with LAUCHLIN CURRIE but did not know the nature or degree of this relationship.

Mr. FRANK SOUTHARD, United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, 1818 H Street, Northwest, was interviewed on April 13, 1953. Mr. SOUTHARD advised that he also holds the position of Special Assistant

to the Secretary of the Treasury and has an office in the Treasury Department; however, he receives no pay from the Treasury Department and is utilized in a consultative capacity. Mr. SOUTHARD stated that he first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in February 1935 when both were on the Staff of the Tariff Commission and worked rather closely on the Canadian Trade Agreement for several months at that time. Thereafter, their contacts were only casual. SOUTHARD was employed in the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department for three months in 1938 and from January 1941 to June 1942. He advised that he frequently ran into SILVERMAN in HARRY WHITE's office or in his reception room while going and coming. Although he had no actual knowledge that such was a fact, he supposed that SILVERMAN also knew FRANK COE and HAROLD GLASSER in view of their mutual closeness to HARRY WHITE. However, he said he did not know any of these individuals socially away from work. He also pointed out that it was well known that WHITE, SILVERMAN, and LAUCHLIN CURRIE were mutually close friends since their days at Harvard.

SOUTHARD knew HENRIETTA KLOTZ slightly but knew nothing of any relationship between her and GEORGE SILVERMAN.

SOUTHARD advised that JOSEPH SILVERMAN, a brother of GEORGE SILVERMAN, was employed in the Monetary Research Division, and was a "real nut," a psychiatric case. SOUTHARD said he was employed in a minor position such as a Statistical Clerk and was obviously hired by WHITE as a friendly gesture to GEORGE SILVERMAN. In July 1947 SOUTHARD came back into the Treasury Department at the request of Secretary SNYDER and was Director of the Office of International Finance for about a year. When he found that JOSEPH SILVERMAN was still there and inasmuch as he was an incompetent and a nuisance, he decided to get rid of him. At this time he called up GEORGE SILVERMAN and told him he was going to get rid of his brother. This was his last contact with GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Inasmuch as SOUTHARD was out of the country between 1942 and 1946, he was unable to provide information regarding SILVERMAN during the pertinent period.

CHARLES G. GOOR, Chief of the Statistics Section, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Room 425, 1818 H Street, Northwest, advised on April 13, 1953, that

he first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the spring of 1936 while they were both employed at the Railroad Retirement Board. Thereafter they had infrequent professional contacts until June 1943 when GOOR contacted SILVERMAN at the Army Air Force and obtained a position from him in the Analysis and Plans Branch where he continued until the end of the war in 1945. In this position he was a minor employee working directly under OSCAR ALTMAN who was a commissioned officer at the time. GOOR does not recall any speculation concerning a transfer of the Analysis and Plans Branch away from Washington. He does have, however, what he emphasized was a very vague recollection that when General MYERS was transferred there was some speculation that SILVERMAN might go with him, and another very vague recollection that SILVERMAN did not want to go. Due to the extreme vagueness of his memory, GOOR could not elaborate on this any further. GOOR also said he understood SILVERMAN knew someone in the Treasury Department and someone in the White House, but he did not know their names. He said that to the best of his recollection he probably picked up this information from office gossip among people on a lower level in the Analysis and Plans Branch and not from SILVERMAN himself.

FOSTER ADAMS, Director of Research and Statistics, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Pentagon Building, advised on April 14, 1953, that in 1944 he was a Statistical Analyst and assistant to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Army Air Force. ADAMS recalled nothing specific insofar as any transfer of the Analysis and Plans Branch or GEORGE SILVERMAN personally was concerned. However, he said that it was natural to assume that inasmuch as SILVERMAN was brought in personally by MYERS and was working at least nominally for MYERS, that when MYERS moved, SILVERMAN might be expected to move with him. However, he has no knowledge that any such move for SILVERMAN was contemplated or intended. Likewise, although he never heard SILVERMAN express his sentiment toward a transfer to Wright Field, he felt certain that he knew what SILVERMAN's reaction would be - he would definitely be opposed to accepting such a transfer. ADAMS went on to say that he did know that SILVERMAN had no desire to leave Washington to go to Europe in connection with war refugee

work he engaged in with General WILLIAM O'DWYER, and he felt his reaction toward Dayton, Ohio, would be comparable. He stated that SILVERMAN had his roots in Washington, "all his contacts were here" and he felt sure that SILVERMAN would "look with a jaundiced eye" on going to Dayton for any length of time.

Again, although he had no actual knowledge of SILVERMAN's desire to move to any other agency, ADAMS felt that a move to the Treasury Department would be most natural in view of his close friendship for HARRY WHITE. ADAMS felt certain that SILVERMAN would have contacted WHITE if he desired employment with the Treasury Department. ADAMS stated that he knew of no difficulties SILVERMAN had with anyone in the Treasury Department during the summer of 1944; however, he felt that SILVERMAN was capable of antagonizing almost anyone at any time due to his temperament and argumentative nature, pointing out that SILVERMAN had succeeded in getting General MYERS angry with him on a number of occasions by insisting that he, SILVERMAN, was right when as a matter of fact General MYERS was right.

Insofar as contacts of SILVERMAN are concerned, ADAMS said he never heard of REBECCA KLOTZ. He did know that SILVERMAN was friendly with FRANK COE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE in addition to HARRY WHITE. He also believes he heard HAROLD GLASSER's name in connection with SILVERMAN but is not sure of this. With regard to COE and CURRIE, ADAMS said SILVERMAN had known COE for some time and was very friendly with him; however, he got the impression that SILVERMAN believed CURRIE could do more for him in the nature of influence on account of his connection with the White House and, accordingly, ADAMS felt that SILVERMAN sought to cultivate CURRIE more than he did COE.

Mrs. HELENA P. SMITH, Administrative Assistant, Administrative Branch, Executive Office, DCS Materiel, Headquarters, United States Air Force, Pentagon Building, advised on April 14, 1953, that she first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in 1942 when he was brought into the Analysis and Plans Branch, Army Air Force, by General BENNETT MYERS. She acted as an Administrative Assistant to SILVERMAN from this time until he left the Air Force in 1945. Insofar as

transfers were concerned, Mrs. SMITH advised that there was speculation the entire time she was there that parts of the section might go to Wright Field. However, Mrs. SMITH was unable to recall any such speculation with regard to SILVERMAN personally. She knew nothing of any intention of SILVERMAN to resign and go with another agency. She knew nothing of his contacts in the Treasury Department with the exception of HARRY WHITE. She also recalled that SILVERMAN was in frequent contact with LAUCHLIN CURRIE. Other than CURRIE and WHITE, Mrs. SMITH said she could not remember any of SILVERMAN's outside contacts. She, likewise, professed ignorance of any difficulties he may have had with anyone in the Treasury Department in August 1944. The name of HENRIETTA KLOTZ was totally unfamiliar to her. With regard to other persons who rode to work with PRAETORIUS, SILVERMAN, and herself, Mrs. SMITH was unable to recall the identities of any other individuals inasmuch as other persons only rode for very short periods of time.

At the Division of Installations, United States Air Force, Pentagon Building, it was ascertained that MARJORIE JANE RAASCH, who was SILVERMAN's secretary in August 1944, is presently serving overseas in an assignment of indefinite duration.

HAROLD WOLKIND, 4816 Iowa Avenue, Northwest, upon interview April 16, 1953, advised that he first became acquainted with SILVERMAN about 1943 when he, WOLKIND, was employed in the Labor Department and his work at that time brought him into contact with the Air Force. About the end of 1943 WOLKIND was drafted and assigned to work in the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Army Air Force as an Army Private. From June 11, 1944, to September 30, 1944, WOLKIND was away attending Officers' Candidate School at San Antonio, Texas. Not only was WOLKIND away from Washington during the pertinent period, but he advised he actually had very little contact with SILVERMAN and knew nothing concerning his outside contacts and associates. Consequently he was unable to furnish any information pertinent to this investigation.



Referral/Consult

Mrs. MARY C. HALL, Administrative Assistant to the Director of the Office of International Finance, Treasury Department, Room 5326, was interviewed April 21, 1953. Mrs. HALL advised that in 1938 when the Monetary Research Division was set up, she became the Second Secretary to HARRY DEXTER WHITE and remained in this position several years. She then served in various administrative positions under WHITE and during this latter period she was not in WHITE's outer office but had a separate office of her own. During this period, which included the year 1944, she also functioned as the Personnel Officer of the Monetary Research Division. She advised that if WHITE had wanted to hire SILVERMAN or anyone else in a position of responsibility, he would have had to "clear with the Secretary's office." When asked specifically who this would be, she replied the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary who at that time was CHARLES BELL, presently deceased. Mrs. HALL knew nothing of any acquaintance between HENRIETTA KLOTZ and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. However, she did state that by virtue of her position in the Secretary's office, Mrs. KLOTZ would have been able to prevent SILVERMAN's appointment if she had been so inclined. Mrs. HALL advised further that she only knew SILVERMAN from seeing him in Mr. WHITE's office and she was unaware of his contacts elsewhere in the Treasury Department or in other agencies of the Government.

JOSEPH J. SENTURIA, Labor Economist, 261 Constitution Avenue, Northwest, was interviewed April 22, 1953. He advised that he first became acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in November 1937 when he took a job at the Railroad Retirement Board. He worked rather closely with SILVERMAN during this time and in 1942 went with him to the Pentagon to work in the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Army Air Force.

In this latter position SENTURIA was at first designated Assistant Chief under SILVERMAN and later promoted to Associate Chief. SENTURIA emphasized that while he was closely associated with SILVERMAN at work, his association was solely of a business and professional nature and he had very little contact with him socially. SENTURIA stated that he was in SILVERMAN's home approximately three times during the latter period of time he knew him and SILVERMAN was in his home once.

SENTURIA advised that there may have been some speculation about transferring the Analysis and Plans Branch to Wright Field or to transferring SILVERMAN there to assist General MYERS; however, he stated he has no specific recollection that such was the case. He has no recollection that SILVERMAN had considered resigning from the Air Force or going to another Federal agency prior to the end of the war in 1945.

As to SILVERMAN's contacts in the Treasury Department, SENTURIA named HARRY WHITE, HAROLD GLASSER, and FRANK COE. SENTURIA said he met HARRY WHITE on one occasion at lunch with SILVERMAN and he feels SILVERMAN and WHITE were well acquainted. SENTURIA also believed he knew HAROLD GLASSER but did not know how long. SENTURIA met FRANK COE at a New Year's Eve party in SILVERMAN's home in the late 1930's or early 1940's and he gained the impression that COE and SILVERMAN were quite well acquainted. He advised that SILVERMAN knew LAUCHLIN CURRIE and apparently had known him for a long time inasmuch as he believed they went to school together at one time. However, he stated CURRIE never visited SILVERMAN at the Pentagon and he could not say how close they were in 1944. SENTURIA further advised that he never heard of HENRIETTA KLOTZ and knew of no one in the Treasury Department with whom SILVERMAN had had any difficulties.

EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN, Director of Research, International Monetary Fund, 1818 H Street, Northwest, was interviewed April 22, 1953. BERNSTEIN advised that he attended Harvard University when HARRY WHITE, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, and LAUCHLIN CURRIE were there. He explained that he had no personal acquaintanceship with them at that time but knew of them because they were older students and took an active and prominent part in economic discussions and seminars which



he attended. After he came to the Treasury Department in 1940, BERNSTEIN met SILVERMAN through HARRY WHITE. He stated that every few weeks SILVERMAN would drop in on WHITE and afterward, they (WHITE and SILVERMAN) would have lunch together. He particularly recalls SILVERMAN's coming in on Saturdays at a time when the government was on a five and one-half days week. He advised that his own acquaintanceship with SILVERMAN was not close, that he never saw him except when SILVERMAN came to the Treasury Department. He stated that in all the time he was in Washington he never saw SILVERMAN socially or at any parties he attended. He also explained that he did not see much of SILVERMAN during the latter part of 1944. This was because he (BERNSTEIN) and WHITE had certain differences following the Bretton Woods Conference (July 1944) and that thereafter he was not in WHITE's office very much and, consequently, had less occasion to see SILVERMAN.

BERNSTEIN had no knowledge of any intention on the part of SILVERMAN to leave the Air Force and take employment in the Treasury Department or elsewhere. In connection with SILVERMAN's reluctance to leave Washington, he did recall that at the time the Railroad Retirement Board was moved out of Washington, SILVERMAN did not want to go. He recalls this because WHITE was interested in finding him a place in Washington. BERNSTEIN stated SILVERMAN was making the same salary as WHITE at this time (1942), about \$9000.00, and it would have been impossible for WHITE to have obtained such a position for him in the Treasury Department.

BERNSTEIN advised that he knew of no association, whatsoever, between HENRIETTA KLOTZ and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN or NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. He did feel that KLOTZ, not by virtue of authority, but of her influence as the Secretary's Assistant, could have effected personnel actions in the Department. BERNSTEIN knew that SILVERMAN was also acquainted with HAROLD GLASSER, LUDWIG VOLLMAN, FRANK COE, and LAUCHLIN CURRIE. However, he was unaware of any quarrel or strain in relations between SILVERMAN and these individuals or any other government officials in 1944. He felt that KLOTZ could possibly be influenced by FRANK COE or LAUCHLIN CURRIE. However, he did not know

WFO 65-5810

whether CURRIE knew KLOTZ personally. He did know that Secretary MORGENTHAU knew and respected CURRIE.

Mrs. FLORENCE E. TOMPKINS, 3550 Warder Street, Northwest, when interviewed April 23, 1953, advised that she was employed as a maid and housekeeper for ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN from about 1935 to 1945. She was unable to recall any information which would be pertinent to this investigation. She did not recognize the name of HENRIETTA KLOTZ and had no idea whether she was acquainted with SILVERMAN. She did recognize a photograph of KLOTZ and was rather positive in her identification. However, she does not remember ever seeing this woman in SILVERMAN's home or in his company. She believes that she saw KLOTZ at a party or parties held in the home of HARRY WHITE. She explained that frequently when a party was held at HARRY WHITE's home, she would help her sister, ETHEL TOMPKINS, (deceased) who was employed by WHITE. TOMPKINS is not positive where she saw HENRIETTA KLOTZ, only that she is sure she did see her and believes it may have been at one of HARRY WHITE's parties. She was unable to associate KLOTZ in any way with GEORGE SILVERMAN. As to SILVERMAN's friendship with LAUCHLIN CURRIE and FRANK COE, TOMPKINS stated that both were very good friends of SILVERMAN but she believes she saw CURRIE at his house a little more than she did COE.

Miss MARGARET K. McHUGH, Secretary to Chief Justice FRED M. VINSON, United States Supreme Court, advised on May 19, 1953, that she was formerly employed in the Treasury Department from approximately 1934 to 1946 and that from approximately 1941 to 1945 she was secretary to HENRIETTA KLOTZ. Miss McHUGH stated that she never heard of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, that as far as she was concerned, there was no relationship or association between him and Mrs. KLOTZ and that the two were not even acquainted with one another. Miss McHUGH also stated that she did recall the names of LUDWIG ULLMAN and NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER because they had both been employees of the Treasury Department. However, she was not aware of any association between them and Mrs. KLOTZ although she feels they may have had some official contacts from time to time but she has no specific recollection of any.

Mrs. LINDA M. SHANAHAN, Administrative Officer, Office of the Secretary, International Monetary Fund, 1818 H Street, Northwest, advised on May 19, 1953, that she was employed in the Treasury Department from approximately 1934

to 1946 and was the Principal Secretary to HARRY DEXTER WHITE. She recalled SILVERMAN well because he was a close friend of HARRY WHITE and a frequent visitor to his office. However, she had no recollection of any intention on the part of SILVERMAN to resign from the Air Force in 1944 and seek employment in the Treasury Department. Likewise, she had no recollection of any association between SILVERMAN and HENRIETTA KLOTZ but believes he may have known her because she was so well known in the Treasury Department. She had no knowledge of any relationship between NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and Mrs. KLOTZ but she did recall that LUDWIG ULLMAN was acquainted with KLOTZ. In this connection she stated she saw ULLMAN and KLOTZ in the same social group in the evenings on several occasions in the Bretton Woods Conference. Mrs. SHANAHAN also advised that she was never aware of any difficulties SILVERMAN had with any official of the Treasury Department.

Mrs. GILDA BURKE, nee DeFRANK, 6903 Colesville Road, University Park, Maryland, upon interview May 20, 1953, advised that she was transferred to the Treasury Department in September 1944 to become Secretary to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER for whom she had previously worked at the Department of Agriculture. She stated that prior to her arrival in mid September 1944, SILVERMASTER had no secretary at the Treasury Department. With reference to SILVERMASTER's acquaintanceship with HENRIETTA KLOTZ, Mrs. BURKE advised that she recalls that HERMAN KLOTZ came in to see SILVERMASTER during the winter of 1944-45 and the spring of 1945. They always retired to SILVERMASTER's private office and she, consequently, has no idea of the nature of their talks. She also recalls that during April or May of 1945 HENRIETTA KLOTZ made several phone calls to SILVERMASTER. She was later advised confidentially by SILVERMASTER that these calls related to appointments to see Secretary MORGENTHAU inasmuch as he, SILVERMASTER, was under consideration for an appointment as an Assistant to Mr. MORGENTHAU. This appointment did not materialize because the Treasury Department did not give a sufficient appropriation to cover the position.

Mrs. BURKE recalled ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN by name only inasmuch as he frequently contacted SILVERMASTER by telephone. However, he never visited SILVERMASTER's office and she does not believe she has ever seen him. Mrs. BURKE was unable to furnish any information concerning SILVERMAN pertinent to this investigation.

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AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

ELIZABETH BENTLEY, upon interview by Special Agent LESTER O. GALLAHER on December 29, 1952, advised that she had reported to the Soviets on ULLMAN's efforts to develop HENRIETTA KLOTZ as a source of information but she recalls no instances while she was in contact with SILVERMASTER and ULLMAN (up to September 14, 1944) in which information was given her by ULLMAN and specifically designated as coming from KLOTZ. In other words, BENTLEY said when or if ULLMAN got information from KLOTZ, it was shown as coming from ULLMAN rather than from KLOTZ. She pointed out that, of course, she is not aware of what happened subsequent to September 14, 1944. On January 16, 1953, Miss BENTLEY advised Special Agent GALLAHER that she had no information regarding the relationship between SILVERMAN and KLOTZ and no knowledge that they were associated in any way at any time.

Mr. SOL ROSENBLATT, attorney, upon interview at New York on January 6, 1953, advised that he first met SILVERMAN during the period of 1942 to 1943 at the residence of JEROME OHRBACH in Washington, D. C., where several friends of OHRBACH gather on occasion to play poker. ROSENBLATT stated his first real knowledge of SILVERMAN came in the spring of 1944 when SILVERMAN, LUDWIG ULLMAN, and another man (a Captain in the Army Air Force whose identity he cannot recall) were assigned to the problem of scheduling shipments and transportation of supplies for the Twentieth Air Force to which ROSENBLATT was assigned. ROSENBLATT said he never heard anyone mention a contemplated transfer of SILVERMAN's section in the Air Force from Washington, nor mention SILVERMAN's even considering leaving the Air Force during the time that he was acquainted with him. ROSENBLATT further advised that he was in Europe during the period of August to September 1944 and, therefore, had no knowledge of SILVERMAN's activities during that period. He advised he had no information which would indicate SILVERMAN was on strained relations with anyone at any time. On January 20, 1953, Mr. ROSENBLATT specifically advised he had never heard of individuals named HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ.

WFO 65-5810

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Information copies of this report are being furnished to Los Angeles and San Francisco in accordance with Bureau instructions in SOVME cases.

LEADS

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK:

Will conduct investigation previously requested in WFO letter to the Bureau dated April 17, 1953.

Will report any pertinent results of interview with EMILIO G. COLLADO, if authorized by the Bureau, as requested in WFO letter dated April 15, 1953, under the caption, "UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Pik, Peak (SOVME), ESPIONAGE - R."

Will interview HENRIETTA KLOTZ if authorized by the Bureau.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Will follow results of investigation in New York City.

Will consider further investigative steps after receipt of Bureau's decision regarding interview of HENRIETTA KLOTZ.

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent MURRAY J. SHEA dated January 8, 1953, at Washington, D. C.  
New York letter to Bureau dated January 28, 1953.  
New York letter to Bureau dated March 23, 1953.  
WFO letter to Bureau dated April 17, 1953.

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

REPORT MADE AT <u>WASHINGTON, D. C.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE <u>5/29/53</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <u>3/31/42, 3, 8, 9, 13-16, 21-23, 5/15, 19, 20/53</u>	REPORT MADE BY <u>WILFAY J. REHA</u> <u>GM</u>
TITLE <u>UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was, Page and Page (SOVET)</u>			CHARACTER OF CASE <u>ESPIONAGE - R</u>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Persons interviewed to date who were acquainted with ANTHONY CARROLL SILVERMAN in August 1944 have no knowledge of any relationship between him and IRINAKA KLOTZ. FRANK FORBES, SILVERMAN's maid for many years, recognized photo of IRINAKA KLOTZ but thinks she saw her at a party at HARRY WHITE's house. Current associates KLOTZ with SILVERMAN. ROBERT FRANKFURT recalls SILVERMAN stated in contemplation of possible transfer to Wright Field that he would quit rather than go to Wright Field. Others expressed opinion SILVERMAN did not want to leave Washington. Many persons aware of close personal friendship between SILVERMAN and HARRY WHITE and feel WHITE was natural choice to Secretary appointment for SILVERMAN if he wanted it. Former Personnel Officer, Security Research Division, says WHITE would have had to "clear with the Secretary's Office" to hire IRINAKA and that KLOTZ could have prevented his appointment. ELIZABETH SIKKELY advised that she had reported to the Soviets on SILVERMAN's efforts to develop KLOTZ as a source of information but recalls no information specifically designated as coming from KLOTZ.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAN/UP/AG  
ON 4-4-2005

DATE: 4-4-2005

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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 4-4-2030

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Director, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: 5/27/53

FROM :

SAC, New York (65-15701)

SUBJECT:

UNSUB, was.  
 Page, Pazh  
 (SOVME)  
 ESPIONAGE - R  
 (Origin - WFO)

DATE: 4-4-2005

CLASSIFIED BY 60309/ALC/TOR/1616

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 4-4-2010

Re WFO letter, 4/17/53 by which NY requested to interview several former Army Air Force associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

A report will be forwarded in the immediate future reflecting information considered pertinent to this case which was obtained during the interviews of SOL A. ROSENBLATT, JEROME K. JOHRBACH and CHARLES LOUIS KADES conducted in connection with the Espionage investigation of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. *NYDC*

On 5/19/53, NY attempted interviews with JACK W. FIELD and JOSEPH JEMING as requested by relet. It was found that FIELD, who in 1949, had his own printing business at 300 West 57th Street, NYC, now resides at 333 West 56th Street, NYC, and has his printing business somewhere in mid-town Manhattan.

Inquiry at the Personnel Department, New York Port Authority, reflected JOSEPH B. JEMING, who is no longer employed there, was Financial-Economic Consultant in the Audit and Control Department of the Port Authority from 10/21/48 to 11/14/50. His address in 1950 was 161 East 32nd Street, NYC, Telephone Number MU 7-7581.

The current Manhattan Telephone Directory contains a business listing for one JOSEPH B. JEMING at 250 East 43rd Street, NYC, Telephone Number MU 5-2875.

New York will locate and interview FIELD, JEMING and other individuals mentioned in relet.

b7D

1-NY (100-95971)  
 1-WFO (65-5810)

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Kisseloff-80440

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DATE 4-4-2005 BY 60309/ALC/TOR/1616



~~SECRET~~

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 65-15701

During the interview of CHARLES LOUIS KADES, D.C., who was Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury, 1940-42, and subsequently an associate of WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, D.C. and SILVERMAN at the Pentagon, advised that an acquaintance named ERNEST FEIDLER (or FIEDLER), who is an Attorney in Washington, D.C., and whose name would appear in the Washington Telephone Directory, had made a study of Marxists and their tactics particularly their infiltration of the U.S. Government. KADES said FEIDLER was an Attorney in the General Opinion Section of the Treasury during the time KADES was employed there and later became associated with the Coast Guard.

KADES said FEIDLER had looked into the activities of the Silvermaster-Perlo groups and told KADES he was convinced the charges against these individuals were true. KADES suggested FEIDLER is a possible source of information in these matters.

The current Washington Telephone Directory reflects a listing for one ERNEST R. FEIDLER, 1411 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia, Telephone Number Jackson 2-9482. DC

No information appears in the NY files identifiable with this individual. This is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and WFO.

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80441



SAC, New York (65-15701)

July 7, 1953

RECORDED - 91 Director, FBI (65-60180) 27

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(FOUO)  
ESPIONAGE - R

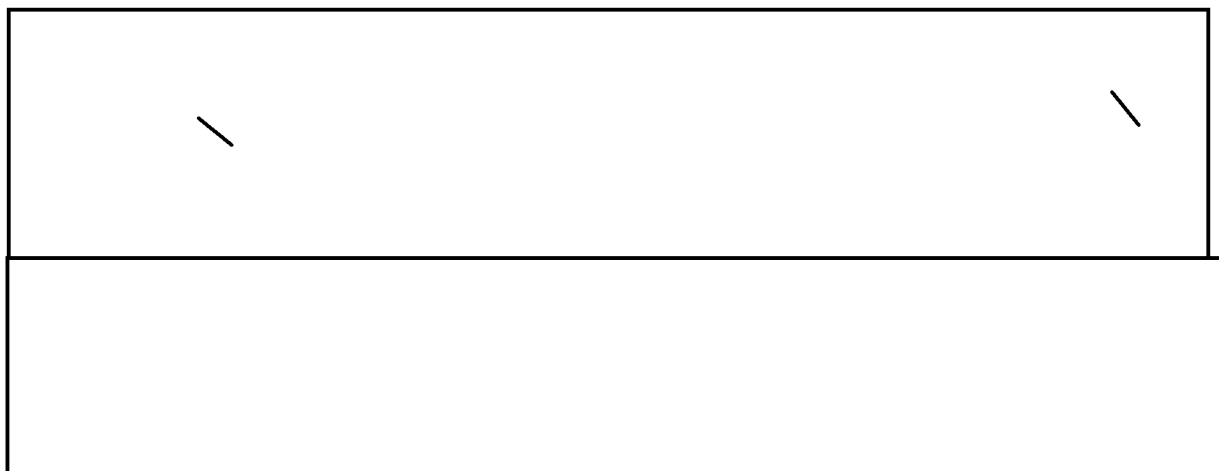
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60309/AUC/TOM/LP/AG

4-4-2005

Referral/Consult

b7D



cc - 2 - Washington Field (65-5810)

RGJ:lct:wjw

NOTE:

Henrietta Klotz, former secretary to Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, known to be in contact with various members of the Silvermasters network. Elizabeth Bently advised in December, 1952, she knew William Ludwig Ullman made efforts to develop Klotz as a source of information in early 1940's but knows of no instances where Klotz gave information. Bureau files contain numerous references indicating Klotz to be in contact with Silvermasters. No information available to indicate contacts with Silvermaster since 1947. No evidence indicating espionage or Communist Party activity on the part of Henrietta Klotz available. Interview recommended.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
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Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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Kisseloff-80442

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: 6/10/53

LVA FROM : SAC, New York (65-15701)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was  
PAGE and PAZH  
(SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(OO: Washington Field)

Re Washington Field Letter, 5/29/53 requesting Bureau consider authorizing interview with HENRIETTA KLOTZ and requesting check New York indices for information indicating whether KLOTZ has continued her friendship with the NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTERS, (last known contact 4/29/47), or other information which might have bearing on Bureau's decision.

New York files contain no information regarding contacts by KLOTZ with SILVERMASTERS not known to Washington Field. New York indices contain no other pertinent information in this matter.

It is noted that the current Manhattan telephone directory reflects listings for Mrs. HENRIETTA S. KLOTZ and HERMAN KLOTZ at 145 Central Park West, telephone Trafalgar 3-6544.

1 - Washington Field (65-5810)

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Kisseloff:80443

SERVICE UNIT  
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

Subj: Henrietta Klotz *1/18/53*

\_\_\_\_ Exact Spelling  
\_\_\_\_ All References  
\_\_\_\_ Subversive Ref.  
\_\_\_\_ Main File  
\_\_\_\_ Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_

Searchers \_\_\_\_\_  
Initial W 18  
Date 61

*all Klotz  
in N/P  
ATB*

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

65-56402

-182;

-269, p. 215, 211, 231;

-420 p. 47; 466 p.

177, 179; 530; 552;

604; 619; 621;

676 p. 92; 722; 744;

770; 811 p. 117, 123;

993; 1019, p. 2, 144, 166;

167, 170; 1210 p. 3, 177;

1230; 1359 p. 2, 153;

1364 p. 48; 1374;

1387; 1427 p. 116;

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4-22a

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

Subj: Hennetta Klatz

\_\_\_\_ Exact Spelling  
\_\_\_\_ All References  
\_\_\_\_ Subversive Ref.  
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FILE NUMBER

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65-56402

51  
ST 1447 p. 171;  
1443; 1448 p. 139;  
1457; 1470X;  
1517; 1501; 1537;  
1655 p. 192, 194,  
1673 p. 195, 196;  
1716; 1762; 1862;  
1909 p. 194; 1910 p. 2;  
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1981 p. 61, 62, 64, 65,  
66, 68;  
2183; 2260 p. 1, 100,  
101, 102, 103, 104;

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SERVICE UNIT  
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

Subj: Henrietta Klatz

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\_\_\_\_ All References  
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_____	<u>2294 p. 2, 110;</u>
_____	<u>2477 p. 168, 226;</u>
_____	<u>2688;</u>
_____	<u>2985 p. 86;</u>
_____	<u>3683 encl. p. 767</u>
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## SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Kaiser Room 1738Subj: Henrietta Klotz☒ Exact Spelling☒ All References☐ Subversive Ref.☐ Mail File☐ Restricted to Locality ofDC. N.Y. nose

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5165-56402-1-403Henrietta Klotz65-56402-1938 p#21631166 p177, 179, 1537, 1448p#139, 150, 1357, 1019p#2, 144, 166, 167, 170, 1230,1762, 993, 269 p#215, 211, 231,722, 2260 p#1, 100, 101, 102,103, 104, 744, 1443, 1457,1470 X, 722, 2294 p#2, 110,621, 1447 p#2, 171, 2353,1577, 1364 p#48, 1981 p#61,62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 1374,2688, 1427 p116, 428, 47,182, 2985 p#86, 1359p#2, 1530, 3683 encl.p#467, 1210 p#2, 177,1862, 530, 1910 p#2, 618,552, 2183, 1655 p192, 194,1673 p195, 196, 811 p117, 123,

## SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Henson Room 1238Subj: Hendrietta Klotz☐ Exact Spelling

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~~65-56402-1716, 604~~  
~~676 p 92, 770, 1387, 1909 p 144~~  
~~2477 p #168, 226~~  
~~65-60328-4~~  
~~77-32438-1~~  
~~61-7566-4410~~  
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~~100-103204-9~~  
~~64-330-345-542~~  
~~61-7566-291~~  
~~100-364197-1~~  
~~65-56402-1-750, 729~~  
~~587, 836, 556, 504, 1405~~  
~~949, 767, 703, 802, 1163~~

## SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor

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Room

1735

Subj:

Marlotta Katz☐ Exact Spelling

Searchers

☒ All ReferencesInitial PCB☐ Subversive Ref.Date 6-5-53☐ Mail File☐ Restricted to Locality ofN.Y. D.C. area

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51 65-56402-1 - 5 625, 352,  
51 836, 741, 742, 411, 631, 793,  
51 26, 11, 38, 45, 1547 51 1, 14,  
51 15, 132, 1566, 11,



~~SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET~~  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

**AMV**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1953</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/5, 8, 13-16, 19-22, 26; 2/18, 19, 24; 3/5, 6, 10, 12, 13; 4/6, 7, 10, 14, 22-24, 27-29; 5/6, 12, 15, 19, 25, 26/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>HERMAN C. LITTLE, JOHN</b>
TITLE <b>UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Page, Pazh (COVME)</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

**Referral/Consult**

*No Dissent*

SOL A. ROSENBLATT advised he met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN socially during period 1942-1943 out had only brief and spasmodic association with him during their joint AAF service in 1944-1945. ROSENBLATT was in Europe during August and September, 1944. He had no information regarding a contemplated transfer of SILVERMAN'S section in AAF from Washington or that SILVERMAN ever considering leaving AAF. ROSENBLATT said he had no personal knowledge of SILVERMAN'S activities outside the AAF and never heard of HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ. JEROME K. OHRBACH advised he met SILVERMAN at AAF in 1943 and became well acquainted with him. He named HARRY DEETER WHITE, V. FRANK COE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE as among SILVERMAN'S closest friends. OHRBACH was in Europe during June - September, 1944. He was aware of consolidation of AAF commands in 1944 but did not recall SILVERMAN discussing this transfer or giving any indication he was thinking of leaving the AAF. OHRBACH stated SILVERMAN discussed the alleged influence he had with government officials. Said he believes SILVERMAN claimed he could, by talking with CURRIE, be transferred or cause someone else to be transferred in government service. OHRBACH had no information regarding GLASSER or KLOTZ. CHARLES LOUIS KADES advised he first met WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN at U. S. Treasury in period 1940-1942 and that he met SILVERMAN through ULLMAN during his, KADES' Army service at the Pentagon. He said he knew very little about SILVERMAN or his associations. KADES was in France from July until November, 1944. He had

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <b>COPY IN FILE</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>65-60180-28</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 Bureau (65-60180) (RM) 1 Los Angeles (Info.) (RM) 1 San Francisco (65-4442) (RM)(Info.) 3 Washington Field (65-5810) (RM) (1 WFO 65-5935) 3 New York (1 NY 65-15788) (65-15701) NY		RECORDED - 23 INDEXED - 23

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NY 65-15701

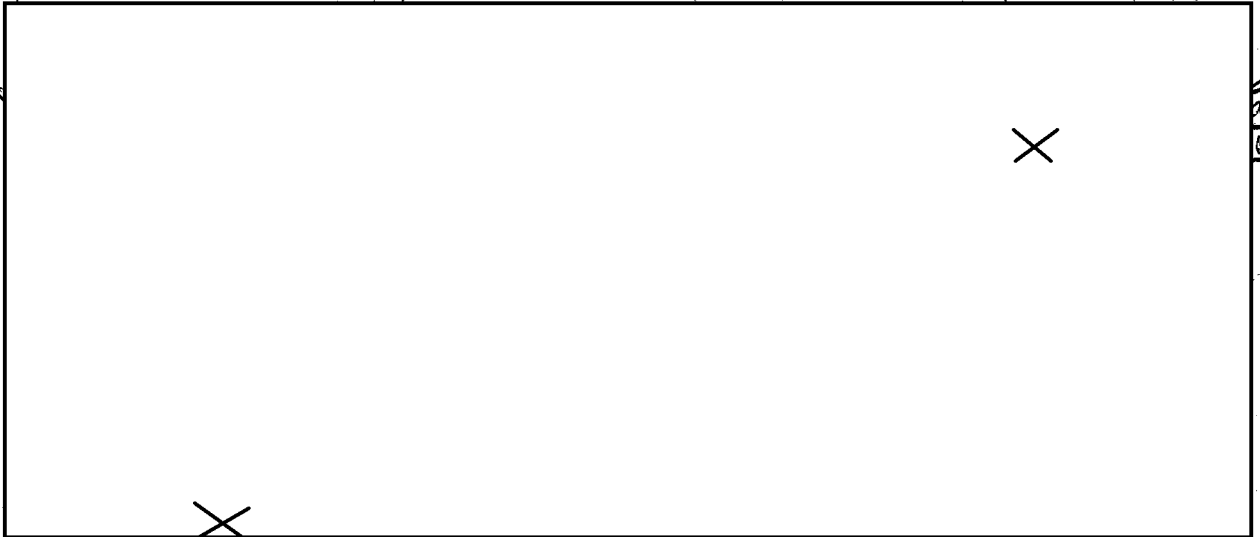
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS (CONT'D):

no knowledge of the consolidation of AAF commands and did not recall hearing that either SILVERMAN or ULLMAN were thinking of leaving the AAF. KADES stated he had known CURRIE, COE, GLASSER, KLOTZ, SOL ADLER and had been a personal friend of WHITE. ELIZABETH BENTLEY stated she recalls no instances in which information given her by ULLMAN was designated as coming from KLOTZ. She had no information regarding possible association between SILVERMAN and KLOTZ.

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Referral/Consult

DETAILS:



SOL A. ROSENBLATT

On January 6, 1953, SOL A. ROSENBLATT, DC Super prominent New York Attorney, was interviewed at his office, Room 2070, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City by SA ROBERT F.

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ROYAL and reporting agent.

He advised he met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN a few times socially during the period 1942-1943 at the residence of JEROME OHRBACH in Washington, D. C. where several friends of OHRBACH gathered on occasions to play poker.

ROSENBLATT said he, ROSENBLATT, was at that time an Army Air Force Officer assigned as an assistant to General OLIVER P. ECHOLS; that OHRBACH was also an Army Air Force Officer and SILVERMAN was a civilian employee of the Air Force. ROSENBLATT said that during this period he merely knew who SILVERMAN was and had observed him occasionally when SILVERMAN visited the Pentagon Offices of General ECHOLS and General BENNETT E. MEYERS.

ROSENBLATT stated his first real knowledge of SILVERMAN came in the Spring of 1944 when SILVERMAN, Army Air Force Officer WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN and another Air Force Officer, whose identity he could not recall but later identified as Captain JOSEPH JEMING, were assigned to the problem of scheduling shipments and transportation of supplies for the 20th Air Force to which problem ROSENBLATT was assigned and over which he had supervision. De  
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ROSENBLATT explained that he was assigned to the problem of supply schedules for the bases of the 20th Air Force and he had requested the best available men to send to depots in Los Angeles, Oakland and San Francisco, California to set up such schedules. In accordance with his request, Colonel CHARLES DYSON assigned SILVERMAN, ULLMAN and JEMING to this work which they performed in an outstanding manner.

ROSENBLATT continued that he was only associated with SILVERMAN during their joint service in the Army Air Force in 1944-1945. He said, as he recalls, SILVERMAN left the Air Force shortly before ROSENBLATT, who left in September, 1945.

ROSENBLATT further advised that he was in

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Europe during August and September, 1944 and, therefore, had no knowledge of SILVERMAN'S activities during that period. He stated that he had no information which would indicate that SILVERMAN was on strained relations with anyone at any time.

ROSENBLATT said he never heard anyone mention a contemplated transfer of SILVERMAN'S section in the Air Force from Washington nor mention SILVERMAN even considering leaving the Air Force during the time he was acquainted with SILVERMAN.

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ROSENBLATT advised that he had traveled constantly while he was in active service with the AAF and, therefore, had only brief and spasmodic association with SILVERMAN. He said he actually had no personal knowledge of SILVERMAN'S activity outside the Air Force; very little knowledge of his associates and absolutely no knowledge or suspicion at any time prior to public testimony by such individuals as ELIZABETH BENTLEY that SILVERMAN had ever been engaged in any activities inimical to the best interests of the United States.

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Attorney ROSENBLATT did remember SILVERMAN had on occasions made references to acquaintances he had in the Treasury Department, specifically recalling SILVERMAN mentioning HARRY DEXTER WHITE and an Attorney named BERNSTEIN. He said SILVERMAN mentioned playing handball or tennis with BERNSTEIN and ROSENBLATT believes SILVERMAN was speaking of events prior to World War II.

ROSENBLATT further advised that he also recalled SILVERMAN stated on at least one occasion that he had lunch with LAUCHLIN CURRIE who was Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States.

On January 20, 1953 ROSENBLATT specifically advised reporting agent he had never heard of individuals named HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ. It is noted that these individuals who are former employees of the United States Treasury have been considered as possible suspects for Unknown Subjects PAGE and/or PIK.

It is to be noted that ELIZABETH BENTLEY named WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, LAUCHLIN CURRIE and HAROLD GLASSER, all of whom were mentioned above, as having been members of the Communist Party underground in Washington, D. C. and as having engaged in espionage activities.

BENTLEY also advised that ULLMAN made a strong effort to cultivate HENRIETTA KLOTZ in about 1941 or 1942 and through his friendship with her obtained information the apparatus could not have obtained otherwise, although Miss BENTLEY has advised she was of the impression that KLOTZ was not consciously engaged in these activities.

JEROME K. OHRBACH

On April 6, 1953, JEROME K. OHRBACH, an official of Ohrbach's, a department store having branches in New York, New Jersey and California, was interviewed by reporting agent in New York City.

Mr. OHRBACH advised that he was in the United States Army Air Force from June, 1942 to March, 1945 and for

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about one year and a half, or approximately March, 1943 to June, 1944, he was at the Pentagon Headquarters of the Army Air Force as the Executive Officer of Major General BENNETT E. MEYERS, who headed the Material, Maintenance and Distribution Division of the Army Air Force.

In June, 1944 OHRBACH said he was sent overseas with the Allied Control Commission under Brigadier General WILLIAM O. DWYER. During this latter assignment he was under the jurisdiction of the Adjutant General's Office. Mr. OHRBACH said he returned to the United States in September, 1944.

In reference to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, OHRBACH advised that when he was assigned to the Pentagon in approximately March, 1943 he met SILVERMAN and became close to him mainly in a business type relationship because SILVERMAN was civilian head of a group of Army Air Force officers doing statistical and technical work under General BENNETT E. MEYERS and he, OHRBACH, was as previously stated, General MEYERS' Executive Officer.

OHRBACH said he was aware that General MEYERS' command was consolidated with another command and transferred to Wright Field, Ohio in the latter part of 1944 and that he had some general knowledge that such a transfer was to take place prior to June, 1944 when he, OHRBACH, was sent overseas. He said, however, he did not recall SILVERMAN discussing with him or with anyone else the proposed transfer or making any statements indicating that he, SILVERMAN, was contemplating leaving the Air Force and/or seeking employment with another government agency in Washington.

Mr. OHRBACH stated specifically that he does not recall SILVERMAN ever mentioning that he was considering a transfer to the United States Treasury Department. OHRBACH said SILVERMAN could easily have been planning such a transfer or merely contemplating seeking a higher position in the government as SILVERMAN was always discussing the alleged influence he had with government officials, such as HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE and talked about the close personal relationship he enjoyed with these men.

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OHRBACH said he recalled SILVERMAN specifically speaking of his influence with CURRIE and he believes SILVERMAN claimed he could, by talking with CURRIE, be transferred or cause someone else to be transferred in government service.

OHRBACH said he did not know what other Air Force employees might have had knowledge of SILVERMAN'S plans or possible apprehension if SILVERMAN was under the impression his section was to be transferred to Ohio.

In regard to SILVERMAN'S relationship with Treasury Department Officials, OHRBACH stated that, according to SILVERMAN, SILVERMAN was very close to HARRY DEXTER WHITE but that WHITE and CURRIE were both more highly placed in government service than SILVERMAN'S general associates. OHRBACH advised that he always considered LAUCHLIN CURRIE, whom SILVERMAN claimed as a close friend, to be 100% American.

OHRBACH also advised that at one time SILVERMAN showed him a letter written by man named ADLER and that this letter was written in China and told how horrible the National Government of China and its leader Chiang Kai-shek were. OHRBACH stated that to his mind this letter followed what was the Russian propaganda line. He stated that the ADLER who wrote the letter was possibly named SOLOMAN ADLER and he believes the letter was actually written to HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

OHRBACH said SILVERMAN told him that ADLER, who was in China, wrote letters to his "group" giving them private information regarding China. OHRBACH stated that SILVERMAN had showed him this letter during a discussion in order to "prove a point".

It is to be noted that SOLOMAN ADLER was named by ELIZABETH BENTLEY as a member of the Soviet Underground Group in Washington, D. C. headed by NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. Miss BENTLEY said ADLER, who was a representative of the United States Treasury Department in Chungking, China, was sending material to HARRY DEXTER WHITE, who in turn passed it to SILVERMAN, after which the information was presented to the SILVERMASTERS.

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OHRBACH advised that he had heard the name HAROLD GLASSER mentioned as a treasury employee but had no information concerning him. He said he had never heard the names of HENRIETTA KLOTZ or her husband, HERMAN KLOTZ, and that he did not know anyone named BERNSTEIN with whom SILVERMAN was associated. *DC*

In regard to other individuals with whom SILVERMAN associated, OHRBACH advised that he believed that V. FRANK COE, who OHRBACH believed was an official of the Foreign Economic Administration, was an extremely close friend of SILVERMAN. He said that SILVERMAN telephoned COE every day and he believes that SILVERMAN was closer to COE than he was to WHITE or LAUCHLIN CURRIE.

OHRBACH stated that he had never met FRANK COE or his brother CHARLES JOSEPH COE. OHRBACH stated that in his opinion if SILVERMAN was to contact someone to obtain another government position or transfer to such a position from the Army Air Force he would have contacted CURRIE or COE in that order. *DC*

In regard to V. FRANK COE it should be noted that he also was named by ELIZABETH BENTLEY as having participated in the activities of the Communist Underground Group in Washington, D. C. with which she was active.

OHRBACH stated that he had no information at any time that SILVERMAN was angry with or temporarily not on friendly terms with any of the above-mentioned individuals or anyone else.

OHRBACH further advised that OSCAR ALTMAN was a very important man in SILVERMAN'S office at the Pentagon and was actually SILVERMAN'S closest aid in the AAF. He said that it was possible that ALTMAN was close to SILVERMAN personally but that he did not know this to be true. *DC*

OHRBACH said that WILLIAM H. GURNEY, a New York Attorney, whom OHRBACH considered as among his closest

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NY 65-15701

personal friends, entered the Army Air Force upon the advice of OHRBACH. He stated that GURNEY had contacts with SILVERMAN in the Air Force but was never close to SILVERMAN personally and to OHRBACH'S knowledge had little if any personal outside contact with SILVERMAN.

CHARLES LOUIS KADES

It is to be noted that ELIZABETH BENTLEY has advised that one Major KADES at the War Department was unwittingly furnishing information to WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN. She explained that ULLMAN had developed an acquaintance with KADES and they would exchange office gossip. She said in this manner ULLMAN was able to acquire considerable information of value which he would pass on to the Russians through the espionage apparatus.

It is also noted that during an interview with WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN at Washington, D. C. on April 15, 1947 ULLMAN advised he first met KADES when he was employed in the Treasury Department; that he knew KADES at the War Department only as a superior officer and had no visits or conversations with him outside the office.

On May 12, 1953 ~~CHARLES LOUIS KADES~~, Attorney, associated with the law firm Hawkins, Delafield and Wood, 67 Wall Street, New York City, was interviewed at his office by reporting agent. He advised he was Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department under General Counsel EDWARD H. FOLEY from May, 1940 to April 1, 1942 when as a reserve Army officer he was placed on active duty. De  
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Japan  
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KADES said that in May or June, 1943 he was assigned to the Civil Affairs Division, War Department, General Staff, Pentagon Building under Major General HILLDRING, who was Commanding Officer of that Division. KADES said he was at the pentagon until July 26, 1944 when he was transferred to France; that he returned to the Pentagon from France on November 26, 1944 and was again assigned to the Civil Affairs Division until August 26, 1945 when he was sent to Japan.

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KADES related that while at the Pentagon he worked in General HILLDRING'S office which was in a room on the third floor directly under General BENNETT MEYERS' office which was on the fourth floor.

He said he first met ULLMAN while they were both Treasury Department employees but that they were merely business acquaintances. He said he recognized ULLMAN when they subsequently met in General MEYERS' office at the Pentagon.

KADES advised he had lunch on occasions with ULLMAN at the Pentagon and he recalled that the only friend of ULLMAN'S who had accompanied them to lunch was ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN with the possible exception of JEROME OHRBACH.

KADES stated that ULLMAN definitely was the one who initiated the renewal of their acquaintance and said, although he had no suspicion that ULLMAN was not a true loyal American and had no reason to avoid ULLMAN, he had discouraged ULLMAN'S visits to his office. He explained that he had chided ULLMAN about "apparently not being busy" when ULLMAN would linger outside KADES office and wait to see if KADES would step out with him for coffee.

KADES advised that at this time ULLMAN was a Lieutenant and he, KADES, was a Major.

Attorney KADES further advised that he met SILVERMAN through ULLMAN but knew very little about SILVERMAN. He said he did not particularly like SILVERMAN whom he described as being argumentative, cynical and as having a superior attitude.

KADES advised that he had no knowledge of the reorganization of any of the Army Air Force Commands and that he has no recollection of ever hearing either ULLMAN or SILVERMAN mentioning that they were thinking of leaving the Air Force.

He stated that he has no recollection of either ULLMAN or SILVERMAN except during the period that

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NY 65-15701

General MEYERS was at the Pentagon. KADES advised that he had no knowledge of SILVERMAN'S relations with anyone employed by the United States Treasury although he knew that SILVERMAN and HARRY DEXTER WHITE were acquainted. He further advised that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN had ever been on bad terms with any person.

KADES further advised that he had been a personal friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and that this relationship had developed through their joint Treasury Department employment. He stated he knew LAUCHLIN CURRIE, whom he first met in 1935 or 1936. KADES said CURRIE was at that time employed by the Federal Reserve Board and he, KADES, was Assistant General Counsel of the Public Works Administration later becoming Assistant Chief Counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

He continued that he met CURRIE in General HILLDRING'S office at the Pentagon when CURRIE came over for conferences. He said that at this time CURRIE was with the Foreign Economic Administration.

KADES also said that he knew V. FRANK COE; that he met COE in the Treasury but had only business contacts with him. He said that he knew SOLOMAN ADLER in the Treasury and met him again when ADLER came to General HILLDRING'S office on one of ADLER'S trips to the United States from China.

In reference to HAROLD GLASSER, KADES said he met GLASSER in the Treasury as an Assistant to HARRY DEXTER WHITE but had purely business associations with GLASSER. He stated that later GLASSER represented the Treasury Department at some of the meetings of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee (CCAC) composed of representatives of the United States and Great Britain.

KADES stated that although the Treasury was not officially a part of this committee that a representative of the Treasury was usually present at the meetings. KADES

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said the committee had trouble with GLASSER who was hard to satisfy and could never agree with their policies and that the committee preferred to deal with FRANK COE.

In regard to any Treasury Department, employees named BERNSTEIN with whom SILVERMAN might have been associated, KADES stated he knew EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN, who was assistant director of the Monetary Research Division but knew him only as a treasury official. He said he had become a close personal friend of BERNARD BERNSTEIN who was an Assistant General Counsel under General Counsel FOLEY when KADES held a similar position.

It is to be noted that BERNARD BERNSTEIN was named by United States Representative DONDERO of Michigan in a speech of July 9, 1947 as one of a group in War Department Personnel in the occupied zone of Germany having Communist sympathies and leanings. De

Confidential Informants T-2 and T-3, both of known reliability, furnished information during the period 1945 and 1946 which indicated that BERNARD BERNSTEIN was a close personal acquaintance of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and was also acquainted with SILVERMAN, COE and IRVING KAPLAN. KAPLAN was also named by ELIZABETH BENTLEY as participating in the activities of the previously mentioned Communist Underground.

KADES further advised that he knew HENRIETTA KLOTZ and her husband, HERMAN KLOTZ, who was an employee of the Procurement Division of the Treasury. KADES said that HENRIETTA KLOTZ, as Treasury Secretary MORGENTHAU'S Personal Secretary, was always present when there were conferences in the Secretary's Office.

KADES advised that his wife met Mrs. KLOTZ when they both resided at the Westchester Apartments on Cathedral Avenue in Washington, D. C. and the KLOTZ' had visited the KADES' apartment on one occasion. KADES said he had no knowledge that HENRIETTA KLOTZ and ULLMAN were acquainted but he knew that KLOTZ was an acquaintance of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

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In conclusion KADES stated he knew very little about SILVERMAN or the other individuals mentioned by him and had very little to do with any of these persons except HARRY DEXTER WHITE and BERNARD BERNSTEIN.

He said he had no contacts with SILVERMAN and ULLMAN except at lunch at the Pentagon as previously stated.

KADES also stated that he had no suspicions that any of the persons mentioned were engaged in subversive activities. He said that after public disclosure of BENTLEY'S charges he recalled ULLMAN'S efforts to continue their acquaintance. KADES said what a "gold mine" of information he might have been if he had been loose tongued; that General HILDRING'S section had knowledge of high-level conferences by the heads of allied governments such as at Teheran. He advised he was thankful he did not discuss top secret matters with ULLMAN.

HENRIETTA KLOTZ

In reference to HENRIETTA KLOTZ, mentioned above, on December 29, 1952, ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY told SA LESTER O. GALLAGHER that she had reported to the Soviets on ULLMAN'S efforts to develop KLOTZ as a source of information but she recalls no instances while she was in contact with SILVERMASTER and ULLMAN (to 9/14/44) in which information was given her by ULLMAN and specifically designated as coming from KLOTZ. In otherwords, BENTLEY said, when or if ULLMAN got information from KLOTZ it was shown as coming from ULLMAN rather than from KLOTZ. She pointed out that of course she is not aware of what happened subsequent to September 14, 1944.

On January 16, 1953 Miss BENTLEY advised SA GALLAGHER she had no information regarding the relationship between SILVERMAN and KLOTZ and no knowledge they were associated in any way at any time.

- P -

NY 65-15701

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

T-1

[REDACTED] ~~(S)~~

T-2

WF 441-S\*

T-3

WF 448-S\*

Referral/Consult

MISCELLANEOUS

[REDACTED] X

Information copies were designated for the Los Angeles and San Francisco Divisions in accordance with Bureau instructions.

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York City

Will as suggested by New York letter dated 3/20/53 and/or requested by WFO letter 4/17/53 interview the following individuals for information which might assist in the identification of various unknown subjects including "PAGE". All of these persons were associated with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the United States Army Air Force:

[REDACTED]

JOSEPH JEMING  
MC KENZIE WHITTEN  
SIDNEY LESTER KLEPPER  
WILLIAM H. GURNEY

b7D

NY 65-15701

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

LEADS (CONT'D)

HELENA WOLSKI DUDMAN  
JACK W. FIELD  
DAVID MARK POLAK

REFERENCES

Report of SA MURRAY J. SHEA,  
1/8/53, Washington, D. C.

New York letter 1/28/53.

New York letter 3/20/53.

WFO letter 4/17/53.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: June 26, 1953

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,  
"Page", "Pagh"  
(SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R

Re report of SA MURRAY J. SHEA dated May 29, 1953, and WFO letter to Bureau dated April 17, 1953.

Numerous interviews conducted to date by WFO concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE STEVERMAN and HENRIETTA KLOTZ reflect no information which would eliminate HAROLD KLASER as the principal suspect for Unknown Subject "Page".

Outstanding leads in this case include a group of interviews by the New York Office as set out in referenced letter. New York is requested to conduct the suggested interviews unless information appears in its files which would militate against this. In addition New York is requested to advise if arrangements have been made for interview of JEROME CHIRBACH as set out in New York letter to the Bureau dated March 20, 1953.

b7D

DEW/mmmd  
2-CC-NEW YORK (65-15701) -- REGISTERED MAIL  
1-CC-LOS ANGELES (Info) -- " "  
1-CC-SAN FRANCISCO (Info) -- " "

1/ Referral/Consult

4-5-2005

60304/AUC/TKN/UP/A6

4-5-2030

RECORDED-88  
INDEXED-00

144

Kisseloff-80465



~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

~~SECRET~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

VKD

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>AUG 6 1953</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>5/27; 6/2, 10, 11, 15-17; 7/7, 10, 21, 27-29/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>HERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN</b>
TITLE <b>UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was: (Page, Pazh (SOVME))</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HELG A WOLSKI DUDMAN, JACK W. FIELD, JOSEPH B. JEMING, SIDNEY LESTER KLEPPER and MC KENZIE WHITTEN, former associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the US AAF, Washington, D.C., interviewed. They have no knowledge of the ~~possible~~ relationship between SILVERMAN and HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ, and no knowledge that SILVERMAN in 1944, might have been considering resigning his position with the AAF. JOSEPH B. JEMING has vague recollection that after General BENNETT MYERS was transferred to Ohio, SILVERMAN said he was opposed to his branch being transferred and that SILVERMAN said he would rather leave the AAF than go to Ohio.

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## DETAILS:

The following individuals, all of whom were former associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the United States Army Air Force (AAF), Washington, D.C. were interviewed for any information which might assist in the identification of unknown subject PAGE or unknown subject PIK (SOVME)

HELG A WOLSKI DUDMAN

COPIES DESTROYED

47 NOV 28 1960

On June 16, 1953, Mrs. DUDMAN now employed in the Advertising Department, Macys Department Store.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:  SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES  65-16180-30 AUG 10 1953	RECORDED - 28 INDEXED - 28 EX-124
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 - Bureau (65-60180) (RM) 1 - Los Angeles (Info.) (RM) 1 - San Francisco (65-1042) (RM) 3 - Washington Field (65-5810) (RM) (1-WFO 65-5935) 3 - New York (65-15701) (1-NY 65-15788)		

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New York City, advised she was a civilian employee of the AAF from approximately the latter part of 1944 until June or July, 1945, when she went to Germany with the Finance Division of the Military Government on behalf of the Treasury Department.

WASH DC  
Mrs. DUDMAN stated that before her employment with the AAF she was employed in the Foreign Funds Control Division of the Treasury Department under the supervision of EDWARD O'FLAHERTY and also with the War Labor Board. She advised that she obtained her position as statistician in the Analysis and Plans Branch of the AAF (SILVERMAN's section) through OSCAR ~~ALTMAN~~ an AAF associate of SILVERMAN with whom Mrs. DUDMAN was acquainted. She stated she believed General BENNETT ~~MYERS~~ was still at the Pentagon at the time she was employed there but she had no recollection of knowing of the consolidation of the Material Command and Air Service Command or of General MYERS' transfer to Wright Field, Ohio. She said she never heard that the Analysis and Plans Branch might be transferred to Ohio. Mrs. DUDMAN said she had no knowledge of SILVERMAN's relations with anyone in the United States Treasury or that he ever had difficulties with anyone during the period she knew him. She advised she had heard of HAROLD GLASSER, and believes she has heard the name HENRIETTA KLOTZ but knows nothing about them. *N.Y.*

It is noted that in approximately December, 1949, Mrs. DUDMAN advised SAS JOHN B. SIMMONS and FRANCIS J. GILLANT that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was a long-standing friend of her family in California, ~~this~~ relationship stemming from the time they were neighbors, and that she renewed her association with SILVERMASTER when in Washington, D.C. in 1942 and ~~when she~~ <sup>after</sup> visited SILVERMASTER's home. She further advised at that time that she knew WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, who resided with SILVERMASTER and was employed with her under SILVERMAN in the AAF. Mrs. DUDMAN also stated that while in Germany with the Finance Division of the Military Government she had become acquainted with HENRY HILL COLLINS and IRVING KAPLAN, who were also

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employed by the Military Government. Mrs. DUDMAN stated that she had seen SILVERMAN, COLLINS and KAPLAN on several occasions since the end of World War II but since the publicity concerning their involvement in Communist Espionage, she has had nothing to do with them. She stated that she was anti-Communist. In reference to individuals mentioned above it is noted that ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, confessed former Soviet Espionage Agent identified SILVERMAN, SILVERMASTER, COLLINS, GLASSER, KAPLAN and ULLMAN as having been engaged in Communist underground espionage activity in Washington during World War II.

In reference to HENRIETTA KLOTZ it is noted that she was secretary to HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., while he was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. *conspirator* *Henry Morgenthau*

Miss BENTLEY has also advised that ULLMAN made a strong effort to cultivate KLOTZ in about 1941 or 1942, and through his friendship with her obtained information the espionage apparatus could not have obtained otherwise. Miss BENTLEY advised, however, she was of the impression that KLOTZ was not consciously engaged in this activity.

JACK W. FIELD

On June 16, 1953, Mr. FIELD who resides at 333 West 56th Street, New York City, and operates a printing business at 530 West 48th Street, New York City, was interviewed at the latter address. He advised that he was a civilian employee of the AAF from approximately December, 1942 to August, 1945. He said that he worked for about a year in the Production and Control Division under Brigadier General MYERS and then was switched to the Office of Colonel CHARLES DYSON, who was Control Officer of the Material Command under General MYERS. He stated that when he went to DYSON's department he was assigned under SILVERMAN in the Analysis and Plans Branch and that he remained there until he left this service.

Mr. FIELD said he recalled the transfer of General MYERS to Wright Field but that he did not recall exactly why this transfer took place or when it took place. Mr.

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FIELD said that he had no information concerning whether or not it was contemplated that SILVERMAN's section might be transferred with MYERS but he said that all personnel who worked with MYERS must have wondered if they would be going with him and probably many would not want to go as they had their homes in Washington, D.C. Mr. FIELD said he had no recollection that SILVERMAN ever mentioned that he might leave the AAF and he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN at any time during his services with the AAF was even thinking of transferring to another position in government service. Mr. FIELD stated that his association with SILVERMAN in Washington, D.C., was mainly a business relationship although he had visited SILVERMAN's apartment once or twice. In regard to treasury officials with whom SILVERMAN was acquainted, FIELD stated that he only recalls SILVERMAN mentioning HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE as former college classmates but he had no personal knowledge of the relationship which existed between SILVERMAN and these individuals.

It is noted that WHITE and CURRIE were also named by Miss ELIZABETH BENTLEY as having engaged in the activities of a Communist underground espionage group in World War II.

FIELD said that he had no information regarding HAROLD GLASSER and he did not know whether SILVERMAN was acquainted with GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ. FIELD stated that he knew Mrs. KLOTZ was Secretary to Treasury Secretary MORGENTHAU and knew that ULLMAN, who worked at a desk adjoining FIELD in the Pentagon, was acquainted with her. He said he either heard Mr. ULLMAN call Mrs. KLOTZ for luncheon engagements or that ULLMAN told him he was having lunch with her on several occasions.

FIELD continued that in approximately 1946 or 1947 he went to Mrs. KLOTZ, who was then personal secretary to HENRY MORGENTHAU Jr., in New York City, and got a small printing job from her. FIELD stated that through this business contact he got to know Mrs. KLOTZ and later went to a stadium concert with her and her husband, HERMAN KLOTZ, and their daughter. He stated he has had no other contacts

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with her. Mr. FIELD stated that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN was on strained relations with any of his acquaintances while they were associated in the AAF.

JOSEPH B. JEMING

On June 17, 1953, Mr. JEMING, who is an accounting consultant with offices at 250 East 43rd Street, New York City, advised that <sup>he</sup> entered the Army Air Force as a First Lieutenant on June 2, 1942. In about August, 1943, at his own request he was transferred to the Modification Division, AAF, under Assistant Chief of Air Staff General MYERS, who was in charge of Material and Service.

JEMING stated that he remained in this division at Washington, D.C., until May 20, 1945, when he was transferred to the Continental Air Forces, Bolling Field, Washington, D.C. JEMING advised that he was assigned to the Control Division of Material and Service. This division was headed by Colonel CHARLES DYSON. JEMING stated that the Analysis and Plans Branch of this division was headed by SILVERMAN. JEMING pointed out that SILVERMAN's whole group dealt with General MYERS directly in most instances thereby bypassing Colonel DYSON. JEMING recalled the consolidation of Commands and the transfer of General MYERS to "Patterson Field", Ohio, in approximately the latter part of 1944 and said he recalled that he did not know of this move until it became effective. JEMING stated that discussion then took place for several months whether or not SILVERMAN's group and the Analysis and Plans Branch might not be transferred at MYERS' request to Ohio. He said this was purely office gossip and information which he believes he obtained by talking with members of SILVERMAN'S group. JEMING said he recalled no specific conversations but remembers that there were persons who said they did not want to go to Ohio. JEMING said he has the definite impression that SILVERMAN, in discussing such a matter with a group of AAF employees, said he was opposed to his branch being transferred and JEMING has a vague recollection of SILVERMAN stating he would rather leave the AAF than go to Ohio.

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JEMING stated that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN ever attempted to get another job. He stated that AAF employees who knew SILVERMAN best and were closest to him were: JOSEPH J. SENTURIA and OSCAR ALTMAN.

It is noted that during a recent interview with SOL A. ROSENBLATT, prominent New York attorney, who was an AAF officer during World War II, he advised that in the Spring of 1944 SILVERMAN, ULLMAN and JEMING were assigned to the problem of scheduling shipments and transportation of supplies for the 20th Air Force to which problem ROSENBLATT was assigned and over which he had supervision.

ROSENBLATT stated further that he had requested the best men available to send to depots in Los Angeles, Oakland and San Francisco, California, to set up such schedules. He said that the men mentioned were assigned by Colonel CHARLES DYSON and they performed this work in an outstanding manner.

In connection with the above JEMING advised that he knew SOL A. ROSENBLATT and he recalled having an assignment concerning the 58th group of B-29s, which was part of the 20th Air Force. JEMING stated that there was a special assignment by which General MYERS was sent to Kansas and he wanted SILVERMAN to assign someone to go to Kansas to be a statistician in the field. JEMING said ULLMAN was assigned by SILVERMAN. After this assignment progressed General ECHOLS became interested in it and JEMING was assigned in Washington, D.C., to this problem, his part being to keep General ECHOLS advised of the progress. JEMING said that officers of the various B-29 groups of the 20th Air Force reported directly to JEMING by telephone.

JEMING advised that he believed that this assignment was made shortly before August, 1943, and just before his transfer to the Modification Division. JEMING stated that he was never assigned with SILVERMAN or ULLMAN to a specific job for the 20th Air Force. He recalled that in 1944, SILVERMAN did assign ULLMAN to the

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job of scheduling B-29 engines for training, new airplanes and spares and that this job was later reassigned to JEMING. JEMING said there was no travel involved on this assignment except to Wright Field, Ohio. In connection with such assignments JEMING stated SILVERMAN never personally assumed the work of any particular job and always remained in Washington, D.C.

JEMING stated that he knew of no treasury officials who were associates of SILVERMAN, other than HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE. He said that SILVERMAN conveyed the impression he had influence with high placed officials of the government. JEMING said that he had no information that SILVERMAN ever considered seeking other government employment while in the AAF. JEMING said he knew nothing concerning HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ, and that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN had any difficulty or strained relations with any of his associates.

JEMING did state that he and SILVERMAN argued regarding SILVERMAN's insinuations that JEMING was trying to work himself into the good graces of General MYERS. He further recalled in connection with ULLMAN, that SILVERMAN did all he could to get ULLMAN an officer's commission and then bring him into SILVERMAN's section of the AAF.

SIDNEY LESTER KLEPPER

On June 15, 1953, KLEPPER, who is employed at Ohrbach's Department Store, Union Square, New York City, advised that he entered the United States Army as a private in November, 1942, and that he was sent to officers candidate school in approximately December, 1942. He stated that in April, 1943, he was assigned to the AAF and shortly thereafter assigned to

SILVERMAN's section of the AAF, under General BENNETT MYERS. He said he stayed in this unit until he was sent overseas in June, 1945. Mr. KLEPPER did not recall the reorganization and transfer of Commands during which General MYERS was transferred to Ohio and he did not recall that he ever heard any discussions that SILVERMAN's section might be transferred from Washington, D.C.

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Mr. KLEPPER said that he had no information that SILVERMAN was ever considering resigning from the AAF and/or seeking other government employment. He stated that SILVERMAN frequently discussed HARRY DEXTER WHITE and he knew that SILVERMAN first met ULLMAN at the United States Treasury, but that he did not know the extent of their relationship. He said that he had no knowledge concerning HAROLD GLASSER except what he read in the newspapers and had no knowledge of HENRIETTA KLOTZ other than that she was secretary to HENRY MORGENTHAU. He said he did not know whether or not SILVERMAN or ULLMAN was acquainted with her.

Mr. KLEPPER stated that he was only a business acquaintance of SILVERMAN and he pointed out that in July and August, 1944, he was handling material demobilization plans and dealing with the chief control officers who were over SILVERMAN. He said therefore he had very little contact with SILVERMAN at that time. Mr. KLEPPER continued that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN had any difficulty at any time with any of his associates or acquaintances.

MC KENZIE "RAY" WHITTEN

On July 27, 1953, Mr. WHITTEN, who is employed at Young and Rubicam Incorporated, 285 Madison Avenue, New York City, advised that he entered the AAF on May 7, 1942, as a lieutenant and was discharged September 21, 1946, as a lieutenant colonel. He said he was assigned to Air Force A-4 Supply and Maintenance under General MYERS for about one month and then worked directly under SILVERMAN until he left the Air Force. He stated that he was head of a statistical group under SILVERMAN.

WHITTEN stated that he recalled the transfer of Air Force Commands during which General MYERS was transferred to Ohio and that he recalls that there were discussions at that time as to what air force functions were going to be transferred or should be transferred but he does not recall anyone, including SILVERMAN, expressing their feelings of not desiring such a transfer. WHITTEN stated that he did not hear that SILVERMAN was ever considering resigning



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from the Air Force but pointed out that he was not at any time close to SILVERMAN. WHITTEN said that the only treasury employees with whom he knew SILVERMAN was acquainted was HARRY DEXTER WHITE and SILVERMAN's brother JOSEPH SILVERMAN who worked for WHITE. WHITTEN stated that he had played WASH. D.C. poker with SILVERMAN on several occasions at various individuals' apartments including SILVERMAN's apartment and he named the following as some of the individuals participating:

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN  
JOSEPH SILVERMAN  
JACK FIELD  
JEROME ORNBACH  
SIDNEY KLEPPER  
SOL ROSENBLATT  
HAROLD WOLKING  
JOSEPH JEMING

In connection with JOSEPH SILVERMAN, WHITTEN said that he considered him a peculiar individual and as "nuts". He said that although JOSEPH SILVERMAN was an excellent poker player his mentality was such that he could not carry on an intelligent conversation. Mr. WHITTEN stated he had no knowledge concerning HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ, and he had no information that SILVERMAN was ever on the "outs" with any of his acquaintances. He said that SILVERMAN would get mad over nothing and that he was angry with everyone in his office at one time or another. WHITTEN stated he had no association with SILVERMAN subsequent to SILVERMAN's testimony and refusal to state whether or not he was a Communist or Espionage Agent.

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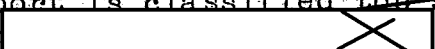
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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MISCELLANEOUS

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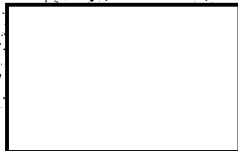
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Information copies were designated for the Los Angeles and San Francisco Divisions in accordance with Bureau instructions.

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will as authorized by referenced Bureau letter interview HENRIETTA KLOTZ, who resided at 145 Central Park West, New York City. 

REFERENCE: Report of SA HERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN, 6/8/53, NY.  
Bulet to NY, 7/7/53.

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NY 65-15701

FIELD said that he had no information concerning whether or not it was contemplated that SILVERMAN's section might be transferred with MYERS but he said that all personnel who worked with MYERS must have wondered if they would be going with him and probably would not want to go as they had their homes in Washington, D.C. Mr. FIELD said he had no recollection that SILVERMAN ever mentioned that he might leave the AAF and he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN at any time during his services with the AAF was even thinking of transferring to another position in government service. Mr. FIELD stated that his association with SILVERMAN in Washington, D.C., was mainly a business relationship although he had visited SILVERMAN's apartment once or twice. In regard to treasury officials with whom SILVERMAN was acquainted, FIELD stated that he only recalls SILVERMAN mentioning HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE as former college classmates but he had no personal knowledge of the relationship which existed between SILVERMAN and these individuals. N.Y.

It is noted that WHITE and CURRIE were also named by Miss ELIZABETH BENTLEY as having engaged in the activities of the Communist underground espionage groups in World War II.

FIELD said that he had no information regarding HAROLD GLASSER and he did not know whether SILVERMAN was acquainted with GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ. FIELD stated that he knew Mrs. KLOTZ was Secretary to Treasury Secretary MORGANTHAU and knew that ULLMAN, who worked at a desk adjoining FIELD in the Pentagon, was acquainted with her. He said he either heard Mr. ULLMAN call Mrs. KLOTZ for a luncheon engagement or that ULLMAN told him he was having lunch with her on several occasions.

FIELD continued that in approximately 1946 or 1947 he went to Mrs. KLOTZ, who was then personal secretary to HENRY MORGANTHAU, Jr., in New York City, and got a small printing job from her. FIELD stated that through this business contact he got to know Mrs. KLOTZ and later went to a stadium concert with her and her husband HERMAN KLOTZ, and her daughter. He stated he has had no other contacts

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4-5-2005 BY 60329/aucl/tur/16149

DATE: 4-5-2005  
CLASSIFIED BY 60329/aucl/tur/16149  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 4-3-2030

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80476

~~SECRET~~

NY 65-15701

with her. Mr. FIELD stated that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN was on strained relations with any of his acquaintances while they were associated in the AAF.

JOSEPH B. JEMING

On June 17, 1953, Mr. JEMING who is accounting consultant with offices at 250 East 43rd Street, New York City, advised that he entered the Army Air Force as a First Lieutenant on June 2, 1942. In about August, 1943, at his own request was transferred to the Modification Division, AAF, under Assistant Chief of Air Staff General MYERS, who was in charge of Material and Service.

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JEMING stated that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN ever attempted to get another job. He stated that the people he knew SILVERMAN best and were closest to him were: JOSEPH J. SENTURIA and OSCAR ALTMAN.

WASH. D.C.  
It is noted that during a recent interview with SOL A. ROSENBLATT, prominent New York attorney, who was an AAF officer during World War II, advised that in the Spring of 1944 SILVERMAN, ULLMAN and JEMING were assigned to the problem of scheduling shipments and transportation of supplies for the 20th Air Force to which problem ROSENBLATT was assigned and over which he had supervision.

ROSENBLATT stated further that he had requested the best men available to send to depots in Los Angeles, Oakland and San Francisco, California, to set up such schedules. He said that the men mentioned were assigned by Colonel CHARLES DYSON and they performed this work in an outstanding manner.

In connection with the above JEMING advised that he knew SOL A. ROSENBLATT and he recalled having an assignment concerning the 58th group of B-29s, which was part of the 20th Air Force. JEMING stated that there was a special assignment by which General MYER was sent to Kansas and he wanted SILVERMAN to assign someone to go to Kansas to be a statistician in the front. JEMING said ULLMAN was assigned by SILVERMAN. After this assignment progressed General ECHOLS became interested in it and JEMING was assigned in Washington, D.C., to this problem. His part being to keep General ECHOLS advised of the progress. JEMING said that offices of the various B-29 groups of the 20th Air Force reported directly to JEMING by telephone.

JEMING advised that he believed that this assignment was made shortly before August, 1943, and just before his transfer to the Modification Division. JEMING stated that he was never assigned with SILVERMAN or ULLMAN to a specific job for the 20th Air Force. He recalled that in 1944, SILVERMAN did assign ULLMAN to the

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NY 65-15701

job of scheduling B-29 engineers for training for new airplanes, and that this job was later reassigned to JEMING. JEMING said there was no travel involved on this assignment except to Wright Field, Ohio. In connection with such assignments JEMING never professionally assumed the work of any particular job but always remained in Washington, D.C.

JEMING stated that he knew of no treasury officials who were associates of SILVERMAN, other than HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE. He said that SILVERMAN conveyed the impression he had influence with high placed officials of the government. JEMING said that he had no information that SILVERMAN ever considered seeking other government employment while in the AAF. JEMING said he knew nothing concerning HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ, and that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN had any difficulty or strained relations with any of his associates.

JEMING did state that he and SILVERMAN argued regarding SILVERMAN's insinuations that JEMING was trying to work himself into the good graces of General MYERS. He further recalled that in connection with ULLMAN, that SILVERMAN did all he could to get ULLMAN an officer's commission and then bring him into the SILVERMAN section of the AAF.

SIDNEY LESTER KLEPPER

On June 15, 1953, KLEPPER who is employed at Ohrbach's Department Store, Union Square, New York City, advised that he entered the United States Army as a private in November, 1942, and that he was sent to officers candidate school in approximately December, 1942. He stated that in April, 1943, he was assigned to the AAF and shortly thereafter assigned to SILVERMAN's section of the AAF, under General BENNETT MYERS. He said he stayed in this unit until he was sent overseas in June, 1945. Mr. KLEPPER did not recall the reorganization and transfer of Commands during which General MYERS was transferred to Ohio and he did not recall that he ever heard any discussions that SILVERMAN's section might be transferred from Washington, D.C.

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NY 65-15701

Mr. KLEPPER said that he had no information that SILVERMAN was ever considering resigning from the AAF and/or seeking other government employment. He stated that SILVERMAN frequently discussed HARRY DEXTER WHITE and he knew that SILVERMAN first met ULLMAN at the United States Treasury, but that he did not know the extent of their relationship. He said that he had no knowledge concerning HAROLD GLASSER except what he read in the newspapers and had no knowledge of HENRIETTA KLOTZ other than that she was secretary to HENRY MORGANTHEAU. He said he did not know whether or not SILVERMAN or ULLMAN was acquainted with her.

Mr. KLEPPER stated that he was only a business acquaintance of SILVERMAN and he pointed out that in July and August, 1944, he was handling materialized demobilization plans and the chief control offices who were over SILVERMAN. He said therefore he had very little contact with SILVERMAN at that time. Mr. KLEPPER continued that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN had any difficulty at any time with any of his associates or acquaintances.

MC KENZIE "RAY" WHITTEN

On July 27, 1953, Mr. WHITTEN who is employed at Young and Rubicam Incorporated, 285 Madison Avenue, New York City, advised that he entered the AAF on April 7, 1942, as a lieutenant and was discharged September 21, 1946, as a lieutenant colonel. He said he was assigned to Air Force A-4 Supply and Maintenance under General MYERS for about one month and then worked directly under SILVERMAN until he left the Air Force. He stated that he was head of a statistical group under SILVERMAN.

WHITTEN stated that he recalled the transfer of Air Force Command during which General MYERS was transferred to Ohio and that he recalls that there were discussions at that time as to what air force groups were going to be transferred or should be transferred but he does not recall anyone including SILVERMAN expressing their feelings of not desiring such a transfer. WHITTEN stated that he did not hear that SILVERMAN was ever considering resigning

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Kisseloff-80480

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

VKD

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>AUG 6 1953</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>5/27, 6/2, 10, 11, 15, 17, 7, 10, 21, 27-29/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>HERMAN C. KOTTELIN</b>
TITLE <b>UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was: Page, Pasha (SOVET)</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R.</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HELOA WOLSKI DUDMAN, JACK W. FIELD, JOSEPH B. JEMING, RICHIE LASTER KLEPPER and MO KENZIE WHITTEN, former associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the US AAF, Washington, D.C., interviewed. They have no knowledge of the ~~possible~~ relationship between SILVERMAN and HARRY D. GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ, and no knowledge that SILVERMAN in 1944, might have been considering resigning his position with the AAF. JOSEPH B. JEMING has vague recollection that after General BENNETT MYERS was transferred to Ohio, SILVERMAN said he was opposed to his branch being transferred and that SILVERMAN said he would rather leave the AAF than go to Ohio.

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ON **4-5-2005**

- P -

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## DETAILS:

The following individuals, all of whom were former associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the United States Army Air Force (AAF), Washington, D.C., were interviewed for any information which might assist in the identification of unknown subject PAGE or unknown subject ~~FILE~~ (SOVET).

HELOA WOLSKI DUDMAN

On June 16, 1951, Mrs. DUDMAN now employed in the Advertising Department, Macy's Department Store,

DATE: 4-5-2005

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Kisseloff-81481



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: 8/25/53

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15701)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was:  
Page, Pazh (SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R

Rerep SA HERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN, dated 8/6/53, at New York.

Transmitted herewith are amended pages four through eight for rerep. It is requested that the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this report make the following additional corrections:

Page 1	Synopsis, line 5 - possible relationship Paragraph 1, line 6 - PIK (SOVME)
Page 2	Paragraph 2, line 4 - California, this Paragraph 2, line 7 - in 1942 and often visited
Page 3	Paragraph 1, line 2 - MORGENTHAU
Page 9	HAROLD WOLKIND

Encls. (10)

RM

1-Los Angeles (RM) (Encls. 5)  
1-San Francisco (65-4442) (RM) (Encls. 5)  
1-Washington Field (65-5810) (RM) (Encls. 15)

HCL: CXD

RECORDED - 103

12 AUG 28 1953

65-60180-31

60309/AUG/10/1953

4-5-2030

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR TEL

NEW YORK 9/17/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

BUREAU

UNSUB, WAS: PAGE, PAZH, SOVME, ESP.-R. RE NY TELEPHONE CALL OF ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR RICHARD T. HRADSKY TO MR. HENNRICH AT THE BUREAU ON 9/17/53. MRS. HENRIETTA KLOTZ, CONTACTED THIS DATE, ADVISED SHE CONSIDERED IT UNUSUAL FOR AGENTS OF THE FBI TO CONTACT HER PERSONALLY WITHOUT FIRST MAKING AN APPOINTMENT. IT APPEARED THIS WAS HER ONLY COMPLAINT REGARDING THE CONTACT BY THE AGENTS ON 9/16/53 AND THAT SHE HAD CALLED THE FBI UPON THE SUGGESTION OF FORMER TREASURY SECRETARY, HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. SHE STATED THAT SHE WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW AT ANY TIME AT HER OFFICE AT 120 BROADWAY, NYC, BUT WOULD NOT COME TO THE NYO PERSONALLY UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY HER ATTORNEY. THE ENTIRE CONVERSATION WITH MRS. KLOTZ WAS CONDUCTED IN A CORDIAL MANNER AND SHE APPEARED SATISFIED THAT ANY FURTHER CONTACT WITH HER WOULD BE MADE BY PREVIOUS APPOINTMENT.

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R 47 NOV 28 1960

DATE: 4-5-2005  
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BOARDMAN

3-BUREAU (65-60180)(REGULAR)

1-NY 65-15788

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EX-126

JTJ:PMG (#6)  
65-15701

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Approved: [Signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Kisseloff-80483

~~SECRET~~

Date

2/6/88

## Classification of Mail:

- ☐ Unclassified  
☐ Confidential  
☐ Secret  
☒ Top Secret\*  
☐ SCI\*

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FD-501 Number

FD-502 Number

Subject

Date of Mail

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: OCT 22 1953

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15701)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was:

Page Pazh (SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 4-6-2005

CLASSIFIED BY: 60309/AUC/TAN/CP/A4

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X5.3(1)

Transmitted herewith are two Bureau copies as captioned above of report of SA HERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN, 10/23/53, NY.

Rebulet 7/7/53 authorizing the interview of Mrs. HENRIETTA KLOTZ, mentioned in enclosed report, who is considered as a possible suspect for (SOVME) Subjects, Unsub, was: PAGE, PAZH or Unsub, was: PIK, PEAK.

The Bureau was advised by telephone and teletype on 9/17/53, of the results of attempted interview of Mrs. KLOTZ by NY on 9/16/53.

For the information of Washington Field, the attempt to interview her was conducted by surprise at her residence, the San Remo Apartments, 145 Central Park West, NYC, during the afternoon of 9/16/53. At this time an agent talked with HERMAN KLOTZ on the house telephone. Mr. KLOTZ advised that his wife Mrs. HENRIETTA KLOTZ, was in the apartment but could not see agents because she was tired and that she could only be seen by an appointment.

On 9/17/53, Mrs. KLOTZ telephonically contacted the NYO, asking that she be advised as to whether the attempted contact was actually made by an agent of the FBI.

At Bureau instructions Mrs. KLOTZ was contacted by NY agents at her office, 120 Broadway, NYC. It is noted that she is employed as Secretary to former Treasury Secretary HENRY J. MORGENTHAU, Jr., and her office adjoins that of Mr. MORGENTHAU. Mrs. KLOTZ advised that she felt it unusual for agents to

Encls.(2)

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2 - Washington Field (65-5810) (65-5935) (RM)

1 - NY 65-15788

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INDEXED 68

OCT 26 1953

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HGL: VKD

62 NOV 13 1953

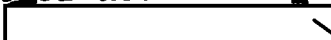
~~SECRET~~

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 65-15701

contact her personally without first making an appointment and that she had called the FBI upon the suggestion of Mr. MORGENTHAU. Mrs. KLOTZ stated that she would like very much to know the nature of the matter which the agents desired to discuss but she said she would not come to the NYO personally unless accompanied by her attorney. She stated that she would be available for interview at her office at 120 Broadway, NYC.

 In view of Mrs. KLOTZ's attitude it is apparent she does not desire to fully cooperate with the Bureau. No further consideration will be given to conducting an interview with her in instant matter, UACB. Referral/Consult

b7D

It is noted that the enclosed report contains information from  which must not be disseminated outside the Bureau. ~~7~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

VKD

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 10/23/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 24-28, 9/1, 3, 4, 16-18, 10/7, 12, 13/53	REPORT MADE BY HERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was: Page, Pazh (SOVME)			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

Referral/Consult

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DO NOT DISSEMINATE

EMILIO G. COLLADO, former government employee who in 1944 held the position in State Department of Chief of the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs, advised he was acquainted with V. FRANK COE, LAUCHLIN CURRIE, HAROLD GLASSER, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He knew COE and CURRIE were close to WHITE but had no knowledge extent SILVERMAN's relationship with COE, CURRIE or GLASSER. CHARLES W. CARPENTER, who was employed by the US Government, Washington, D.C., from 1934 to 1945, said he became very close to SILVERMAN and WHITE during those years and was also acquainted with COE, GLASSER, IRVING KAPLAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN. He said SILVERMAN was associate of COE, GLASSER and WHITE being particularly close to WHITE. WILLIAM H. GURNEY and DAVID MARK POLAK, former associates of SILVERMAN at US AAF interviewed. GURNEY of opinion no consideration was ever given to the transfer of SILVERMAN's section from Washington to Wright Field, Ohio, as its work was not necessary to General MEYERS but was for General ECHOLS at AAF headquarters. POLAK said he was only associated with the Material Command during 1941-42 but believes he heard of proposed plan to send SILVERMAN's section to Wright Field at that time. None of the persons interviewed had any information that SILVERMAN was considering leaving AAF prior to 1945; that he was acquainted with HENRIETTA KLOTZ or that SILVERMAN had any difficulties with any of his contacts or associates during pertinent period.

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DATE: 4-6-2005  
CLASSIFIED BY: 60389  
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NY 65-15701

Referral/Consult

DETAILS:

X

X

EMILIO G. COLLADO

On August 17, 1953, EMILIO G. ~~COLLADO~~, Foreign Exchange Manager, Standard Oil of New Jersey who resides on Old Westbury Road, Roslyn, Long Island, New York, was interviewed by SA JOSEPH T. JALBERT and reporting agent. He advised he was employed by the United States Treasury Department under HARRY DEXTER WHITE from 1934 to 1936, when he left to accept a better position with the Federal Reserve Bank, New York City. In 1938 COLLADO was employed by the United States Department of State and in 1944 held the position in the State Department of Chief of the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs. He said he continued with the State Department until 1946, when he was appointed director of the United States International Bank. COLLADO advised he served in this capacity ~~until~~ 1947 when he left government service.

COLLADO said he first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in 1928 at Massachusetts Institute of Technology where

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Kisseloff-80488



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NY 65-15701

SILVERMAN was the instructor in COLLADO's first course in economics. He said he did not meet SILVERMAN again until the period between 1934 and 1936 in Washington, D.C. He stated that although, he at that time, ~~renewed~~ his acquaintance with SILVERMAN; had some technical economic discussions with him and visited SILVERMAN's apartment on one or two occasions, that he and SILVERMAN were not friendly socially. COLLADO advised he had no information regarding any possible subversive activities or sympathies on SILVERMAN's part. He further advised he met ~~DAVID L. CURRIE~~, who was assistant director of Research and Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board when in early 1938 COLLADO was "loaned" to the Federal Reserve Board by the New York Federal Reserve Bank. He advised he did not know CURRIE very well as they had very little contact with each other. COLLADO said he had considered the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE as a good friend. He continued that he understood CURRIE and WHITE were very close friends for many years, this friendship extending back to their undergraduate days at Harvard University. He said he did not know the extent of the relationship between CURRIE and SILVERMAN. COLLADO also stated he knew VIRGINIUS FRANK COE, who was employed by the Treasury Department in 1936 while COLLADO was still there and he knew COE and WHITE were very close friends for many years. He recalled that WHITE once said COE had the most intellectual mind of anyone he had ever met. COLLADO described COE as a reserved individual who almost always stayed in the background. COLLADO said he had no knowledge of COE's relationship with SILVERMAN. W.H.D.

COLLADO advised he knew ~~HAROLD GLASSER~~ but had no knowledge of GLASSER's actual relationship with such men as WHITE, COE or CURRIE except that at one period in the early 1930's GLASSER and WHITE were at odds. He added, however, that GLASSER was apparently well regarded by WHITE. He said he had no knowledge that subject SILVERMAN and GLASSER were acquainted. COLLADO advised he had no knowledge concerning NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and had only a very slight acquaintance with WILLIAM LUDWIG FULLMAN and WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, former treasury employees, and had no knowledge of their activities or associates. W.H.D.

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N.Y.

COLLADO advised he knew nothing about HENRIETTA KLOTZ other than the fact that she was the private secretary of HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., and set in at various conferences with MORGENTHAU. He said she appeared very intelligent but he had no knowledge of her influence in the treasury. He said he had no knowledge of her relationship, if any, with SILVERMAN or other individuals such as CURRIE, COE, GLASSER or ULLMAN. COLLADO stated that he had no information that SILVERMAN was considering transferring from the United States Army Air Force(AAF) to the Treasury Department in approximately 1944 or that SILVERMAN had difficulty with any of his contacts or associates during that or any other period.

It is to be noted that FRANK COE, ~~DAUGHLIN~~ CURRIE, HAROLD GLASSER, WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, mentioned during the above interview of COLLADO, were all named by Miss ELIZABETH BENTLEY as having participated in Soviet Espionage activities in Washington, D.C., during World War II. In regard to HENRIETTA KLOTZ Miss BENTLEY has advised that ULLMAN made a strong effort to cultivate KLOTZ in about 1941 or 1942, and through his friendship with her obtained information the espionage apparatus could not have obtained otherwise. Miss BENTLEY advised, however, she was of the impression that KLOTZ was not consciously engaged in this activity.

CHARLES W. CARPENTER

On September 3, 1953, CHARLES W. ~~CARPENTER~~ also known as BILLY ~~CARPENTER~~, Manager of the New York Office of Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, who resides on Cedar Lane, Ossining, New York, was interviewed at his office by reporting agent. He advised he was employed by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D.C. as a Junior Economist from 1934 to approximately March, 1943; that he had been "loaned" to the Treasury Department to work for HARRY DEXTER ~~WHITE~~ from approximately September, 1937 to November, 1937, and that he was employed by the Photographic Division of the Consumers Durable Goods Division of the War Production Board from April, 1943 to December, 1945, when he left to accept employment with

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NY 65-15701

Technicolor. CARPENTER advised he met SILVERMAN in 1934 at the United States Tariff Commission and that WHITE had also been employed there for a short while after CARPENTER was employed. CARPENTER related that during the years 1935 through 1945 while employed in Washington, he became very close to SILVERMAN and WHITE, and through them became acquainted with a number of their associates including HAROLD GLASSER, LAUCHLIN CURRIE, V. FRANK COE, IRVING KAPLAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN. *W.H. 11/1/45*

IRVING KAPLAN was named by Miss BENTLEY as having participated in Soviet Espionage activities in Washington, D.C., during World War II.. The others named by CARPENTER have been previously mentioned. *W.H. 11/1/45*

CARPENTER advised he could furnish no information regarding espionage activities and said he had no positive information to indicate SILVERMAN or anyone else he mentioned was ever a member of the Communist Party, except perhaps their general friendliness towards Soviet Russia. He said that in particular that this would apply to WHITE's wife ANNE WHITE, who seemed to believe that nothing the Soviets would do could be wrong. CARPENTER recalled that sometime in the 1930's SILVERMAN was talking to him and stated " I don't know if you are ready for it kid, but Marxism is the only answer". CARPENTER also told of volley ball games at Rock Creek Park on Sundays in which he and the above mentioned individuals participated and recalled that when this group was together that SILVERMAN, SILVERMASTER, CURRIE and WHITE would go aside and talk and it was obvious they wished to talk by themselves. He added he had no suspicion during his association with these persons that any of them were engaged in any activities subversive to the interests of the United States. *W.H. 11/1/45*

CARPENTER advised he had met SILVERMAN at the AAF for lunch but had no information SILVERMAN was ever thinking of leaving the AAF until the latter part of 1945. He said he had no knowledge consideration was ever given to the possible transfer of SILVERMAN's unit in the AAF from Washington, D.C.

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NY 65-15701

In regard to SILVERMAN's relations with the officials of the United States Treasury, CARPENTER said he knew as previously stated that SILVERMAN was an associate of COE, GLASSER and WHITE, and was particularly close to WHITE. He said he, CARPENTER was of the opinion that in so far as influence in the treasury was concerned they would rate in this order - WHITE, COE and GLASSER.

CARPENTER stated that the name HENRIETTA KLOTZ means nothing to him, that he does not recall meeting her.

He stated that SILVERMAN was noted for his ability to "fall out" with his contacts or associates but he could recall no one particular with whom SILVERMAN had strained relations in 1944. CARPENTER related that SILVERMAN's wife SARAH and ANNE WHITE did not like each other and stated ANNE WHITE was the subject of disagreements between SILVERMAN and HARRY WHITE. He added that ANNE WHITE and HELEN SILVERMASTER, the wife of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER had a falling out at one time which lasted for a long period.

It is noted that HELEN SILVERMASTER was identified by Miss BENTLEY as having participated in Soviet Espionage activities in Washington, D.C., during World War II.

WILLIAM H. GURNEY

W.H.G.

WILLIAM H. GURNEY, Attorney, 33 West 42nd Street, New York City, advised reporting agent on September 3, 1953, that he entered the AAF as a lieutenant in August, 1942 and was separated as a major in the Fall of 1945. GURNEY said he was assigned to the Material Command of the AAF at 90 Church Street, New York City, from August, 1942 until approximately the latter part of 1943 or early 1944 when he was transferred to the Pentagon. He said he worked in the Material Command until his separation. GURNEY advised that he was the Chief Assistant to Colonel SOL A. ROSENBLATT and that he went to Washington, D.C.

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NY 6-1570

at ROSENBLATT's request. GURNEY stated he is a very close friend of JEROME OHRBACH, an official of Ohrbach's Department Store, New York City, who was also an AAF officer during World War II, and assigned to the Pentagon. GURNEY said OHRBACH and SILVERMAN were friendly and he met SILVERMAN socially through OHRBACH. GURNEY said that on occasions he had dinner with SILVERMAN, OHRBACH and others and had participated in poker games in which SILVERMAN and OHRBACH had also taken part. He advised he was never close to SILVERMAN and had no business associations with him. GURNEY recalls the consolidation of commands of the AAF and the transfer of General BENNETT MEYERS to Wright Field, Ohio, but said he had no knowledge of any preparation for such consolidation or transfer. He pointed out that the work of SILVERMAN's section of the AAF, the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Material Command was not necessary to General MEYERS' major functions but was actually all work necessary for General OLIVER P. ECHOLS at headquarters of the AAF. He described SILVERMAN's section work as "amassing data of past and present performance and projecting possible needs for the future."

GURNEY said he therefore would not think that the transfer of SILVERMAN's section would have ever been considered. He said he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN was ever considering resigning his position with the AAF but is quite sure he heard SILVERMAN mention at times, that he had considered transferring to another government position or to new AAF commands that were being organized. He added that these statements were merely generalizations. In regard to treasury officials with whom SILVERMAN was associated, GURNEY said he had no knowledge of such associations but he recalls SILVERMAN talking about his acquaintance with LAUCHLIN CURRIE, presidential assistant. GURNEY said he had no information concerning HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ. He said he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN had difficulties with any of his acquaintances during the time he, GURNEY, was at Washington. GURNEY said he had seen SILVERMAN subsequent to 1945 when SILVERMAN had left the AAF and had social meetings with SILVERMAN and JEROME

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NY 65-1570

OHRBACH during the time SILVERMAN was employed at Ohrbach's Department Store, New York City, but had no contact with SILVERMAN since SILVERMAN left Ohrbach's Department Store and the publication of Miss BENTLEY's allegations regarding SILVERMAN.

DAVID MARK POLAK

DAVID MARK POLAK, free-lance motion picture sound technician, who resides and maintains his business address at 400 East 59th Street, New York City, advised reporting agent on September 4, 1953, that he entered the United States Government Service in approximately September, 1939 as an employee of the Public Works Administration, Washington, D.C. POLAK said he worked there until June, 1940, when he was furloughed. He remained unemployed in Washington, and in November, 1940 was commissioned as a major in the United States Army Signal Corps Reserve. He was placed on active duty in February, 1941, being assigned to the Statistics Section, Headquarters Material Command at the Pentagon. POLAK said he worked there until August, 1942, when he was transferred to the Signal Corps also at the Pentagon. He advised he first met SILVERMAN when SILVERMAN was brought to the Material Command as a civilian employee by General BENNETT MEYERS. He said his only association with SILVERMAN was at AAF Headquarters during 1941-1942, except that he on one occasion invited SILVERMAN and his wife to dinner at his, POLAK's apartment. He said SILVERMAN showed up alone at this time and he added that he and SILVERMAN never became friends. In regard to the consolidation of Commands and the transfer of General MEYERS to Wright Field, which occurred in 1944, POLAK stated that he read in the newspaper that this consolidation had taken place but pointed out that he had no contacts with the Material Command or its personnel subsequent to August, 1942. He said he believes that before he left the Material Command in 1942, he heard that there was a proposed plan to send SILVERMAN's section, the Analysis and Plans Branch to Wright Field, Ohio, but he said this was only a vague recollection.

POLAK stated that General MEYERS was very impatient

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NY 65-15701

regarding the receipt of statistics from Wright Field, and that when there was an error in such statistics a lot of necessary work was held up until the inaccuracy was found. POLAK said that there definitely was a feeling among the employees of the Material Command that some functions would be transferred to Wright Field. He said that actually it was purely office gossip, but that he had felt he might be included in such a transfer and was happy to receive the assignment to the Signal Corps. POLAK said he had no information that SILVERMAN was at any time considering transferring from the AAF to another government agency or resigning his position. He said he had no knowledge of SILVERMAN's relations with any one in the treasury and he did not know HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ, and had no information concerning them. POLAK stated that SILVERMAN was a disagreeable individual but he did not know that SILVERMAN had any difficulties with any particular individual and said he did not know any of SILVERMAN's friends. POLAK stated that the only thing he ever noticed of possible interest concerning SILVERMAN was that SILVERMAN carried a little notebook in which he copied all statistical data including secret data which the Material Command compiled. He stated that he recalls SILVERMAN often pulled this notebook out of his pocket and he believes he asked SILVERMAN about it at one time and SILVERMAN explained he kept this information for General MEYERS' information in the event MEYERS needed specific figures quickly.

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Kisseloff-80495

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NY 65-15701

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

T-1

Referral/Consult

LEADS

LOS ANGELES - INFORMATION

At Los Angeles, California

A copy of this report was designated for the information of Los Angeles in accordance with previous Bureau instructions.

SAN FRANCISCO - INFORMATION

At San Francisco, California

A copy of this report was designated for the information of San Francisco in accordance with previous Bureau instructions.

65-60180-28,  
REFERENCES: Report of SA HERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN, 6/8/53, NY.  
Report of SA HERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN, 8/6/53, NY.

65-60180-30,  
1

~~SECRET~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

VKD

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10/23/53</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8/13-14-17-18-21-24-28-9/1-3-4-16-18-10/7,12,13/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>HERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN</b>
TITLE <b>UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was: Page, Pash (SOVNE)</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

~~DO NOT DISSEMINATE~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

EMILIO G. COLLADO, former government employee who in 1944 held the position in State Department of Chief of the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs, advised he was acquainted with V. FRANK COE, LAUCHLIN CURRIE, HAROLD GLASSER, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He knew COE and CURRIE were close to WHITE but had no knowledge extent SILVERMAN's relationship with COE, CURRIE or GLASSER. CHARLES W. CARPENTER, who was employed by the US Government, Washington, D.C., from 1934 to 1945, said he became very close to SILVERMAN and WHITE during those years and was also acquainted with COE, GLASSER, IRVING KAPLAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN. He said SILVERMAN was associate of COE, GLASSER and WHITE being particularly close to WHITE. WILLIAM H. GURNEY and DAVID MARK POLAK, former associates of SILVERMAN at US AAP interviewed. GURNEY of opinion no consideration was ever given to the transfer of SILVERMAN's section from Washington to Wright Field, Ohio, as its work was not necessary to General MEYERS but was for General ECHOLS at AAP headquarters. POLAK said he was only associated with the Material Command during 1941-42 but believes he heard of proposed plan to send SILVERMAN's section to Wright Field at that time. None of the persons interviewed had any information that SILVERMAN was considering leaving AAP prior to 1945. that he was acquainted with HENRIETTA KLOTZ or that SILVERMAN had any difficulties with any of his contacts or associates during pertinent period.

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ON 4-6-2005

- RUC -

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: November 16, 1953

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: HENRIETTA SOPHIA KLOTZ

## SYNOPSIS:

Bufiles reviewed for references since April, 1949, date of summary memorandum re Klotz. Technical surveillances reflect close personal association between subjects of Gregory case (Silvermaster case) including Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Ludwig Ullman, Maurice Halperin and Harry Dexter White and his wife, Ann, and Klotz. Inquiries re Klotz conducted by Bureau since 1951 in unknown subjects. These based on information received from [redacted] Klotz described by person interviewed as most powerful figure in Treasury Department next to former Secretary Morgenthau as of time they were connected therewith. Reportedly exerted great influence on Morgenthau. Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-confessed courier for Soviet espionage ring, states Klotz cultivated by Ullman but it was her definite impression that Klotz was not consciously engaged in espionage or subversive activities. According to Bentley, through Ullman's friendship with Klotz, he and Silvermaster were able to obtain information from her that they could not have obtained otherwise. This was accomplished through friendly discussions between Ullman and Klotz as fellow employees of Treasury Department. Klotz interviewed by Bureau Agents September, 1953, concerning unsub - Espionage cases, uncooperative. At time was Secretary to former Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

DATE: 4-6-2005

CLASSIFIED BY: 60309/AUC/10/10/06

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 4-6-2030

1 - Mr. Branigan

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Memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd  
from Mr. A. H. Belmont

RE: HENRIETTA SOPHIA KLOTZ

DETAILS:

Pursuant to Director's request for information concerning captioned individual, a memorandum from Mr. Ladd to the Director dated April 12, 1948, relative to her was forwarded to the Director's Office for his information on instant date. A review of Bureau references to Klotz since April, 1948, reflects that in addition to a close association between Klotz, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Ludwig Ullman, Maurice Halperin and others of the Gregory case (Silvermaster case), technical surveillances reflected that Klotz was also a close personal friend of Harry Dexter White and his wife, Ann. This association, however, appeared to be of a social nature.

As a result of information obtained from [redacted] the Bureau in 1951 initiated two separate investigations, namely "UNSUB, wa. P. (SOVME), Espionage - R" and "UNSUB, wa. Page, Pazh (SOVME), Espionage - R." During the course of these investigations, consideration has been given to the possibility of Klotz's being identical with either Pik or Page. Extensive inquiry has been conducted since then relative to her. The consensus of opinion, as reflected by the results of individuals interviewed concerning Klotz, seems to be that the most powerful individual in the Treasury Department at the time she was employed there, outside of the Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau himself, was Klotz. Several individuals pointed out that Klotz's power was not in her authority, of which she reportedly had none, but was in her influence not only throughout the Department with Assistants to the Secretary and Bureau heads, but with former Secretary Morgenthau personally. In the latter regard, it was pointed out by several individuals that while even Assistants to the Secretary would get a half hour to argue some question of policy with Secretary Morgenthau, Klotz could often have three or four hours for the same purpose. It was also ascertained that Klotz sat in on at least 75 per cent of Morgenthau's conferences; that Morgenthau had the greatest respect for her judgment; trusted her implicitly and would give careful attention to her advice. One individual contacted, Ansell F. Lurford, former Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, stated that Klotz was very close to Harry Dexter White and had great respect for his judgment. He also knew that Ullman was very friendly with Klotz. [65-60180-18] b7D

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Memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd  
from Mr. A. H. Belmont

RE: HENRIETTA SOPHIA KLOTZ

Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-confessed courier for Soviet espionage ring, was interviewed in September, 1952, with reference to Klotz. At the outset of the interview she stated it was her definite impression that Klotz was not consciously engaged in espionage or subversive activities. She advised that she had learned from Ullman and the Silvermasters that Klotz was a somewhat older woman who had had a rather hard time in life and who had a crippled child. Bentley said that because of her position in the Treasury Department Ullman had made a strong attempt to cultivate her in about 1941 or 1942 and the success of his efforts was accomplished in part because of the fact that he was rather skilled in photography and had taken a number of fairly good photographs of Klotz's child. Bentley was also under the impression that Ullman had sought Klotz's acquaintance partially because in her he had a solid respectable friend to whom he could point in case of trouble.

Also, Bentley learned through conversations with Ullman and the Silvermasters that they were able to obtain information from her that they could not have obtained otherwise. This was accomplished, according to Bentley, through friendly discussions between Ullman and Klotz as fellow employees of the Treasury Department. Bentley further stated that she had no knowledge of any instances in which Klotz made available documentary material to Ullman for any purpose. Specifically, she recalled no instances in which Silvermaster turned over to her material or information obtained from Klotz regarding Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau. Bentley also advised that Harry Dexter White was also quite well acquainted with Klotz and may have obtained some of his information from her. However, Bentley had the impression that Klotz was a conscientious and competent employee of the Treasury Department who occupied a rather strategic position and had been cultivated because she would have been in a position to be acquainted with numerous items of Treasury Department business. (65-60180-18; 65-60328-5)X

With further reference to the above-referred-to unknown subject Espionage investigations, the Bureau on July 7, 1953, authorized an interview of Klotz. As a result of this authorization an attempt to interview her was conducted by surprise at her residence, 145 Central Park West, New York City, on September 16, 1953. At that time an Agent talked with Herman Klotz, her husband, on the house telephone. Herman Klotz

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Memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd  
from Mr. A. H. Belmont

RE: HENRIETTA SOPHIA KLOTZ

stated that while his wife was in the apartment she could not be seen by Agents because she was tired and could be seen by appointment only. On September 17, 1953, Klotz contacted the New York Office and asked that she be advised as to whether the attempted contact was actually made by an Agent of the FBI. On Bureau instructions Klotz was contacted by Agents at her office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at which time she stated that she felt it unusual for Agents to contact her personally without first making an appointment and that she had called the FBI, upon the suggestion of Henry J. Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury. Klotz stated that she would like very much to know the nature of the matter which the Agents desired to discuss but advised that she would not go to the New York Office personally unless accompanied by her attorney. In view of her attitude, it was apparent that she did not desire to fully cooperate with the Bureau; therefore, no further consideration was given to interviewing her. It will be noted that at the time of the attempted interview, Klotz was still the secretary to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury. [65-60328-14] ~~(U)~~

Several references in the Silvermaster files were not located prior to dictation. However, abstracts were examined and it was ascertained that all references were prior to 1948. Therefore, due to the urgency of this matter, these references were not reviewed.

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: November 25, 1953

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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SUBJECT: UNSUB, was., "Page", "Pazh"  
(SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 4-6-2005

~~CLASSIFIED BY 60369/AUC/TOM/LE/146~~

~~DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 4.6.2036~~

Re New York letter to Bureau dated October 23, 1953.

Investigation conducted thus far reflects HAROLD GLASSER remains the person most likely identical with the subject and no new suspects have been developed.

In view of the fact HENRIETTA KLOTZ is no longer being considered for interview and as there are no outstanding undeveloped leads, this case is being placed in a closed status pending receipt of additional information from [redacted] warranting the reactivation of the investigation. //

b7D

DEW/mmd

1-NEW YORK (65-15788 (Info) - RM

1-SAN FRANCISCO (65-4442) (Info) - RM

1-LOS ANGELES (Info) - RM

RECORDED - 26

INDEXED - 26

EX. - 122

NOV 27 1951

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. Branigan *slabs*

DATE: December 28, 1953

FROM : R. G. Jensen *RGJ*

**SECRET**

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,  
"PAGE," "PAZH"  
(SOVME)  
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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Referral/Consult

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Extensive investigation has indicated that Harold Glasser was, at the time of interest, an assistant director of the Monetary Division of the Treasury Department. Information was also developed in the Gregory Case that Glasser and Silverman were not close associates. (S)(u)

In April and May of 1947, during interviews, Glasser advised that after 1940 he never invited Silvermaster to his home again. This would seemingly indicate Silvermaster could not influence Glasser, but would need someone else to approach Glasser in locating a position for Silverman. The inability of Silvermaster to influence Glasser (Page) would seemingly indicate that Glasser was in other espionage apparatus. Elizabeth Bentley has testified that Glasser was a member of the Victor Perlo apparatus. (S)(u)

Investigation has indicated that Frank Virginius Coe (Pik) and Glasser were friends of many years. It appears likely that Glasser might be subject to the influence of his friend Coe. (S)(u)

WFO, office of origin herein, concurs with the probable identification of Glasser as the unknown subject Page. WFO has placed their case in a closed status pending receipt of additional information. Glasser is the subject of a pending espionage case and his identification as the unknown subject Page will be borne in mind. It is therefore being recommended this case be closed at this time. (S)(u)

65-60180  
cc: 101-3599

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EX-112

**SECRET**

50 JAN 12 1954 RGJ:ejr:adh

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RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this case be closed, subject to being reopened upon receipt of additional data ~~SECRET~~

Referral/Consult

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- 2 -

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MR. A. R. BELMONT

~~SECRET~~

JANUARY 6,  
1954

MR. V. P. KEAY

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Declassify on: OADR 5/18/84

HENRIETTA T. KLOTZ, TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE INTERNAL  
SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE (JENNER COMMITTEE) ON "INTER-  
LOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS."  
VOLUME 33, EXECUTIVE SESSION, NOVEMBER 23, 1953,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Page 2

Page 2 (u)

On December 4, 1953, the Jenner Committee confidentially  
furnished the Bureau captioned testimony which should not be  
disseminated outside the Bureau. Photostats of this testimony  
were made and the original returned to the Jenner Committee.  
Klotz's main file (62-87240) reflects she has never been the  
subject of a Bureau investigation. Klotz was appointed Special  
Assistant to the Secretary of the United States Treasury December  
16, 1933; she resigned January 5, 1946. The Gregory Case investi-  
gation disclosed Klotz was a close social acquaintance of subjects  
William Ludwig Ullman, Maurice Halperin, Nathan Gregory Silver-  
master, and Harry Dexter White. However, Elizabeth T. Bentley,  
self-confessed courier of Soviet Espionage Ring, stated it was her  
impression that Klotz was not consciously engaged in espionage  
or subversive activities. (u)

Klotz appeared to be a cooperative witness. Klotz  
testified she has held her present position as Secretary to  
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in and out of government for thirtyone  
years. Klotz disclosed the administrative structure of the  
Treasury Department as she knew it and stated she was a social  
acquaintance of Silvermaster, Ullman, and White. Klotz stated  
she never discussed business with Silvermaster and Ullman while  
visiting them socially and was shocked when she read of their  
activities in the papers. Klotz stated the only time she  
discussed Bentley's testimony with Ullman and Silvermaster was  
when she met them at White's funeral; she asked them if they  
were Communists and they stated they were not. On page 26 of  
the testimony Klotz was asked "Do you remember the occasion  
when Secretary Morgenthau appointed or gave the authority over all  
foreign affairs to Mr. White? The date was December 15, 1951?"  
It is apparent that this date is a misprint or the Committee  
was confused, since White died in 1946. Klotz's testimony  
revealed no new information requiring action by the Bureau.

- 1 - Mr. L. B. Nichols
- 1 - Mr. R. G. Jensen Room 1730, Espionage Section
- 1 - 62-88217
- 1 - 62-87240 (Klotz) (Attachment)
- 1 - 65-60100 (Attachment)

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62-87240-100  
Klotz's testimony  
revealed no new information  
requiring action by the Bureau

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RECOMMENDATION:

1. File original of this memorandum, together with  
Photostat of volume 35, in the Jenner Control file 62-88217.

2. File yellow copy of this memorandum together with  
one Photostat each of volume 35, in Klotz's main file 62-87248  
and in the file titled "Unknown Subject with alias Page, Rosh."  
(Source) Espionage - R. (65-60180) (u) (u)

b7D

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~~TOP SECRET~~

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT OF

HEARINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL  
SECURITY LAWS

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

Washington, D. C.

November 23, 1953

Volume 85

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EXECUTIVE SESSION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- - -

INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

- - -

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1953

United States Senate,

Subcommittee to Investigate the  
Administration of the Internal  
Security Act and Other Internal  
Security Laws, of the Committee  
on the Judiciary,

Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, at 11:00 a.m., pursuant to call,  
in Room 357, Senate Office Building, Senator John M. Butler  
presiding.

Present: Senator Butler.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, Committee Counsel;  
Robert Morris, Subcommittee Counsel; Benjamin Mandel, Re-  
search Director; and Robert McManus, Professional Staff  
Member.

Senator Butler. Will you stand and be sworn, please?

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about  
to give to the Internal Security Subcommittee will be the  
truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help  
you God?

Mrs. Klotz. I do.

Alderson Reporting Company  
Washington, D. C.

ARC

1 TESTIMONY OF HENRIETTA S. KLOTZ,  
2 145 CENTRAL PARK WEST,  
3 NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

4 Senator Butler. For the purposes of the record will  
5 you please state your name, residence, and occupation?

6 Mrs. Klotz. Henrietta S. Klotz, K-l-o-t-z, 145 Central  
7 Park West, New York City, and I am secretary to Henry Morgen-  
8 thau, Jr.

9 Senator Butler. All right, Mr. Morris.

10 Mr. Morris. Are you presently secretary to Mr. Henry  
11 Morgenthau?

12 Mrs. Klotz. Yes.

13 Mr. Morris. Mrs. Klotz, I would like the record to  
14 show that the reason why it was necessary to ask you to come  
15 here today was that you had declined to speak with a member  
16 of the staff of the subcommittee in New York.

17 Mrs. Klotz. He asked me to speak about Harry White,  
18 and I said I would be delighted to come down to the com-  
19 mittee and speak about Henrietta S. Klotz at any time.

20 Senator Butler. That is, yourself?

21 Mrs. Klotz. That is right.

22 Mr. Morris. You were taking a technical position in  
23 the matter that you wouldn't want to comment?

24 Mrs. Klotz. I didn't want to comment on the telephone.  
25 I didn't know whether he meant on the telephone.

Mr. Morris. He did not mean on the telephone; he was

1 going up to see you at your home.

2 Mrs. Klotz. If I were doing any talking I would rather  
3 come down here and tell you everything I know.

4 Senator Butler. I think that is better.

5 Mr. Morris. The reason I say that is by way of apology  
6 for having you come down here.

7 Mrs. Klotz. You don't need to apologize; I am glad to  
8 come.

9 Mr. Morris. By the way, there has been no announcement  
10 by this committee or any member of the committee of the fact  
11 that you were going to be here. We did want to ask you some  
12 questions about Mr. White, Mr. Ullmann, and Mr. Silvermaster  
13 while you were with the Secretary of the Treasury and what  
14 was the nature of their work.

15 We would like your best recollection on what role they  
16 played in the Department while you were secretary to Mr.  
17 Morgenthau.

18 Mrs. Klotz. Harry White was head of the Economics  
19 Division, and Mr. Ullmann was one of his assistants, and Mr.  
20 Silvermaster was over in Procurement.

21 Mr. Morris. Where was Mr. White's office with respect  
22 to Mr. Morgenthau's?

23 Mrs. Klotz. Quite a distance down the hall, but on the  
24 same floor.

25 Mr. Morris. Did Mr. White frequently come into Mr.

1 Morgenthau's office?

2 Mrs. Klotz. He came in every day or mostly every day  
3 to attend the 9:30 meetings. We had 9:30 meetings, and all  
4 the assistants to Mr. Morgenthau assembled practically every  
5 morning.

6 Mr. Morris. How long would those meetings last?

7 Mrs. Klotz. Sometimes 10 or 15 minutes; sometimes an  
8 hour, depending upon the agenda for the day.

9 Mr. Morris. Did Mr. Ullmann also come in to any of  
10 those meetings?

11 Mrs. Klotz. No.

12 Mr. Morris. How frequently would you see Mr. Ullmann?

13 Mrs. Klotz. Well, he was a friend of mine.

14 Mr. Morris. Ullmann was?

15 Mrs. Klotz. Yes.

16 Mr. Morris. I see.

17 Mrs. Klotz. I tried to recollect where I met him. I  
18 think I met him at Harry White's, but I am not sure. It is  
19 so many years ago I don't remember.

20 Mr. Morris. So you did see Ullmann on many occasions?

21 Mrs. Klotz. Yes.

22 Mr. Morris. Social and business?

23 Mrs. Klotz. Not business, it was more social than any-  
24 thing.

25 Mr. Morris. To your knowledge did Mr. Ullmann ever take

1 official documents out of the office?

2 Mrs. Klotz. If he did I wouldn't know.

3 Mr. Morris. To your knowledge did he ever do it?

4 Mrs. Klotz. Not to my knowledge.

5 Mr. Morris. You have never seen him take any?

6 Mrs. Klotz. No.

7 Mr. Morris. Were there any complaints in and about the  
8 office about Ullmann taking material out of the office?

9 Mrs. Klotz. None that I ever knew of.

10 Mr. Morris. And Mr. Harold Glasser, did you know  
11 Harold Glasser?

12 Mrs. Klotz. Not very well, no. I would see him occa-  
13 sionally around the Treasury, but I didn't know him.

14 Mr. Morris. How about Mr. Silvermaster?

15 Mrs. Klotz. You see, Mr. Ullmann lived with the Silver-  
16 masters, and when I visited, I visited all of them.

17 Mr. Morris. Where did they live, do you recall?

18 Mrs. Klotz. I don't remember just what street they  
19 lived on. We lived out at the Westchester, and it wasn't  
20 too far away.

21 Mr. Morris. Did you go there on many occasions?

22 Mrs. Klotz. Yes, I did.

23 Mr. Morris. Did you ever go down to their basement?

24 Mrs. Klotz. No. I knew he took pictures of my little  
25 girl. I must explain at this point why we had a social

1 relationship. My child was born with a congenital eye con-  
2 dition, and she was practically blind as a child. We had a  
3 lot of psychological troubles. You know when you have a  
4 child who is ill and you have problems you like to go to  
5 people who are kind to the child and kind to you.

6 They were very gentle and very sweet with us.

7 Mr. Morris. The Ullmanns and the Silvermasters?

8 Mrs. Klotz. The Ullmanns and the Silvermasters, and  
9 that was the basis of our relationship. At this point I  
10 might also add that that was the basis of my relationship  
11 with Ann White. She had a wonderful psychological back-  
12 ground, and she was very helpful to me at that time.

13 As a matter of fact, I met Ann White, and I didn't even  
14 know she was Harry White's wife. I met her at a party.

15 Mr. Morris. You were telling us about the photographs  
16 of your children taken --

17 Mrs. Klotz. He took several pictures.

18 Mr. Morris. Mr. Ullmann?

19 Mrs. Klotz. Yes, because of the fact that we could  
20 never have pictures taken of her on account of the light.  
21 She was born without an iris, and he took some wonderful  
22 pictures of the child.

23 Mr. Morris. Where did he take those?

24 Mrs. Klotz. Outdoors.

25 Mr. Morris. And developed them in the home?



1 Mrs. Klotz. So I understood, Mr. Morris. I understood  
2 he was an amateur photographer.

3 Mr. Morris. I see. But you never had occasion to go  
4 down to their basement to see his photographic equipment?

5 Mrs. Klotz. No.

6 Mr. Morris. Did you know that it existed?

7 Mrs. Klotz. I knew he had a darkroom like most people  
8 do when they develop their own pictures, but that is all.

9 Mr. Morris. On these occasions can you approximate how  
10 many times you were at the Silvermasters' home?

11 Mrs. Klotz. It was over a period of many years.

12 Mr. Morris. Would it be five times a year or ten times  
13 a year?

14 Mrs. Klotz. I think it would be more than that.

15 Mr. Morris. Who were the constants among the guests at  
16 the home?

17 Mrs. Klotz. It is a very curious thing, Mr. Morris.  
18 There never were any guests. Well, I shouldn't say "never."  
19 Once I think they had a few people in, and if you asked me  
20 who they were, I didn't know them before, and I didn't see  
21 them afterward. But most of the time when I came there were  
22 no people.

23 Mr. Morris. You understand, Mrs. Klotz, the reason we  
24 ask these questions?

25 Mrs. Klotz. You can ask me anything.

1 Mr. Morris. There is evidence in the record that  
2 Silvermaster and Ullmann were reproducing Government docu-  
3 ments and transmitting them to the Soviet underground from  
4 that house, and that is why we ask you with great particu-  
5 larity.

6 Mrs. Klotz. I understand.

7 Mr. Sourwine. Did you identify the house?

8 Mr. Morris. You do not recall the home?

9 Mrs. Klotz. If I saw a picture of it, but I am not  
10 sure I would recognize it.

11 Senator Butler. You do not know the street number?

12 Mrs. Klotz. No.

13 Mr. Sourwine. Where was it in town?

14 Mrs. Klotz. It took us about 10 or 15 minutes from the  
15 Westchester.

16 Mr. Sourwine. How did you get there?

17 Mrs. Klotz. By car.

18 Mr. Sourwine. You drove?

19 Mrs. Klotz. Yes.

20 Mr. Sourwine. Did you drive your own car?

21 Mrs. Klotz. No, my husband.

22 Mr. Sourwine. And you went there several times a month?

23 Mrs. Klotz. Once a month maybe.

24 Mr. Sourwine. How would you get there? Would you come  
25 out on Massachusetts from the Westchester?

1 Mrs. Klotz. I think so.

2 Mr. Sourwine. Would you turn north?

3 Mrs. Klotz. I wouldn't remember.

4 Mr. Sourwine. You know where Wisconsin is?

5 Mrs. Klotz. It is near the Westchester.

6 Mr. Sourwine. You lived at the Westchester how long?

7 Mrs. Klotz. All the time I lived in Washington, 12  
8 years.

9 Mr. Sourwine. You do know where Wisconsin is?

10 Mrs. Klotz. Yes, I do.

11 Mr. Sourwine. You know it runs north and south?

12 Mrs. Klotz. I must tell you at this point, Senator,  
13 that I have no sense of direction, I just don't, and I real-  
14 ly couldn't tell you.

15 Mr. Sourwine. You know it crosses Massachusetts Avenue  
16 near the Westchester?

17 Mrs. Klotz. That I know.

18 Mr. Sourwine. You used to drive with your husband to  
19 see the Silvermasters several times a month?

20 Mrs. Klotz. That is right.

21 Mr. Sourwine. Do you know whether when you came to  
22 Wisconsin Avenue you turned left or right?

23 Mrs. Klotz. No.

24 Mr. Sourwine. You never noticed?

25 Mrs. Klotz. I don't drive myself.

1 Mr. Sourwine. Did the Silvermasters live in a two-  
2 story or a one-story house?

3 Mrs. Klotz. Two.

4 Mr. Sourwine. Was it a brick house or a frame house?

5 Mrs. Klotz. I wouldn't know.

6 Mr. Sourwine. Do you know how many bedrooms it had?

7 Mrs. Klotz. I don't think I have ever been upstairs.

8 Mr. Sourwine. Were you ever in the kitchen?

9 Mrs. Klotz. Yes.

10 Mr. Sourwine. Is it a big kitchen or little kitchen?

11 Mrs. Klotz. I think it was a big kitchen, but I am not  
12 sure.

13 Mr. Sourwine. Was it at the rear of the house or the  
14 front of the house?

15 Mrs. Klotz. I would say the rear.

16 Mr. Sourwine. Did the house have a garage?

17 Mrs. Klotz. I wouldn't remember that.

18 Mr. Sourwine. Flanked by other houses, or was there a  
19 vacant lot on the other side?

20 Mrs. Klotz. I wouldn't remember that.

21 Mr. Sourwine. You went there several times a month  
22 over a period of years?

23 Mrs. Klotz. Yes.

24 Mr. Sourwine. What color was the house?

25 Mrs. Klotz. I don't remember.

1 Mr. Sourwine. Would you say it was a brick house?

2 Mrs. Klotz. I am not sure.

3 Mr. Sourwine. You don't know whether it was a brick or  
4 frame?

5 Mrs. Klotz. No.

6 Mr. Sourwine. Excuse me for interrupting, Mr. Morris.

7 Mr. Morris. Was it in Chevy Chase?

8 Mrs. Klotz. I am not sure.

9 Mr. Morris. Well, Mrs. Klotz, you were saying that  
10 rarely were there any guests at the home when you were there?

11 Mrs. Klotz. That is right.

12 Mr. Morris. You can think of only one occasion when  
13 there was an assemblage?

14 Mrs. Klotz. A few people there.

15 Mr. Morris. You cannot recall who they were?

16 Mrs. Klotz. No, sir.

17 Mr. Morris. In other words, when you were visiting the  
18 Ullmanns and the Silvermasters you did it generally when you  
19 were alone?

20 Mrs. Klotz. No, when I went to the Silvermasters my  
21 husband was with me at times, and my child was with me a  
22 good many times.

23 Mr. Morris. When I say "alone," with members of your  
24 family.

25 Mrs. Klotz. That is right.

1 Mr. Sourwine. Occasionally when you did not go with  
2 your husband, how did you get there?

3 Mrs. Klotz. When I didn't go with my husband, Mr. Ull-  
4 mann came and got me.

5 Mr. Sourwine. What kind of car did he drive?

6 Mrs. Klotz. I wouldn't remember that.

7 Mr. Sourwine. Is your husband still living?

8 Mrs. Klotz. Yes, sir.

9 Mr. Sourwine. I respectfully suggest that considera-  
10 tion might be given to calling Mr. Klotz to determine which  
11 way he turned off Massachusetts Avenue.

12 Mrs. Klotz. Sure, he would be glad to come down and  
13 tell you.

14 Mr. Morris. Mrs. Klotz, did the Ullmanns and the Sil-  
15 vermasters, Mr. Ullmann and Mr. Silvermaster, discuss busi-  
16 ness with you on those occasions?

17 Mrs. Klotz. It was purely social, Mr. Morris.

18 Mr. Morris. Did they ask you about business at all?

19 Mrs. Klotz. No. I tried, I have thought about it, a  
20 great deal, sir. At no time did they ever question me about  
21 things. I tell you, if they had I don't know whether I would  
22 have gone there as frequently. I mean, I was Mr. Morgen-  
23 thau's confidential secretary, and I hope you won't laugh at  
24 what I have to say, but I had to be purer than Caesar's wife.

25 Mr. Morris. You had no reason to suspect what was

1 going on there?

2 Mrs. Klotz. Never. I was shocked when I saw this  
3 stuff in the papers; it seemed incredible. I think I would  
4 have suspected something at some time or another.

5 Mr. Morris. But you never did?

6 Mrs. Klotz. I am not very bright, but I am not awfully  
7 stupid.

8 Mr. Morris. Did you know the Golds, Sonia and Bela  
9 Gold?

10 Mrs. Klotz. No.

11 Mr. Morris. Did you ever visit the Whites' home, the  
12 home of Harry Dexter White?

13 Mrs. Klotz. Frequently.

14 Mr. Morris. Were there assemblages there?

15 Mrs. Klotz. No. As a matter of fact, when I did come  
16 I came in the evening. My husband knew that I loved to go  
17 and talk to Mrs. White, and he would drop me off and then  
18 come back and get me later on so I would have a little ses-  
19 sion with her alone, and we always discussed the problems of  
20 the child.

21 Mr. Sourwine. Where did the Whites live?

22 Mrs. Klotz. Out in Bethesda; that house I remember.

23 Mr. Sourwine. Were you there more frequently than you  
24 were at the Silvermasters'?

25 Mrs. Klotz. I would say so, yes.

1 Mr. Sourwine. When you used to go out to the Silver-  
2 masters' home, did you phone them in advance?

3 Mrs. Klotz. No, I would always come with an invitation.

4 Mr. Sourwine. You never went without an invitation  
5 from them first?

6 Mrs. Klotz. I wouldn't be sure, but I would imagine I  
7 wouldn't go anywhere really without an invitation.

8 Mr. Morris. When did you last see Mr. White?

9 Mrs. Klotz. The last time I think I saw him, I am not  
10 too sure, but I remember this incident, was when he resigned  
11 from the Fund and came back to New York City, and of course  
12 I was living in New York City at the time. I went up to see  
13 Ann White, his wife. I didn't go to see him. True to form,  
14 whenever I did come, he always went somewhere, went to a  
15 movie or he worked in his own library, but that particular  
16 night he was in about five minutes and then went out.

17 Mr. Morris. Do you know where he went?

18 Mrs. Klotz. No.

19 Senator Butler. You did not know his wife?

20 Mrs. Klotz. I did know his wife.

21 Senator Butler. I mean prior to the time that you re-  
22 lated when you ran into her at a party?

23 Mrs. Klotz. No, I didn't know her before that.

24 Senator Butler. Who was she? Do you know her maiden  
25 name?



1 Mrs. Klotz. Ann Terry.

2 Senator Butler. Ann Terry?

3 Mrs. Klotz. I think so. No, I never met her before.

4 Mr. Morris. Did you ever hear that there were security  
5 reports reflecting on Mr. White's loyalty?

6 Mrs. Klotz. I don't know that I quite understand your  
7 question.

8 Mr. Morris. You have heard now that there were FBI re-  
9 ports which were distributed to the President and the Secre-  
10 tary of the Treasury on Harry White? Had you ever heard of  
11 that?

12 Mrs. Klotz. The first time I heard of it was when Miss  
13 Bentley's report appeared in the paper. I never heard of it  
14 before.

15 Mr. Morris. Have you seen Mrs. White since his death  
16 was reported?

17 Mrs. Klotz. I saw her at the funeral.

18 Mr. Morris. There was a funeral?

19 Mrs. Klotz. In Boston, Harry White's funeral.

20 Mr. Morris. Would you tell us about that?

21 Mrs. Klotz. Well, I heard that Harry had died, and it  
22 was a terrific shock to me, so I flew down. We were very  
23 good friends, Mrs. White and I. I stayed for the services  
24 and then went back.

25 Mr. Morris. I see. Did they describe Mr. White's

1 death to you at all, how it happened?

2 Mrs. Klotz. No, they were so hysterical. I would have  
3 imagined that she would be much more stoic about it than she  
4 was. She was in no condition, she just didn't talk to any-  
5 body.

6 Mr. Morris. Did anyone say what happened to Mr. White?

7 Mrs. Klotz. Only what I read in the papers, that he  
8 died of a heart attack.

9 Mr. Morris. Did anyone describe the circumstances of  
10 his death?

11 Mrs. Klotz. No.

12 Mr. Morris. Where was the interment?

13 Mrs. Klotz. I don't know. I left right after the ser-  
14 vices. I don't know where he was buried.

15 Mr. Morris. You don't remember. Was the body there at  
16 the time at the service?

17 Mrs. Klotz. Yes. I didn't see it; I came a little  
18 late.

19 Mr. Morris. Where did it lie?

20 Mrs. Klotz. I beg your pardon?

21 Mr. Morris. Where did his body lie?

22 Mrs. Klotz. Well, in the funeral parlor.

23 Mr. Morris. Was it in a coffin?

24 Mrs. Klotz. I didn't see it. It was closed when I  
25 arrived.

1 Mr. Morris. You don't know whether it had been opened  
2 previously?

3 Mrs. Klotz. I am not sure.

4 Mr. Morris. Who were some of the people that were  
5 there?

6 Mrs. Klotz. I saw Mr. Silvermaster there, I saw Mr.  
7 Ullmann and a number of other people in the Treasury, but I  
8 remembered definitely seeing them because I hadn't seen them  
9 in quite a while, you see, so I went up to talk to them.

10 Mr. Morris. Will you tell us who were the other people  
11 there?

12 Mrs. Klotz. I couldn't really.

13 Mr. Morris. Those two were the only ones you remember?

14 Mrs. Klotz. I remember because I talked to them and to  
15 no one else.

16 Mr. Morris. Ullmann and Silvermaster?

17 Mr. McManus. Frank Coe?

18 Mrs. Klotz. If he was there I don't remember.

19 Mr. Morris. Where did this take place, the service?

20 Mrs. Klotz. I wouldn't remember, sir.

21 Mr. Morris. Somewhere in Boston?

22 Mrs. Klotz. Yes.

23 Mr. Morris. Now did you in the course of your dealings  
24 with Mr. White; that is, in your official capacity at the  
25 office, you were taking quite extensive notes, were you not?

1 Mrs. Klotz. No, I didn't, sir. In the very beginning  
2 when we first came to the Treasury I tried to -- I took  
3 notes and then intended to redictate them for the diary. I  
4 did that for a couple of weeks, and then it became so  
5 voluminous that we couldn't, so we got a Stenotype operator  
6 to do it.

7 Mr. Morris. Then Mr. Morgenthau did keep extensive  
8 records of what went on in his office?

9 Mrs. Klotz. Every report and meeting was taken down by  
10 a Stenotype operator.

11 Mr. Morris. Where are those notes now?

12 Mrs. Klotz. You mean the diaries?

13 Mr. Morris. Yes.

14 Mrs. Klotz. The diaries are now housed up in Hyde Park.

15 Mr. Morris. Hyde Park, near the Franklin Roosevelt  
16 Library in Hyde Park?

17 Mrs. Klotz. That is correct.

18 Mr. Morris. Those are the diaries Mr. Morgenthau kept  
19 on his official business?

20 Mrs. Klotz. That is right.

21 Mr. Morris. He didn't keep a copy himself, did he, Mr.  
22 Morgenthau?

23 Mrs. Klotz. No, no. I know the Treasury kept copies,  
24 but the copy that Mr. Morgenthau had of his diaries is up in  
25 Hyde Park.

1 Mr. Morris. I asked you, whether with you as secretary  
2 of Mr. Morgenthau, whether he still has a copy.

3 Mrs. Klotz. The only copies that I know of are up in  
4 Hyde Park.

5 Mr. McManus. The Treasury has a duplicate of those?

6 Mrs. Klotz. They came down, sir, after Mr. Morgenthau  
7 came back to New York, and they made a photostat, a micro-  
8 film, I should say, photostats, of all those papers which  
9 they felt they didn't have to complete their copies.

10 Mr. Mandel. Did Joseph Gaer, G-a-e-r, did he have  
11 access to the diaries?

12 Mrs. Klotz. No, sir; no one had access to the diaries.

13 Mr. Mandel. Wasn't he working on the diaries?

14 Mrs. Klotz. If I remember correctly he came down to do  
15 something for Mr. Morgenthau, some particular assignment, but  
3 16 I can't remember what it was.

17 Mr. Mandel. A short period?

18 Mrs. Klotz. In a short period he left. I think I am  
19 right in that. I am not too positive.

20 Mr. Sourwine. May I ask a question, Mr. Morris and Mr.  
21 Chairman?

22 Senator Butler. Yes, indeed, Mr. Sourwine.

23 Mr. Sourwine. I think you made a statement that you  
24 probably do not want to stand on the record. You said some-  
25 thing to the effect, I will attempt to paraphrase it only,

1 that the only papers that Mr. Morgenthau had were up at the  
2 Roosevelt Library. I am sure you were talking about a partic-  
3 ular class of papers.

4 Mrs. Klotz. The diaries, the major part is diaries.

5 Mr. Sourwine. You are not, as a matter of fact, are  
6 you, completely familiar with all the papers that Mr. Morgen-  
7 thau had today?

8 Mrs. Klotz. No, I haven't looked at any papers since  
9 I left the Treasury.

10 Mr. Sourwine. So that you would not actually be in a  
11 position to testify as to what papers Mr. Morgenthau might  
12 have today, would you?

13 Mrs. Klotz. No, sir. If he had any I don't know that  
14 he has or hasn't.

15 Mr. Sourwine. You appeared to be quite positive a  
16 moment ago that he did not have certain papers.

17 Mrs. Klotz. We were talking, if you don't mind?

18 Mr. Sourwine. Yes.

19 Mrs. Klotz. The question was directed to me about his  
20 diary, if I am not mistaken. I said that his diary is now  
21 housed up in Hyde Park.

22 Mr. Sourwine. Yes.

23 Mrs. Klotz. If Mr. Morgenthau has any other papers I  
24 wouldn't know because I haven't looked at any papers practi-  
25 cally since I left the Treasury.

1 Mr. Sourwine. As a matter of fact, you would not be in  
2 a position to know for sure whether or not he had a copy,  
3 another copy, of that diary among his papers?

4 Mrs. Klotz. I would doubt that, sir.

5 Mr. Sourwine. You would doubt it, but you wouldn't  
6 know, would you?

7 Mrs. Klotz. I wouldn't know, but I doubt it very much.

8 Mr. Morris. How late did you arrive at the funeral  
9 service for Mr. White?

10 Mrs. Klotz. Well, just as the services were about to  
11 start. I think it is usually customary to see the body be-  
12 fore. I arrived late, and so I came in time for the ser-  
13 vices.

14 Mr. Morris. Is it customary to close the coffin during  
15 the services?

16 Mrs. Klotz. I think before.

17 Mr. Morris. Is that a custom?

18 Mrs. Klotz. Yes. Most funerals that I attended.

19 Mr. Morris. That is all.

20 Mr. Sourwine. I have a few.

21 Senator Butler. Yes.

22 Mr. Sourwine. Have you discussed the White case with  
23 Mr. Morgenthau recently?

24 Mrs. Klotz. Yes, we have talked about it; we read the  
25 papers.

1 Mr. Sourwine. Did you discuss with him your appearance  
2 before this committee?

3 Mrs. Klotz. Oh, sure.

4 Mr. Sourwine. Did you receive any instructions from  
5 him in connection with that appearance?

6 Mrs. Klotz. No, the only instructions he said was  
7 "Henrietta, go down and tell the truth and tell them every-  
8 thing you can so you can be helpful."

9 Mr. Sourwine. Did you in your capacity as confidential  
10 secretary to Mr. Morgenthau ever handle FBI reports?

11 Mrs. Klotz. No.

12 Mr. Sourwine. Do you know how FBI reports were handled  
13 in the Treasury Department?

14 Mrs. Klotz. No, sir.

15 Mr. Sourwine. You were confidential secretary to the  
16 Secretary, and you do not know how the FBI reports were  
17 handled?

18 Mrs. Klotz. No, sir, I do not.

19 Mr. Sourwine. Did not Mr. Morgenthau ever receive FBI  
20 reports?

21 Mrs. Klotz. I wouldn't think so.

22 Mr. Sourwine. He did not receive anything that you did  
23 not see, did he?

24 Mrs. Klotz. He might have, sir. He might have re-  
25 ceived things.



1 Mr. Sourwine. I will rephrase that question. In the  
2 normal channels of the Department, did material coming to  
3 Mr. Morgenthau come through you?

4 Mrs. Klotz. Most of it.

5 Mr. Sourwine. And you are telling the committee that  
6 you never saw an FBI report?

7 Mrs. Klotz. Not to my recollection, no, sir.

8 Mr. Sourwine. None ever came through your hands?

9 Mrs. Klotz. I don't think we had any need for FBI re-  
10 ports, sir.

11 Mr. Sourwine. I was not inquiring as to the need but  
12 whether you ever saw it.

13 Mrs. Klotz. Not to my knowledge.

14 Mr. Sourwine. You never saw any with Mr. Morgenthau or  
15 on his desk?

16 Mrs. Klotz. Not to my recollection.

17 Mr. Sourwine. And he never discussed it with you?

18 Mrs. Klotz. Not to my recollection.

19 Mr. Sourwine. You do not know how FBI reports were  
20 handled when they came to the Treasury Department?

21 Mrs. Klotz. I don't know quite what you mean by FBI  
22 reports.

23 Mr. Sourwine. Reports from the Federal Bureau of In-  
24 vestigation.

25 Mrs. Klotz. Well, the only thing we had was a sort of

1 FBI of our own headed by Elmer Irey on tax matters, and  
2 those reports if they came, if they were sent to Mr. Morgen-  
3 thau, I would have seen on tax matters.

4 Mr. Sourwine. How were those reports handled?

5 Mrs. Klotz. Well, only those very important ones, what-  
6 ever they were, Mr. Irey would discuss them with Mr. Morgen-  
7 thau on tax matters.

8 Mr. Sourwine. You are talking about investigative re-  
9 ports that came from Elmer Irey?

10 Mrs. Klotz. That is right, and those are the only ones  
11 I would know about.

12 Mr. Sourwine. Were any of those reports submitted in  
13 writing?

14 Mrs. Klotz. They could have been, I don't remember.

15 Mr. Sourwine. You don't remember that any of them ever  
16 were?

17 Mrs. Klotz. None stand out in my memory, sir.

18 Mr. Sourwine. You had an Investigative Division; Mr.  
19 Irey was Chief of it, and as far as you know he never sub-  
20 mitted any written reports to the Secretary?

21 Mrs. Klotz. He might have.

22 Mr. Sourwine. But you don't remember any?

23 Mrs. Klotz. No, sir.

24 Mr. Sourwine. It was not your job to handle such re-  
25 ports?

1 Mrs. Klotz. No, sir.

2 Mr. Sourwine. Can you tell us how such reports were  
3 handled if they came to the Secretary?

4 Mrs. Klotz. Between Mr. Irey and Mr. Morgenthau. If  
5 they were that important, sir, they would be discussed with  
6 the Secretary personally.

7 Mr. Sourwine. What do you mean by "that important"?

8 Mrs. Klotz. Important tax cases, big ones, large ones.

9 Mr. Sourwine. You mean if it was important enough to  
10 come to the Secretary, Mr. Irey would bring it personally?

11 Mrs. Klotz. That is right.

12 Mr. Sourwine. Otherwise he would not get it?

13 Mrs. Klotz. No, sir.

14 Mr. Sourwine. Going back to the reports from the  
15 Federal Bureau of Investigation --

16 Mrs. Klotz. I don't ever remember hearing it in the  
17 Treasury, sir.

18 Mr. Sourwine. You have no knowledge of any channels for  
19 handling such reports?

20 Mrs. Klotz. I don't even remember FBI reports being  
21 discussed in the Treasury, I mean to the best of my memory.

22 Mr. Sourwine. Thank you. Did Mr. Morgenthau have a  
23 legal assistant at that time?

24 Mrs. Klotz. Well, they changed. We had Randolph Paul  
25 at one time, and we had Herman Oliphant at one; we had Ed

1     Foley before he went into the Army.

2             Mr. Sourwine. They were counsels of the Treasury De-  
3     partment?

4             Mrs. Klotz. They were counsels of the Treasury Depart-  
5     ment.

6             Mr. Sourwine. I asked you if Mr. Morgenthau had a legal  
7     assistant in the Office of the Treasurer.

8             Mrs. Klotz. I don't think so, sir.

9             Mr. Sourwine. Did he have an administrative assistant?

10            Mrs. Klotz. Yes.

11            Mr. Sourwine. Was that more than one person?

12            Mrs. Klotz. Yes.

13            Mr. Sourwine. Can you name those persons who held that  
14     job successively?

15            Mrs. Klotz. The first one was Mr. McReynolds. The  
16     second one I think was Norman Thompson, I think I am right,  
17     and the third one was Charles Bell.

18            Mr. Sourwine. Do you know whether any of those men were  
19     legally trained?

20            Mrs. Klotz. I don't know.

21            Mr. McManus. Do you remember the occasion when Secre-  
22     tary Morgenthau appointed or gave the authority over all  
23     foreign affairs to Mr. White? The date was December 15,  
24     1951?

25            Mrs. Klotz. I don't know that he ever did that, sir,

1 but I know at one time the economists and the statisticians  
2 were in one division under a George Haas and then at one  
3 time it was divided, the economists in one group and the  
4 statisticians in another.

5 Mr. Haas headed up the statisticians.

6 Mr. McManus. This order was an official Treasury De-  
7 partment order. It is in our record signed by the Secretary.

8 Mrs. Klotz. I didn't know what the order read or what  
9 it said. I know there was a division.

10 Mr. Sourwine. Mr. Chairman, if you will permit it,  
11 perhaps it would be good to ask the witness a few questions  
12 about her own background.

13 Senator Butler. Yes.

14 Mr. Sourwine. You have been secretary to Mr. Morgen-  
15 thau in Government and out for how many years?

16 Mrs. Klotz. 31 years.

17 Mr. Sourwine. You do not look it.

18 Mrs. Klotz. Thank you, sir.

19 Mr. Sourwine. Are you a college graduate?

20 Mrs. Klotz. No.

21 Mr. Sourwine. What was your position before you went  
22 with Mr. Morgenthau?

23 Mrs. Klotz. I came to work for Mr. Morgenthau in 1922  
24 when he had bought an agricultural paper called the American  
25 Agriculturist. At that time I think I came to work for him

1 a week after he made the purchase. I have been with him  
2 ever since.

3 Mr. Sourwine. I said what was your position before you  
4 came with Mr. Morgenthau?

5 Mrs. Klotz. Oh. Before I came to Mr. Morgenthau I was  
6 secretary to one of Mrs. Morgenthau's college classmates.  
7 She then managed Musical Artists.

8 Mr. Sourwine. Who was that?

9 Mrs. Klotz. Gabriel Elliott, now Gabriel Elliott For-  
10 bush.

11 Mr. Sourwine. Before that?

12 Mrs. Klotz. Before that I worked for the Hudson's Bay  
13 Company.

14 Mr. Sourwine. You have a long background of secretarial  
15 experience.

16 Mrs. Klotz. I started in when I was pretty young.

17 Mr. Sourwine. You certainly must have. Thank you.

18 Mr. Morris. Did Mr. Morgenthau go to Harry White's  
19 funeral?

20 Mrs. Klotz. No, sir.

21 Mr. Morris. I wonder if you would check and try to  
22 supply this committee with the name of the undertaker?

23 Mrs. Klotz. I would be happy to.

24 Mr. Morris. Would you? You might check some records  
25 if you should have them.

1 Mrs. Klotz. I would go back to the newspapers.

2 Mr. Morris. Would you do that?

3 Mrs. Klotz. Surely.

4 Mr. Morris. And I will phone you in a day or so.

5 Mrs. Klotz. It is stupid, but I don't remember it.

6 Mr. Morris. You have given us your best recollection  
7 as to who was there?

8 Mrs. Klotz. You know at the funeral, which was so con-  
9 fused and so upset, which it was, I just remember seeing the  
10 two men whom I knew very well, and I talked to them. If my  
11 life depended on it I couldn't tell you who else was there.

12 Senator Butler. How long were you in the Treasury, 12  
13 years?

14 Mrs. Klotz. 11 years I think with the Treasury.

15 Senator Butler. At any time during that tour of duty  
16 did you hear anybody complain of papers being removed or  
17 papers being copied from the Treasury?

18 Mrs. Klotz. No, sir.

19 Senator Butler. You heard no talk of that at all?

20 Mrs. Klotz. No, sir.

21 Senator Butler. Do you know of any memorandum that ever  
22 came to Mr. Morgenthau's desk in connection with any such  
23 activity?

24 Mrs. Klotz. No, sir.

25 Senator Butler. You do not know whether or not a

1 memorandum did come to his desk on that?

2 Mr. Klotz. Not to my recollection. Everybody seemed  
3 so loyal and worked so hard I don't know.

4 Mr. Morris. Mr. Mandel, does the record show the  
5 address of the Silvermasters?

6 Mr. Mandel. The address of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster  
7 is shown as being 5515 Thirtieth Street, Northwest.

8 Mrs. Klotz. I wouldn't remember.

9 Mr. Sourwine. Have you seen Mr. Silvermaster or Mr.  
10 Ullmann since you left the Treasury?

11 Mrs. Klotz. I saw them at the funeral, and then once  
12 Mr. Ullmann came to New York. As a matter of fact, he has  
13 called on the telephone occasionally. With all this going  
14 on in the papers I really didn't want to have contact with  
15 him.

16 Mr. Sourwine. When was it that he called in New York?

17 Mrs. Klotz. Oh, over a period -- we are living in New  
4 18 York since 1946 -- three or four times.

19 Mr. Sourwine. Wait a minute. A moment ago you said  
20 once. When was that?

21 Mrs. Klotz. Once what?

22 Mr. Sourwine. Once he called in New York. I am trying  
23 to get to the occasion when you said he called once.

24 Mrs. Klotz. I will go back. He telephoned a number of  
25 times.



1 Mr. Sourwine. Yes.

2 Mrs. Klotz. Three, four, five, or six times, I am not  
3 sure. But one time, and this was about a year and a half or  
4 two years ago, he came up to my house. He really begged for  
5 an invitation, and I said, "All right, come up." He did.  
6 That was the one and only time I think I saw him since I saw  
7 him at the funeral.

8 Mr. Sourwine. What did he want to see you about that  
9 time?

10 Mrs. Klotz. Oh, just to see us.

11 Mr. Sourwine. Entirely social and friendly?

12 Mrs. Klotz. Purely that, sir.

13 Mr. Sourwine. How long has it been since you saw or  
14 talked with him over the telephone?

15 Mrs. Klotz. Now I am not too sure about that. I think  
16 he may have phoned once since. I am not too sure about it.

17 Mr. Sourwine. How long ago would that have been?

18 Mrs. Klotz. A year ago.

19 Mr. Sourwine. You have not seen him or spoken with him  
20 in the last year?

21 Mrs. Klotz. No, sir. I say a year; it might be nine  
22 months or it might be ten months, I am not too sure.

23 Mr. Sourwine. When Mr. Silvermaster was in your home  
24 did you discuss with him or did he discuss with you the  
25 Bentley testimony?

1. Mrs. Klotz. Senator, --

2. Mr. Sourwine. I am not a Senator. My name is Sourwine.

3. Mrs. Klotz. Sourway?

4. Mr. Sourwine. Sourwine.

5. Mrs. Klotz. Your question was -- ? Would you repeat  
6. the question?

7. Mr. Sourwine. When he was in your home did you discuss  
8. with him or did he discuss with you the Bentley testimony?

9. Mrs. Klotz. He wasn't in my home since the Bentley  
10. testimony appeared. In the early years when I first met him  
11. I think they were in my home once or twice, and the only  
12. time I discussed the Bentley testimony with them was when I  
13. saw them at the funeral.

14. Mr. Sourwine. You did discuss the Bentley testimony?

15. Mrs. Klotz. Yes, I did. I asked them outright whether  
16. they were Communists.

17. Mr. Sourwine. What did they say?

18. Mrs. Klotz. They said they were not. Particularly I  
19. was talking to Ullmann. Silvermaster was there, but I think  
20. I did most of my talking with Ullmann.

21. Mr. Sourwine. I am trying to refer the question to the  
22. time Mr. Silvermaster was in your home a couple of years ago,  
23. if I understood your testimony.

24. Mrs. Klotz. No, sir. No, he was only in my home in the  
25. very early years that I met him. He was never in my home

1 after that.

2 Mr. Sourwine. I see. On the occasions when you talked  
3 to him on the telephone --

4 Mrs. Klotz. I never talked to Mr. Silvermaster on the  
5 telephone; it was Mr. Ullmann.

6 Mr. Sourwine. I see. Then when Mr. Ullmann was in your  
7 home did you discuss with him the question of the Bentley  
8 testimony?

9 Mrs. Klotz. Well, not the last time. The only time he  
10 came up to my home since I saw him at the funeral we didn't  
11 discuss the Bentley testimony or anything. It was purely  
12 social. He stayed about a half-hour, and then he left. As  
13 I said before, I did ask him at the funeral what this was  
14 all about and whether he was a Communist.

15 Mr. Sourwine. Do you know what official papers were  
16 used in preparation of Mr. Morgenthau's Collier's articles?

17 Mrs. Klotz. The Collier's articles? His diary.

18 Mr. Sourwine. And only that?

19 Mrs. Klotz. Yes.

20 Mr. Sourwine. When were those articles prepared?

21 Mrs. Klotz. Well, I came back to Mr. Morgenthau. I  
22 came back from the Treasury in January, 1946, and at that  
23 time Mr. Morgenthau, it was his intention to write a book.  
24 Out of the book came a series of Collier's articles.

25 Mr. Sourwine. He did write a book on Germany, did he

1 not?

2 Mrs. Klotz. That was written when he was in the  
3 Treasury, sir.

4 Mr. Sourwine. Yes.

5 Mr. McManus. Did Mr. White help on that book?

6 Mrs. Klotz. There were a number of people in his divi-  
7 sion. I wouldn't know exactly.

8 Senator Butler. In whose division, Mr. White's?

9 Mrs. Klotz. Yes, sir.

10 Mr. Morris. Did Mr. White help?

11 Mrs. Klotz. I wouldn't know.

12 Mr. Morris. Why don't you try to think to see whether--

13 Mrs. Klotz. I wouldn't know; I know it was his division  
14 but who-all or which one worked on it I couldn't tell you.

15 Mr. Sourwine. Now if we could get back to the Collier's  
16 articles.

17 Mrs. Klotz. Surely.

18 Mr. Sourwine. They were prepared in 1946, you say?

19 Mrs. Klotz. '46 or '47.

20 Mr. Sourwine. When were the diaries given to the  
21 Roosevelt Library?

22 Mrs. Klotz. I would say about five years ago.

23 Mr. Sourwine. You mean in 1948 or 1949?

24 Mrs. Klotz. I would think so. I am not too sure about  
25 dates.

1. Mr. Sourwine. Did not Mr. Morgenthau start a book on  
2 his Treasury experience?

3 Mrs. Klotz. Yes, sir, he started it.

4 Mr. Sourwine. He never finished it?

5 Mrs. Klotz. He worked on it. You see, I stayed in the  
6 Treasury six months after Mr. Morgenthau left.

7 Mr. Sourwine. I see.

8 Mrs. Klotz. He worked on it a lot I think during those  
9 six months, and then decided not to write a book. Out of it  
10 came a series. Some of the research had been done on differ-  
11 ent phases, and they thought that a series of articles would  
12 be best, at least he thought.

13 Mr. Sourwine. What became of the manuscript of that  
14 book?

15 Mrs. Klotz. Mr. Morgenthau must have it.

16 Mr. Sourwine. Still has that?

17 Mrs. Klotz. Oh, yes.

18 Mr. Morris. Do you know why he wrote the series of  
19 articles and not the book?

20 Mrs. Klotz. Well, the people who did the research, you  
21 see, had done different phases of his activities in the  
22 Treasury, and so they decided to write a series of articles  
23 instead of a whole book.

24 Mr. Morris. Why was that? That does not seem a good  
25 reason.

1 Mrs. Klotz. Well, I couldn't tell you why Mr. Morgen-  
2 thau made that decision, but that is what happened.

3 Mr. Morris. You do not know why he did not write a  
4 book?

5 Mrs. Klotz. I don't.

6 Mr. Morris. You do not know why the decision was  
7 changed to write a series of articles instead of a book?

8 Mrs. Klotz. (No response.)

9 Mr. Sourwine. Who do you mean by "they"?

10 Mrs. Klotz. He. When I say "they," I probably have in  
11 mind Mr. Morgenthau and Mrs. Morgenthau.

12 Mr. Sourwine. Who do you refer to when you speak of  
13 those who did the research?

14 Mrs. Klotz. Mr. Morgenthau had engaged a man at  
15 Columbia by the name of Alan Nevins, and he had a group of  
16 research people.

17 Mr. Sourwine. Do you know who they were?

18 Mrs. Klotz. Gosh, I don't remember, sir.

19 Mr. Morris. Did you handle loyalty files at all, Mrs.  
20 Klotz?

21 Mrs. Klotz. No, Mr. Sourwine asked me the same ques-  
22 tion.

23 Mr. Morris. He asked you about FBI reports, did he not?

24 Mrs. Klotz. Oh, no. I get the distinction now. That  
25 was handled by Herbert Gaston, who headed the Loyalty Board.

1 Mr. Morris. None of them would be taken in to Mr.  
2 Morgenthau directly?

3 Mrs. Klotz. I don't remember.

4 Mr. Morris. You don't remember. Do you remember them  
5 or do you not remember them?

6 Mrs. Klotz. I do not.

7 Mr. Morris. I have no more questions.

8 Mrs. Klotz. I don't know. I know Mr. Gaston headed it,  
9 but I don't know.

10 Mr. Morris. Who were the other members of the Loyalty  
11 Board? Was not Stephen Spingarn one of the members?

12 Mrs. Klotz. I wouldn't know.

13 Senator Butler. Are there any further questions?

14 Mr. Morris. I have no further questions.

15 Senator Butler. Mr. Sourwine?

16 Mr. Sourwine. No question, Senator.

17 Senator Butler. Thank you very much. You are excused  
18 from the subpoena.

19 Mrs. Klotz. Any time you have any further questions I  
20 would be very happy to come.

21 Senator Butler. We will now adjourn the executive ses-  
22 sion for the day.

23 (Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., the subcommittee recessed  
24 subject to the call of the Chair.)  
25

- - -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1179478-1

Total Deleted Page(s) = 36  
Page 9 ~ Referral/Direct;  
Page 15 ~ Referral/Direct;  
Page 16 ~ Referral/Direct;  
Page 115 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 123 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 124 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 203 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 236 ~ b7D;  
Page 240 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 241 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 242 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 243 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 244 ~ Referral/Consult;  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Branigan  
Mr. Wallace

gml  
Assistant Attorney General (original and one) December 10, 1954  
William F. Tompkins

Director, FBI

HAROLD GLASSER, with aliases  
ESPIONAGE - R

101-3599-141

RECORDED-37  
10  
Attached for your information is a copy of a letter addressed to the State Department, a copy of which has also been forwarded to the Treasury Department.

The attached letter to the State Department contains all the information available concerning subject's reported activities at a Four Power study of the economy of Trieste which concluded with a conference in Trieste during January, 1947.

The State Department, as you will note, has been requested to comment on the accuracy of the information received concerning Glasser. They have also been requested to furnish the results of any interview they may conduct of the unknown British diplomat, who headed the British Delegation to the Four Power study of the economy of Trieste, in the event they identify him and decide to interview him for further data.

Attachment

101-3599

HHW:skw:bsb  
(7) bsb

DECLASSIFIED ON 11-22-99  
BY SP161K/9002

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 4  
DEC 13 1954  
COMM - FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEC 17 1954

DEC 17 1954

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

**DATE:**

November 30, 1954

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

**SUBJECT:** HAROLD GLASSER, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/22/99 BY SP/CLK/gac

**Tolson** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Boardman** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Nichols** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Belmont** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Harbo** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Mohr** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Parsons** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Rosen** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Tamm** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Sizoo** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Winterrowd** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Tele. Room** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Holloman** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Gandy** \_\_\_\_\_

The following information concerning Glasser was furnished to Special Agent D. J. Sullivan, Liaison Section, by Frank A. Southard, Jr., Member of the Board of Executive Directors, International Monetary Fund, on November 29, 1954. According to Southard, his source is an entirely reliable highly-placed British diplomat. Southard stated that he did not feel free to divulge the name of his source since the source had indicated that because of his position he could not become involved in this matter. Southard further stated that he did not believe that the source would talk even though he might be contacted. Southard stated, however, that at the time of the Four Power study of the economy of Trieste, which concluded with a conference in Trieste in January, 1947, his source was [redacted] and as such had many contacts with Glasser, reportedly the Head of the United States Delegation at this conference. According to the original source, it was his understanding before the conference that the stand to be taken by the United States and the British Delegations had been formulated ahead of time and that the two Delegations were to work in concert. During the course of the conference, Southard's source stated he noticed that on controversial points Glasser would in most instances give in to the Russian viewpoint without any arguments whatever.

Southard's source furnished the following incident which, according to him, indicated that Glasser was taking a pro-Russian stand on many of the issues. He related that the chairmanship of the meetings rotated from time to time. When it became his, the Britisher's, turn to be chairman he was on the night before preparing for the next day's conference and decided that several points should be discussed with Glasser prior to the actual conference. As a result, without any previous notification to Glasser, he went to Glasser's hotel room and there found him in a serious conference with the Russian Delegate. Southard's source advised Southard that it was obvious that this was not purely a social visit but on the contrary was evident that they had been discussing in a serious manner the conference business. Glasser was a bit disconcerted to have [redacted] walk in on him. [redacted]

1 - Mr. Belmont      1 - Section Tickler  
1 - Mr. Wallace      1 - Mr. D. J. Sullivan

10 DEC 14 1954

RECORDED-37

EX-107

DJS:jfb  
(4)

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 12 mg blue crystals, 12.854 (2.5)  
 12 mg blue crystals, 12.854 (2.5)

Memo to Mr. Belmont  
from Mr. Roach

RE: HAROLD GLASSER, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

Southard reiterated that he did not think that his source would consent to being interviewed and further pointed out that at the present time his source was [redacted] and had contacted him recently while on a short business visit to the United States.

b7D

Glasser is the subject of an Espionage - R investigation. This investigation was based on charges of Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-confessed former Soviet courier, that Glasser, former employee of the Treasury Department, had furnished her with information from the files of the Treasury Department in 1943 and 1944 which were to be transmitted through her to a Soviet espionage agent. (101-3599)

ACTION:

For information purposes.

MPK/18

WA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CC - Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Branigan  
Mr. Wallace

101-3599

BY COURIER SERVICE

Date: December 10 1954  
To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn (Original and 1)  
Director  
Office of Security  
Department of State  
515 22nd Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HAROLD GLASSER, with aliases  
ESPIONAGE - R

DECLASSIFIED ON 11-22-99  
BY SPIC/K/900

An informant of known reliability has advised that an entirely reliable highly-placed [redacted] who could not become involved in instant case and would not talk concerning the same even if contacted, stated that Harold Glasser headed the United States Delegation, which attended a Four Power study of the economy of Trieste, which concluded with a conference in Trieste during January, 1947. This unnamed [redacted] advised that the head of the British Delegation understood that the stand to be taken on various issues by the British and United States Delegations was formulated prior to the conference and that the two Delegations would work in concert. However, during the course of the conference, it was noticed that on controversial points, Glasser would, in most instances, give in to the Russian viewpoint without any argument whatsoever. The unnamed [redacted] stated that indicative of Glasser's taking a pro-Russian stand on many issues was the following:

The Chairmanship of the meetings rotated from time to time. When it became the British representative's turn to be Chairman, he found, while preparing for the next day's conference, that several points should be discussed with Glasser prior to the actual conference. Without any previous notification to Glasser, he went to Glasser's hotel room and there found Glasser in a serious conference with the Russian Delegate. It was obvious that this was not a purely social visit but that on the contrary, it was evident that Glasser and the Delegate had been discussing the conference business. Glasser was a bit disconcerted in having the [redacted] walk in on him. The

CC - 1 - Assistant Attorney General (under separate cover)  
William F. Tompkins

HHW:skw  
(9)

EX - 109

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

BY COURIER SVC.

any only.

1 DEC 13

CONFIDENTIAL

DEC 21 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The above is forwarded for your information. This Bureau would appreciate your comments concerning the accuracy of the information received. At the same time it should be noted that it may be possible to identify the [redacted] from information available to you. In which event, you may desire to interview him for further data. We would appreciate receiving results of such interview if one is conducted.

b7D

CC - 1 - Mr. Matthew J. Marks  
Chief of Enforcement  
Foreign Assets Control  
Treasury Department  
Washington 25, D. C.

VIA LIAISON

*cc to Marks*  
*12-14-54*  
*DJS*

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~SECRET~~

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

Date: December 17, 1954  
To: Director, FBI (101-3599)  
From: Liaison Representative (65-281)  
Ottawa, Canada  
Subject: HAROLD GLASSER, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

Remylet June 11, 1954, forwarding information concerning Herman D. Sobel and the subject, who had been endeavoring to organize the Hollins Brush Company in Toronto, Canada.

The [redacted] have advised by memorandum designated Secret, dated December 15, 1954, that a confidential source advised that Herman D. Sobel and Harold Glasser were actually successful in organizing the Hollins Brush Company in Toronto but are now selling their interests. The source advised the [redacted] that Glasser and Sobel were not permitted to leave the United States and, therefore, could not properly supervise their company in Canada. (S)

The above is forwarded for information.

GHB:lae

RECORDED-95  
INDEXED-95

EX-130

101-3599-143

11-22-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SP1CK/900  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X-6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

55 DEC 27 1954

1 cc M7 12-23-54  
by R/S-24 H.N. w/mf.

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

101-3599

VIA CLIAISON

Date: February 2, 1955

To: Mr. Matthew J. Marko (original and one copy)  
 Chief of Enforcement  
 Foreign Assets Control  
 Treasury Department  
 Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HAROLD GLASSER, with aliases  
 ESPIONAGE - R

DECLASSIFIED ON 11-22-99  
 BY SP1C/K/pe

Reference is made to a copy of Bureau letter of December 10, 1954, entitled as above, which was directed to your office.

The State Department, to whom the original of the above letter was directed, has now advised that its records contain little or no information concerning the details of United States participation in a Four-Power Commission on the study of the economy of Trieste, which Commission met at Trieste on January 5, 1947, and was to report its findings by February 20, 1947. The State Department suggested that inasmuch as the Treasury Department gave administrative support to the Trieste Commission, Treasury Department records might contain more complete information concerning the activities of the Commission.

It would be appreciated, therefore, if you would handle the request made in referenced letter to the State Department.

## NOTE:

An informant of known reliability advised that an entirely reliable, highly placed, [redacted] who could not be involved, stated Harold Glasser head of U. S. Delegation which attempted a Four-Power study of the economy of Trieste, gave in to the Russian viewpoint without arguing on various issues concerning which it was his understanding

HHW:mg (see note page 2 cont'd)

(4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

that Britain and the U. S. had formulated a position beforehand not in agreement with the Russian viewpoint. The State Department was asked for comments on the accuracy of the information furnished by the unidentified informant and they advised that their records showed little or no information. They advised that the Treasury Department gave administrative support to the Trieste Commission and possibly had more complete info. A copy of the original State Department letter was delivered to Treasury via Liaison 12/14/54.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



tickler - Mr. Wallace

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Washington Field (101-496)

May 10, 1955

RECORDED-92 (original and one)  
Director, FBI (101-3599) - 145

EX-126

HAROLD GLASSER, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

info fell 1-30-55  
FD 205, 7-11-55 - Add. info  
Interview to be conducted  
Rush to hand 7-20-55  
WFO fell 8/1/55 - HS  
Report submitted  
7-28-55  
74.74.5/mk.

An informant of known reliability

advised

Liaison Agent D. J. Sullivan that an entirely reliable, highly placed [redacted] who could not become involved in instant case, stated that Harold Glasser was the head of the United States Delegation, which attended a four-power study of the economy of Trieste, and which concluded with a conference in Trieste during January, 1947. This unnamed [redacted] advised that the head of the British Delegation understood that the stand to be taken on various issues by the British and United States Delegations was formulated prior to the conference, and that thereafter, delegations would work in concert. However, during the course of the conference, it was noticed that on controversial points, Glasser would in most instances, give in to the Russian viewpoint without any argument whatsoever. The unnamed [redacted] stated that indicative of Glasser's taking a pro-Russian stand on many issues was the following:

b7D

The chairmanship of the meetings rotated from time to time. When it became the British representative's turn to be chairman, he found while preparing for the next day's conference that several points arose which he felt he should discuss with Glasser prior to the actual conference. Without any previous notification to Glasser, he went to Glasser's hotel room and there found Glasser in a serious conference with a Russian diplomat. It was obvious that this was not a social visit, and on the contrary it was evident that Glasser and the diplomat had been discussing conference business. Glasser was a bit disconcerted in having the [redacted] walk in on him.

The above information was furnished to the State Department. They advised that their records showed little or no information and suggested that the Treasury Department

cc - 2 - New York (100-95034)

HHW:adh:sjr

SEE NOTE PAGE 3

Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

MAY 10 1955  
MAILED 25

~~SECRET~~

WAB

11-22-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SP10K/900  
DECLASSIFY ON: 5X 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

which gave administrative support to the Trieste Commission, might possibly have more complete information concerning the above.

The Treasury Department advised on April 21, 1955, that the files of the Trieste Commission of Inquiry were reviewed and it was found that in the absence of any knowledge concerning State Department policy prior to the meeting of the Trieste Commission, it would be difficult to determine on what points Harold Glasser allegedly acquiesced to the Russian Delegation. The Treasury Department advised that the United States Delegation consisted of Harold Glasser, Henry J. Bitterman (assistant), Leonard Unger (secretariat), Mrs. Mary E. Herron (secretary), and Miss Katherine O'Connell (secretary). Mr. Bitterman and Miss O'Connell, now Mrs. Ward, are employed at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Mary E. Herron is employed at the International Monetary Fund, 1818 H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Mr. Leonard Unger of the State Department, who acted as secretary at the Trieste meeting, is employed in the Office of the European Regional Affairs, Room 7203, New State Department Building, Washington, D. C. The Treasury Department furnished the report of the Trieste Commission of Inquiry, dated February 27, 1947, which is classified "Secret" and has not been declassified. This copy is being retained by the Bureau and will be made available if the same becomes pertinent to your inquiry.

BUfiles reflect that both Mr. Bitterman and Mrs. Mary Herron were interviewed and the results of the interviews are set forth in report of SA Francis J. Duane, dated January 31, 1952, [entitled "Unknown Subject, was., Page, Pazh, (Some); Espionage - R," UPO file number 65-5810.] (S) These interviews reflect that both the afore-mentioned individuals felt that Glasser had fully protected the interests of the United States at that conference. Therefore, their reinterview at this time is not being requested. The Washington Field office should, unless information in the files indicates to the contrary, interview Leonard Unger and Miss Katherine O'Connell concerning the above-mentioned matter.

b7D

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~~SECRET~~

Bufiles reflect that Leonard Unger was the subject of a Loyalty of Government Employees case and that in that investigation it was determined that his name appeared on a list of alleged members of the Washington, Book Shop Association and was set out as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1941. As of November 21, 1949, he was considered eligible on loyalty according to a communication from the chairman of the Loyalty Review Board, United States Civil Service Commission.

The above-requested interviews should seek to develop whether or not Harold Glasser took a pro-Russian stand on various topics discussed at the conference, what the topics were, and whether his stand was opposite from that agreed on before the conference between the British and American diplomats, and also any information concerning his activities which would indicate his support of the Russian viewpoint to the detriment of the originally decided British and American stand on the issues. You should also determine whether there was a prior agreement between the British and United States Governments to take a joint stand on issues to be discussed at the conference. If so, was it in writing. If in writing, who drafted same and from whom can a copy be obtained. Also develop with whom Glasser associated during the conference, particularly any Russians.

This matter should be handled promptly and a report submitted in proper form for dissemination. The report should include interviews of Henry J. Bitterman and Mary E. Herron, as set forth in SA Duane's report mentioned above.

NOTE: Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-confessed former Soviet courier, has advised that Glasser, former employee of the Treasury Department, had furnished her with information from the files of the Treasury Department in 1943 and 1944, which information was transmitted through her to a Soviet espionage agent.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

~~SECRET~~

DATE: 7/28/55

FROM: SAC, WFO (101-496)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(OO: New York)

G. H. R. -4

43.5. 4-1

Re report of SA CHARLES A. MAY dated 7/28/55 at Washington, D. C., copies of which are attached for the Bureau and New York.

ReBulet of 5/10/55 instructed that interviews of HENRY J. BITTERMAN and MARY E. HERRON as appear in the report of SA FRANCIS J. DUANE dated 1/31/52 at Washington, D. C., [entitled, "UNSUB, wa. Page, Pazh (SOVME) ESPIONAGE - R"] be included in the current report.

Inasmuch as the entire interviews of BITTERMAN and HERRON as set out in SA DUANE's report contain other material not pertinent to this particular inquiry, only that portion of the interview with these individuals which had to do with subject's activities in Trieste have been set forth in re report.

-P-

CAM:dgh  
(5)  
Enclosures (5) ENCL. 1  
2 - New York (100-95034)(RM)(Encl-3)

11-22-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SPIC/K/goo  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

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101-3599-146

JUL 29 1955

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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~~SECRET~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 7/28/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/16; 6/1, 2, 13; 7/7, 18/55	REPORT MADE BY dgh CHARLES A. MAY
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Informant advises information received from source described by informant as entirely reliable to effect subject was head of U. S. Delegation which attended Four Power study of economy in Trieste in 1947 and that subject gave in to Russian viewpoint on controversial points. Also advises subject observed in serious conference with Russian diplomat discussing conference business. Persons who attended conference with subject could furnish no information as to subject's giving in to Russian viewpoint or any indication subject friendly with any member Russian Delegation.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This investigation is predicated upon the following information furnished by Confidential Informant T-1, an official of an international agency, on November 29, 1954:

Informant advised that he had received information from a source he declined to name, but whom he described as entirely reliable, that subject was the Head of the United States

AGENCY RAB  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW. 8-4-55  
HOW FORW. 2-6  
BY W. N. S. / mh

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456 mailed 15 1961

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/ld  
ON 2-10-82  
88429

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT (5) - Bureau (101-3599) 3 - New York (100-95034) (RM) 2 - Washington Field (101-496)		101-3599-70  JUL 29 1955  ESP 901

RECORDED - 77

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Delegation which attended a Four Power Study of the Economy of Trieste and which concluded with a conference in Trieste during January, 1947. According to informant, his source advised that the Head of the British Delegation understood that the stand to be taken on various issues by the British and United States Delegations was formulated prior to the conference and that thereafter the Delegations would work in concert. However, during the course of the conference, it was noticed that on controversial points subject would, in most instances, give in to the Russian viewpoint without any argument whatsoever. Informant stated that according to his source, that indicative of subject's taking a pro-Russian stand on many issues was the following:

The chairmanship of the meetings ~~rotated~~ from time to time. When it became the [redacted] turn to be chairman, he found while preparing for the next day's conference that several points arose which he felt he should discuss with subject prior to the actual conference. Without any previous notification to subject, the representative went to subject's room and there found subject in a serious conference with a Russian diplomat. Informant's source stated it was obvious that this was not a social visit and on the contrary, it was evident that subject and the diplomat had been discussing conference business and that subject was a bit disconcerted in having the [redacted] walk in on him.

The State Department has advised that their records showed little or no information concerning this delegation and suggested that the Treasury Department, which gave administrative support to the Trieste Commission, might possibly have more complete information concerning the above.

The Treasury Department advised on April 21, 1955, that the files of the Trieste Commission of Inquiry were reviewed and it was found that in the absence of any knowledge concerning State Department policy prior to the meeting of the Trieste Commission, it would be difficult to determine on what points subject allegedly acquiesced to the Russian Delegation. The Treasury Department advised that the United States Delegation consisted of subject, HENRY J. BITTERMAN (Assistant), LEONARD UNGER (Secretariat), Mrs. MARY E. HERRON (Secretary), and Miss KATHERINE O'CONNELL (Secretary).

WFO 101-496

LEONARD UNGER, Office of European Affairs, Department of State, was interviewed on June 1, 1955, in his office, Room 7203, New State Building.

He advised that in the spring of 1946 he was sent as an economic member of the United States Delegation to investigate the Italian - Yugoslav boundary dispute. He stated this was part of a commission sent by the Council of Foreign Ministers and that he was in Trieste and surrounding areas for approximately one and a half months. He stated that he subsequently went to London where there was a meeting of the Foreign Ministers and then to Paris for the discussion of the peace treaties and then returned to New York. UNGER advised that this was in approximately November, 1946.

He stated that it was decided that a financial mission should be sent to Trieste to look over the prospects of the new area which had been set up and he was chosen as International Secretary to manage the operations. He stated he returned to Trieste in approximately January, 1947, at which time he met subject for the first time. He stated that subject was Head of the United States Delegation and that he, UNGER, thereafter worked with subject until the mission was completed in approximately March, 1947.

UNGER advised that insofar as he knows, there was no written agreement between the United States and Britain to take a joint stand on the issues to be discussed by the Trieste Commission of Inquiry. He advised that as he recalled, there was a good deal of consultation with the British on various issues but that this was on an informal level. He advised, however, that as actually he was an international representative and not actually attached to the United States Delegation, he, of course, would not be cognizant of all the details of the instructions given to the United States Delegation. He suggested that JACQUES J. REINSTEIN of the State Department, who had a great deal to do with the setting up of the commission, might be in possession of these details.

UNGER stated that essentially the function of the Commission was to see what would be the economic situation of

WFO 101-496

Trieste when it was set up; what its exports and imports would be; what type of government it should have and what assistance it might need from the outside. He stated that generally these were the topics discussed.

Concerning subject's activities in Trieste as they related to the Commission of Inquiry, UNGER advised that he had no personal knowledge that subject was overly favorable to Russia's position with regard to Trieste. He mentioned that the Inquiry necessitated interviews with local businessmen, bankers, etc., and he recalls that the Russians were scornful of this approach on the theory that this was a capitalistic viewpoint. He stated that subject to him did not adopt this viewpoint or approach. UNGER advised that the only possible question raised in his mind concerning subject during the Inquiry was the fact that subject seemed to be more conciliatory to the Yugoslav viewpoint. He explained that during the Inquiry the Italians and Yugoslavs were both given an opportunity to give their views as to what would be the best procedure to follow. He stated that the Yugoslav approach and arguments seemed to him, UNGER, to make Trieste too dependent upon Yugoslavia, which he, UNGER, considered personally to be dangerous and that subject appeared to adopt the same viewpoint as the Yugoslavs.

Concerning subject's associates while in Trieste, UNGER advised that as far as he knows subject's only contacts with the Russians were the result of normal relations in conducting the inquiry. He did state that there were, of course, certain social contacts on the part of all delegations in that there were parties given by each and he especially recalls that the representatives of the Yugoslav Government had taken them on a sort of sightseeing trip into Yugoslav territory. UNGER advised that this was a joint project and that all delegations participated. He knew of no personal social contacts on the part of subject while in Trieste.

JACQUES J. REINSTEIN, Special Assistant to Assistant Secretary, European Affairs, was interviewed in his office, Room 7023, New State Building, on June 2, 1955.

REINSTEIN stated that the United States proposed that a commission be established to look into the problems of



WFO 101-496

Trieste, particularly as they pertained to the economy of the city. He stated that it was thereafter decided that a commission composed of representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States be appointed and sent to Trieste to study the matter. He stated that inasmuch as the problem dealt primarily with monetary matters, the Treasury Department was prevailed upon to name someone to represent the United States and thus, subject was named. He stated that the commission went to Trieste in January, 1947, and had a series of meetings which resulted in a report dated in either March or April, 1947.

REINSTEIN stated that he could not at this time recall that there was any agreement between the British and the United States prior to going to Trieste. He stated he doubted that any agreement was reached and based his opinion on the fact that, according to him, normally where the problem is one of negotiating, an agreement may be reached before hand but in this instance the commission acted as a fact-finding body and this would not normally lend itself to an agreement beforehand.

REINSTEIN stated that he had some personal papers on the Trieste Commission and offered to look them over to definitely determine whether or not such an agreement had been reached.

On June 13, 1955, REINSTEIN telephonically advised that from the material in his possession there was no indication that any specific instructions were given to the United States Delegation nor was any agreement with the British indicated. He suggested contact with GEORGE A. TESERO of the State Department, who, he stated, was head of a committee which at that time was vitally interested in the Italian Peace Treaty, to determine whether or not TESERO had any recollection of any particular instructions given to the American Delegation in Trieste.

Mrs. KATHERINE O'CONNELL WARD, Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Treasury Department, was interviewed in her office at the Treasury Department on July 7, 1955.

She advised that she was working for the Treasury Department in Switzerland at the time the delegation was sent

WFO 101-496

to Trieste. She stated that as an economy measure, she was dispatched to Trieste from Switzerland to serve as one of the two secretaries of the United States Delegation. She stated she had no knowledge of the policy discussions which may have been held prior to the delegation going to Trieste and therefore did not know whether there was any prior agreement between the United States and British Delegations.

Mrs. WARD advised that she sat in and took notes on many of the conferences held in Trieste and that on every occasion subject was adamant that the Russians understand the United States position and that subject "seemed to be on our side" and she never observed subject take a pro-Russian stand on any matter discussed while she was in attendance at a conference.

Mrs. WARD advised that although she had never previously worked for subject, she knew who he was, having seen him on occasion at the Treasury Department before her assignment in Switzerland and Trieste. She advised that the United States group worked very closely together in Trieste and worked many long hours. She stated the United States and French Delegations stayed in the same hotel in Trieste while the Russian and British Delegations stayed in another. She stated that each of the delegations gave their own party during the time they were in Trieste. She advised that subject, as did all others, attended these parties but she cannot recall that he associated with any particular person or group or any delegation. She stated that she has no recollection that subject was friendly or associated with any of the Russian Delegation anymore than did the others of the United States Delegation. She advised that she, of course, had no knowledge of subject's activities in Trieste outside of these parties and the work of the delegation but that he was never absent when he was supposed to be present at an affair or conference and she deduced from this that he did not have any contact with others except as noted.

HENRY J. BITTERMAN, Financial Advisor to Director, Office of International Finance, was interviewed in December, 1951, or January, 1952, by Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE.

BITTERMAN advised concerning the above-mentioned meeting that in 1946 he, BITTERMAN, and subject represented

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the United States at a meeting of a Subcommittee of the Council of Foreign Ministers which was held in Trieste and which was designed to establish a monetary system for that city after it had been established as a free and independent city.

BITTERMAN noted that the Russians at this conference were extremely difficult to confer with and exhibited a hostile and unco-operative attitude. Throughout the discussions with the Russians, BITTERMAN said, subject defended the policies and views of the United States as ably as anyone else could have done. At no time, BITTERMAN said, did subject ever indicate to him that he had any sympathy for the Russians or Yugoslavs.


Mrs. MARY E. HERRON, Secretary, International Monetary Fund, Treasury, and former secretary to subject, was also interviewed by Special Agent DUANE in the same period. In connection with the above-mentioned meeting, Mrs. HERRON advised that in 1946 she had attended the monetary conference in Trieste along with subject and BITTERMAN. Throughout the conference she advised that subject was not at all conciliatory in his attitude or manner toward the Russian Delegation and as far as she was concerned he fully protected the interests of the United States at this conference.

- P -

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WFO 101-496

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
T-1 	Subject's activities while in Trieste in 1947	11/29/54	D.J. SULLIVAN	101-496-94

b7D

Careful consideration has been given to the source concealed and a T Symbol was utilized in the report only in that instance where the identity of the source must be concealed.

LEADWASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

*confer 149*  
Will interview GEORGE A. TESERO, Extension 3688, State Department, as suggested by JACQUES J. REINSTEIN. (Inquiry of TESERO's office on July 18, 1955, developed that he would not return to his office for two weeks.)

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Washington Field dated May 10, 1955.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

**NEW YORK**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>7/28/55</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>5/16, 6/1, 2, 13; 7/7, 18/55</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>CHARLES A. MAY</b> <span style="float: right;">dgh</span>
TITLE <b>HAROLD GLASSER, was.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Informant advises information received from source described by informant as entirely reliable to effect subject was head of U. S. Delegation which attended Four Power study of economy in Trieste in 1947 and that subject gave in to Russian viewpoint on controversial points. Also advises subject observed in serious conference with Russian diplomat discussing conference business. Persons who attended conference with subject could furnish no information as to subject's giving in to Russian viewpoint or any indication subject friendly with any member Russian Delegation.

- P -

**DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.**

This investigation is predicated upon the following information furnished by Confidential Informant T-1, an official of an International agency, on November 29, 1954:

Informant advised that he had received information from a source he declined to name, but whom he described as entirely reliable, that subject was the Head of the United States

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ON *2-10-82*  
*88429*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, F.B.I. (101-3599)

DATE: 8/29/55

FROM : SAC, New York (100-95034)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was.  
ESP - R

## REFERENCE:

SAC letter 55-30, 4/12/55.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/22/99 BY SP1CK/100

## SUCCINCT RESUME OF CASE:

In a signed statement by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, self-confessed espionage agent, dated 11/30/45 at NYC, she advised that GLASSER, in 1944, was a member of the so-called PERLO group. This group consisted of Government employees who, BENTLEY stated, turned over information for transmission to the USSR. According to BENTLEY, GLASSER furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which information had been sent to the Treasury Department.

GLASSER had been out of the United States as a representative of the Treasury Department and returned in the early part of 1944. He was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C.

BENTLEY stated that after GLASSER's return from Europe, VICTOR PERLO advised that GLASSER requested to be allowed to return as a member of the PERLO group. BENTLEY was advised by PERLO that GLASSER and one or two others had been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D.C. and turned over to a Russian contact.

BENTLEY also advised that GLASSER was a member of the CP.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-confessed espionage agent, in his book "Witness", published in 1952, stated that he went to see J. PETERS, a Soviet espionage agent, in Washington, D.C. in 1937. He wanted to find a Communist in the Treasury Department who could "control" HARRY DEXTER WHITE. PETERS suggested DR. HAROLD GLASSER who was WHITE's assistant and "one of several Communists whom WHITE himself had guided into the Treasury Department".

During the course of an interview on 5/7/47, GLASSER denied ever being a member of any group that was obtaining information from the U. S. Government and furnishing same to CP or any unauthorized source. He also denied ever being a member of the CP.

RM

WAW:EMG

64 SEP 10 1955

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BRANAGAN

P.L. REX

SEP 1 1955

266

SEP 1 1955

Letter to Director  
NY 100-95034

GLASSER admitted giving money on a number of occasions to the Spanish Loyalist cause through the United American Spanish Aid Committee. He also stated he might have been on the mailing list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. (Both of these organizations have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450).

GLASSER was subpoenaed by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on 4/14/53 and invoked his privilege against self-incrimination when asked about his past activities.

On 10/20/53, GLASSER again invoked the privilege of the Fifth Amendment before a Senate Special Subcommittee headed by Senator KARL E. MUNDT.

RECOMMENDATION:

Retain in SI. CK 148

The subject, in the 1940's, acted as an espionage agent and was a member of the so called Perlo group.

He was alleged to be a member of the CP.

The subject was subpoenaed by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and a Senate Special Subcommittee on 4/14/53, and 10/20/53 respectively, and invoked his privilege against self-incrimination when asked about his past activities.

The Department has stated that a refusal to answer a question regarding present or past membership in a subversive organization, "must be considered an overt act within the Security Index Criteria". The Department has indicated that if this is limited to those cases where available information "would seem to bring the subject within the criteria except for an overt act within the required period," a resort to the Fifth Amendment by such a person would "seem to supply the missing element and negate any inference that he may have changed his beliefs....."

DETCOM TABBING:

- 1). Not presently tabbed.
- 2). SI cards from Bureau not stamped "DETCOM".
- 3). Not recommended for DETCOM tabbing since subject by past and current activities does not appear to fall into category of a hardcore subversive.

Tickler - Mr. Schweppe

SAC, Washington Field (100-496) - (orig. & -)

September 6, 1955

Director, FBI (101-3599)

RECORDED - 8

HAROLD GLASSER, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

EX-104

21420

Re WFO airtel 8/29/55 advising that  
[redacted] on 8/17/55 advised that he believed  
Glasser was a CP member but that he had no proof  
of such membership.

WFO is requested to reinterview [redacted]  
without delay for that specific information on which  
he based his opinion that Glasser was a CP member.  
The results of this interview should be set out in  
report form suitable for dissemination.

cc - 2 - New York (100-95034)

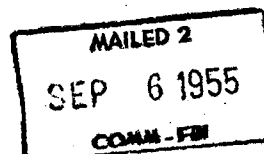
CC - 1 - 101-1169

NOTE

Elizabeth Bentley identified Glasser as a CP  
member who furnished her information obtained through  
his official position at the Treasury Department.  
Whittaker Chambers and Catherine Perlo, divorced wife  
of Victor Perlo, also described Glasser as a CP member.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

HWS:stw  
(7)



58 SEP 12 1955

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Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

AIRTEL

FBI WASH FIELD

8/29/55

DIRECTOR (101-3599) AND SAC NEW YORK (100-95034)

DEFERRED

HAROLD GLASSER, WAS, ESPIONAGE - R, OO: NY

Re WFO airtel 8/17/55 captioned [redacted] SM - C  
 (Bufile 101-1169), cc NY.

On [redacted] (protect identity at request), a self-admitted former member of the CP and CPA, 1934-1946, who was active in secret gov't CP groups in a leadership capacity in Wash., D. C. and Denver, Col., 1936-1946, orally advised SAS JAMES D. HUPPERT and ROBERT C. PUTNAM that he believed subject was a CP member but had no proof of this.

Above for info NY and any appropriate action in view of possibility of subpoena being issued subject by HCUA in near future. P.

LAUGHLIN

FBG:dln  
 (7)

101-496

1 - WFO 121-34 [redacted]

6/15/94

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AIRTEL

Mr. Belmont

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

<b>REPORT MADE AT</b> WASHINGTON, D. C.	<b>DATE WHEN MADE</b> 9/22/55	<b>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</b> 8/17; 9/9, 21/55	<b>REPORT MADE BY</b> CHARLES A. MAY <span style="float: right;">cbs</span>
<b>TITLE</b> HAROLD GLASSER, was.			<b>CHARACTER OF CASE</b> ESPIONAGE - R

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

GEORGE A. TESORO unable to furnish any information indicating prior agreement between U. S. and Britain before Trieste meeting in 1/47. Informant, former member CP and CPA, 1934-46, states subject CP member but could furnish no definite information in this regard.

- R U C -

AGENCY RAB  
 REQ. REC'D  
 DATE FORV. 9-28-55  
 HOW FORV. 8-6-55  
 BY 74. 24. 3. /mt.

**DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.**

GEORGE A. TESORO, Office of Western European Affairs, Department of State, was interviewed on September 21, 1955, in his office, Room 6220, New State Department Building. He advised that although his present recollection of the matter is somewhat hazy he seems to recall that he had attended meetings with the members of the United States Delegation of the Trieste Commission of Inquiry which Delegation went to Trieste in January, 1947. It is his recollection that he possibly attended a meeting at which subject and probably LEONARD UNGER were present either prior to or after the Delegation had been in Trieste. He stated that he also recalls reading the report prepared by the Commission.

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 ON 2-10-82  
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<b>APPROVED AND FORWARDED:</b> <div style="text-align: center;">                   SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE             </div>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">101-3599-149</div> <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">8 SEP 23 1955</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">RECORDED-72</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">EX-122</div>
<b>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</b> ⑤ - Bureau (101-3599) 3 - New York (100-95034) (RM) 1 - Washington Field (101-496)	<div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">SEP 23 1955</div>

TESORO stated that he does not now recall the nature of the conversations which took place at these meetings nor the subject matter which might have been discussed. He stated he particularly did not recall any agreement which might have been made between the United States and Great Britain regarding a joint stand which these two countries would take at the meeting in Trieste.

Confidential Informant T-1, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP) and the Communist Political Association (CPA) during the period 1934-1946 and who was active in secret Government underground groups in a leadership capacity in Washington, D. C., and Denver, Colorado, from 1936-1946, when interviewed on August 17, 1955, stated he believed subject was a CP member but had no proof of this.

The CP and the CPA have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

When re-interviewed on September 9, 1955, T-1 advised as follows: He believed subject was a CP member because of the nature of conversations he, Informant, had with other individuals who were known to Informant as members of the Communist Party. Informant was unable to recall the names of these individuals with any degree of accuracy. He stated that he had never had any CP contact with subject and was unable to state that subject was a member of the CP.

With regard to his impression that subject was a Communist Party member based upon conversations with known CP members, Informant stated that when one Communist spoke with another there appeared to be a mutual understanding of terms and phrases which would lead one Communist to understand what the other was talking about. This was particularly true when they were discussing another individual who was considered favorably by the CP member. There would never be a direct statement to the effect that the individual under discussion was a CP member. Informant is unable to recall the words or phrases used to convey the impression that the individual under discussion was a CP member. Informant stated there were innumerable ways in which the impression could be conveyed and that sometimes a shrug of the shoulders would serve to indicate that the person under discussion was a CP member.

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WFO 101-496

Informant reiterated that it was impossible to recall any specific instance in which he gained the impression that subject was a CP member due to the passage of time. He stated that the only thing that remains in his mind is the belief that subject was a CP member but he is unable to furnish any additional information.

- R U C -

- 3 -

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INFORMANTS

WFO 101-496

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity Or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
m 1 [redacted] (request)	Possible CP membership of subject during approximate period 1934-46	8/17/55	JAMES D. HUPPERT & ROBERT C. PUTNAM	101-496-97
		9/ 9/55	ROBERT C. PUTNAM & F. B. GRIFFITH, Jr.	101-496-99

Careful consideration has been given to the source concealed and a T-symbol was utilized in the report only in that instance where the identity of the source must be concealed.

REFERENCES

Report of Special Agent CHARLES A. MAY dated July 28, 1955, at Washington, D. C.

WFO letters to the Bureau dated July 28, 1955.  
WFO airtel to Bureau dated August 29, 1955.  
Bureau letter to WFO dated September 6, 1955.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

**NEW YORK**

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9/22/55</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8/17; 9/9, 21/55</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>CHARLES A. HAY</b> <b>cbu</b>
TITLE <b>HAROLD GLASSER, was.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

GEORGE A. TESORO unable to furnish any information indicating prior agreement between U. S. and Britain before Trieste meeting in 1/47. Informant, former member CP and CPA, 1934-46, states subject CP member but could furnish no definite information in this regard.

- R U G -

**DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.**

GEORGE A. TESORO, Office of Western European Affairs, Department of State, was interviewed on September 21, 1955, in his office, Room 6220, New State Department Building. He advised that although his present recollection of the matter is somewhat hazy he seems to recall that he had attended meetings with the members of the United States Delegation of the Trieste Commission of Inquiry which Delegation went to Trieste in January, 1947. It is his recollection that he possibly attended a meeting at which subject and probably LEONARD UNGER were present either prior to or after the Delegation had been in Trieste. He stated that he also recalls reading the report prepared by the Commission.

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4 RML*

*2-10-82*

*88429*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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4-22 (6-15-55)  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Records Section  
AUG 3 1955

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523  
☐ Attention Harvey  
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524  
☐ Forward to File Review  
☐ Return to Schweppe Ext. 2187  
Supervisor  
Room 1738

☒ All References  
☐ Subversive References  
☐ Main \_\_\_\_\_ References Only  
☐ Restrict to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variation  
☒ Exact Name Only  
☒ Exact Spelling  
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT Harold Glasser  
Address CLASSIFIED BY SPICIK/gad  
Localities DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
Birthdate & Place \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 8/3/55 Searcher Initial dm  
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

SI 65-56402  
NK 67-158807  
I 121-10046  
MF 101-3599  
NR 116-271066  
MF 101-3599-114 (Index)  
SI 65-56402-4039 (Index)  
SI 65-56402-2910; (Index)  
SI 2168 (Index); 2912 (Index)  
MF 101-3599-15 (Index) 119 (Index)  
SI 65-56402-4087 p20 (Index);  
SI 4094 (photo)  
SI 65-58068-681 p49; 397 p30  
LT 66-2725-82  
SI 61-7582-1817  
SI 61-6328-A-114 Journal Appendix 2/1/50  
SI 62-98134-326  
SI 62-88217-1318; 1363 p53  
SI 62-98873-13  
SI 62-88217-1613 p1686  
SI 1200 p2-412 p7

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

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SEARCH SLIP

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Subj: Harold G. Manner

Supervisor Schweppe Room 1738

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FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

SI 62-98810-A TH 1/25/54  
p4

NI 64-330-345-5-3727

3857 (X)

LT 66-2725-99E, 4039

SI 66-6200-101-233, 266X, p147

NI 64-330-345-536 (X)

SI 66-7155-22X1

LT 65-60180-12;5 (X)

SI 65-61449-10p10

SI 65-61517-9 P, 7, 18, 88

SI 65-57913-304 Ep 57A.

SI 65-46888-19; 33; 24; 31, p6; 21

SI 65-59562-32 "

SI 65-63170-4

SI 65-56402-1-1704, 7351, 1367pb

SI 65-40979-731X (X)

65-65

SI 65-58751-13 p 2A, 7, 8, 10

11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

SI 65-58068-149 (X)

SI 65-56402-182; 374;

3683 Ep 515

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SI 65-56402-1888; 2225



## SEARCH SLIP

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Searcher

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SI 65-56402-1-1126

SI 77-43737-2

✓T [65-60180-8] (X)

✓T 65-46888-21

SI [65-59348-186] (X)

✓ 100-403737-6

NI 100-342424-7 (T-Z)

SI 100-363633-108

NI 100-64700-1211 Ep 3521

SI 100-362128-146 p 24, 27,

65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 86

SI 100-362595-17

SI 100-362128-179 p 4, 1p 3, 8

SI 100-356557-4

SI 100-365891-77

SI 100-24628-2241 p 13, 14

SI 100-208017-17 Ep 30

SI 100-364447-16 Ep 15, 19

24, 26, 28, 29, 36, 39

SI 100-64700-1216 Ep 196

SI 65-56402-4049 Ep 2 p 4

SI 100-411791-3

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## SEARCH SLIP

~~SECRET~~Subj: Harold GlasserSupervisor Schweppe Room 1738R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 8/3/55 Searcher Initial dnFILE NUMBERSERIAL

SV 100-364447-5p13,18

19,22,32,36

NI 100-2-1532 p 22

SI 100-4590-9p133

SI 100-333155-4X

SI 100-411791-4

✓ 100-345218-19  
*smallest file #*

SI 100-357654-1

SI 100-64700-1209 p 2867,

2868, 2870

SI 100-364447-265, '88, '86

p 17,18; 105 p 25,26, '273

SI 100-356557-109 p 13,20

SI 100-370362-61 p 145, '18

(146,178,179,356,534)  
*pg # in for bur 61*

SI 100-98931-68 p 166

SI 100-7321-528 p 19

SI 100-184255-336 p 24

SI 74-1333-1478; 4550

SI 97-2884-17 p 2,18,19

SI 105-31329-3

NI 105-22869-173

SI 105-17990-10<sup>n</sup>

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## SEARCH SLIP

~~SECRET~~Subj: Harold Glasser

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Room \_\_\_\_\_

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51 101-2416-42; 104p20  
 51 101-1335-74  
 51 101-4053-21p14, 18, 21,  
 24, 29, 41  
 51 101-2416-137p147, 148  
 51 101-3274-233ep79  
 51 [118-7892-18p24] (S)  
 51 121-8970-25  
 51 121-6956-21; 10  
 51 121-36192-16  
 51 121-30099-5  
 51 121-22240-3  
 51 121-21689-27  
 51 121-4089-85; 24  
 51 121-504-16  
 51 121-3807-20; 6  
 51 121-5141-7  
 51 121-36625-20  
 51 121-20756-10  
 51 121-8619-30  
 51 121-10128-15  
 51 121-10857-14  
 51 121-14886-54

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Subj: Harold Glance

Supervisor Schnepper Room 1735

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N1	121-26266-13	Ep 113
51	123-8741-12	
51	123-3294-15	
1	124-3953-14	
51	124-8249-11	
51	124-30-23	p 29
51	124-884-3	
51	124-1019-21	
51	124-2650-6	
51	124-3297-9	
51	138-348-20	Vol 116A
	p 1057, 1058	Vol 114A
	p 939, 943, 944, 954, 964	
51	138-909-25	Ep 10, 15, 19, 17, 36, 37, 56, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 100, 101, 104, 121, 122, 139, 143, 152, 153, 172, 183, 200, 204, 215, 218, 219, 229
51	138-1687-18	
51	138-1487-18	
51	138-948-78	
51	138-1907-182	

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Subj:

Glover Harold

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~~51 140-4843-16~~

51 140-4524-11

NP 140-4811-7:25

N/ 100-270864-50/06

51 105-35934-2013

51 65-56402-221

51 100-342424-7p117

51 100-364447-282:242

51 101-4053-1248p.3

5/ 138-940-16

51 138-845-10

51 138-932-1

51 121-42463 : 13

5/100-362127-163

LT 65-60180-24-75-7/15

51 105 - 21233 = 4

51	103 - 21222 - 4
51	62 - 89885 - 4

	62-89885-A	L.H.	6/8/53
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65	31905-438p2-4
112	385138

31	100-385029-24 p27,
31	

51	121-95-111-3
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51	121-9504-3
51	121-9611-

01/21-4665-5  
01/21-988236

01/12/98 87-35, 31/11/84

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Subj:

Harold Glaser

Supervisor

Room

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51	121-10172-3
51	121-12390-24
51	121-13019-7
51	100-347211-9
51	100-52226-570
✓	<sup>Serial destroyed</sup> 100-161920-2820
51	100-190625-2642
51	100-203581-5427p34
51	100-208017-10,15p8
51	100-227943-25
51	100-236194-93
51	100-236194-143
51	100-340089-21
51	100-342972-97Xp32
51	100-345662-16p5
51	100-345686-4
51	100-347211-6p9
51	100-353720-13p21,32
51	100-355058-6,4
51	100-355779-A- <sup>TH</sup> 8-10-48
51	100-1403-338
51	100-13058-24
51	100-30001-21

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Subj:

Harold Glauer

Supervisor

SchweppeRoom 1731

R#

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SERIAL

51 100-64700-A- WP Post 8/15/57  
51 65-45242-168  
51 65-45397-1016  
51 65-56402-156; 272;  
23 26 p234; 674 p15; 62)  
5 92; 30 33; 1359 p1, 134;  
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51 100-363633-2, 1 p 77, 80  
51 100-364197-1  
51 100-364246-1 p 6, 13, 21  
51 100-365891-2 p 21, 22  
51 65-58751-105 p 12, 14,  
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51 62-88217-197  
51 101-4053-12 32 p 15, 16  
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51 100-363633-68  
51 138-4-6  
51 61-6328-A Work Post 8/1/48  
Work Post 8/2/48

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## SEARCH SLIP

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Subj:

Harold Glaser

Supervisor

Room

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51 61-3499-213  
 51 100-366334-21  
 51 65-58455-2  
 51 65-56402-1-2058  
 2380  
 51 65-56402-A- <sup>W. Post.</sup> 8/10/48  
 51 65-57913-7  
 51 65-56402-1-1592;  
 1294, 1341, 1023, 2296  
 658; 814; 2593; 386;  
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 51 65-56402-A- <sup>W. Post.</sup> 8/5/48  
 51 65-56402-1554; 1344  
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 3228; 2924; 2944; 2124  
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 51 65-56402-1-482; 611;  
 467; 758  
 51 121-8616-5  
 51 62-98810-226p 13, 22  
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 59, 17-20

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Subj: Harold Glosser

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

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SI	100 - 365891 - 9
SI	100 - 338861 - 84
SI	100 - 366334 - 5
SI	100 - 370424 - 1
SI	100 - 371326 - 5
SI	100 - 64700 - 200 p 26
SI	124 - 1174 - 23, 34
SI	124 - 4382 - 6
SI	124 - 30 - 23 p 29
SI	124 - 495 - 14
SI	124 - 1890 - 6
SI	124 - 2619 - 17
SI	116 - 624 - 37
SI	116 - 95027 - 2
SI	101 - 1335 - 45
✓	101 - 2261 - 14 p 29;
	SI 15 p 8
SI	101 - 2667 - 9
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SI	74 - 1333 - 30 31, 986;
	942, 3071 p 77, 79, 80, 2450
	019, 20, 39, 42, 43, 46, 3220 p 241
SI	65 - 58700 - 1322

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~~SECRET~~Subj: Harold Klasser

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Room \_\_\_\_\_

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SI	100-0-29335
SI	140-1588-1
SI	77-14177-59 ep21
SI	121-504-20
SI	121-787-18
SI	121-1742-19
SI	121-2673-3
NI	62-58754-48 p12; 223
NI	62-79499-87
SI	62-80269-16X; 20
SI	62-86523-2
SI	62-39749-767
SI	62-25733-2-64
SI	62-39749-A-T.H. 10/26/45
SI	62-39749-A-Chico Daily Tribune 2/9/46
SI	121-10657-4
SI	101-4053-1231
SI	62-89885-A T.H. 4/28/53
SI	138-936-8
SI	[65-58068-963] (S)
SI	105-20813-4
SI	100-7254-168
SI	60-2120-720X

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Subj: Harold Messer

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

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51 138-348-95<sup>51</sup>, 89 UOI  
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 51 97-2884-2; 4; 17p2, 18, 19  
 51 66-8160-750  
 51 65-57913-7  
 51 100-365890-67  
 51 100-370362-1  
 51 65-56402-4144  
 51 65-57905-122 X 802  
 51 65-56402-4049X  
 N1 101-24-55  
 51 105-14330-3  
 51 101-4053-15  
 51 109-12-234-A W.T.H.  
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 51 46-10694-330 p64  
 51 105-25863-62  
 51 65-59259-29  
 51 138-2823-11  
 51 121-0-4950  
 51 124-6921-10  
 51 101-4053-12668p31, 36  
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Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

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51 65-56402-4057  
 #1 Enc p13, 17-20, 22, 25  
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 51 100-362128-132  
 51 121-40727-4  
 51 101-4053-1146 p26, 27,  
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 51 62-88217-1333 p6, 12,  
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 51 105-9789-7  
 51 [105-10828-28 p1] (S)  
 NI 100-70068-266  
 LT [65-60180-34] (S)  
 51 [65-58068-532] (S)  
 51 101-1473-8 ~~SECRET~~  
 51 62-101506-2 p32  
 51 [65-58068-507] (S)  
 51 65-58660-33 (S)  
 51 [65-60180-3] (S) 51 51 51 51 51 51  
 51 100-355470-28 p12, 29  
 LT [65-60180-29] (S)  
 51 65-60180-13 18, 19, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100  
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Subj:

Harold Glasser

Supervisor

Room

R#

Date

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~~LT 65-60328-10~~  
~~SI 126-486-303 p44~~  
~~SI 100-366334-27 p4~~  
~~SI 74-1333-4454 p21~~  
~~NI [118-6083-2] (S)~~  
~~SI 77-25035-56~~  
~~SI 116-168065-2~~  
~~SI 116-187385-6~~  
~~SI 121-4089-113~~  
~~SI 121-5141-25~~  
~~SI 121-12612-43~~  
~~SI 121-22150-12 p 9~~  
~~SI 64-32640-4~~  
~~SI 100-13058-31~~  
~~ND 100-16886-31~~  
~~SI 100-24628-429;~~  
~~SI 147; 392.~~  
~~ND 100-355470-17~~  
~~SI 121-33117-34~~  
~~LT [65-60180-11] (S)~~  
~~SI 100-64700-1202 p44~~  
~~SI 128-4946-21~~  
~~ND 101-1335-91 p 31~~

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Subj: Harold Glaser

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Room \_\_\_\_\_

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SI	121-6508-61	
SI	121-6956-10	
SI	121-8547-28	
SI	121-8616-4	
SI	121-3136-7	
SI	121-4089-24	
SI	121-5141-2	
SI	121-6508-88, 81	
SI	121-9904-23	
SI	100-363633-988, 77	
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✓	121-6884-39	
SI	101-467-178	ps. 56, 57, 63
SI	62-25733-369	
NI	101-1473-23	
SI	101-4053-1255	
SI	[64-330-208-853]	(S)
SI	62-88217-1301	Ep 60, 82, 84, 87, 92, 93, 94, 95
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SI	66-2725-99	Ep 403, 404
SI	700-338861-101	Ep 289
LT	[65-60180-5]	(S)

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## SEARCH SLIP

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Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 8/3/55 Searcher Initial dm

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SI 74-1333 - 1822; 1824;  
 1524; 1373; 1642; 1711;  
 1859; 1957; 4325.  
 SI 101-467-99  
 LT [65-60180-9; 10] (S)  
 NI 101-467-193  
 SI 74-1333-3453  
 LT [65-60180-19] (S)  
 SI 62-88217-1305  
 I 100-411990-X  
 SI 65-59836-50-  
 SI 77-24341-22  
 SI 65-57913-765p50  
 SI 77-23452-18  
 SI 101-4053-1003 Ep/p10  
 NI 77-60516-13p27  
 LT 62-84363-100  
 SI [65-58068-507; 564] (S)  
 NP 100-363633-63  
 SI 74-1333-1935  
 LT [65-60180-30] (S)  
 LT [64-330-345-5-3852] (S)  
 SI 100-330203-X

## SEARCH SLIP

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51	121-10432-11
51	121-12028-18
51	121-12346-15, 12
51	66-2725-81, 82
51	140-2080-13
51	140-2080-1
51	62-88217-1370 p40
51	62-88217-21 p1 ep483
51	62-96280-4 ep61
51	101-2667-50 p8, 14, 26
51	105-22276-8
51	105-22276-23 p2
51	74-1333-5274 ep430,
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51	123-12798-9
51	65-60432-22
51	138-1277-21
51	124-2995-17
51	101-4053-151
51	138-2355-7
51	101-3616-10 p
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	32; 29

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## FILE NUMBER

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51 100-250450-3p19✓ 100-387317-2651 62-67357-222X51 140-1446-5151 116-2863-112p1951 74-1333-3221p105,326,345,346,347,36436851 100-390846-451 100-363633-7651 121-22742-1751 128-5225-1551 101-4053-122451 138-1073-23p951 100-16886-21NI 100-184255-311p12351 100-308748-423751 100-340282-551 100-345318-751 101-2261-10951 101-3396-2651 65-58068-106851 117-1763-12

(19)

~~SECRET~~

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

~~SECRET~~Subj: Harold GlasserSupervisor Schweppe Room 1738R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 8/3 Searcher Initial Ch

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

S1 100-355058-15,28,S1 100-7061-124,S1 100-246028-2604,S1 121-20-18X21,S1 101-1611-8,S1 121-9665-12X1,ND 101-786-1602,S1 100-383179-102,S1 100-3-4-A, TurnerHarold 8/21/53S1 65-30092-3296, P.1, 7AS1 65-56402-13,26,220,29418, 2839, 2731,2853,S1 65-57913-33, encl. P.32;S1 65-56402-A N.Y.Dunn 2/16/49S1 65-61685-525,S1 65-59814-44,S1 100-364447-45, P.39;S1 100-3-86-A Wash Post6/3/53incorrect file #100-10735-A

(20)

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

~~SECRET~~Subj: Harold GlasserSupervisor Schwepp Room 1738R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 7/3 Searcher Initial Ch

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

51	100-364447-241,	
	73	133,
51	121-38006-	15,
51	121-4089-	1,
51	602-84363-	49, 50
NI	100-2-	996,
51	121-3807-	13, 14,
51	121-4089-	19, 14, 8,
51	121-9665-	12X5,
51	121-10128-	17,
51	100-364447-	49,
51	121-4089-	110, encl. #1, P. 5;
51	65-56402-	4053
	encl. P. 297, 310, 312,	
	313, 314, 315, 317, 318;	
51	121-6159-	923, encl. P. 39;
51	100-362595-	13, P. 12,
	15, 18, 19, 24, 25, 97, 135,	
	147, 148;	
51	140-1446-	39,
ND	101-2416-	66,
NI	61-3963-	170X9, P. 52;
✓	66-6200-101-	260X, P. 147.

(21)

~~SECRET~~

## SEARCH SLIP

~~SECRET~~

Subj:

Supervisor

Room

R#

Date

Searcher

Initial

## FILE NUMBER

## SERIAL

51 100-363704-9  
 51 101-3616-21  
 51 94-36511-114, encl. P.4;  
 51 100-11820-637  
 51 65-57905-200  
 NI 100-386152-9  
 NI 100-52058-55  
 51 94-1333-2900 p85, 98, 116, 118  
 51 100-16886-36 p9, 10, 14, 24  
 47, 61  
 51 65-57905-248 p27, 34  
 36, 64, 65, 74A.  
 51 100-362595-16  
 51 100-57453-111 p15  
 ✓ 100-403737-  
 51 100-362128-198  
 NI 105-25403-3  
 51 127-9-3  
 51 100-345229-568 p27  
 NI 100-416057-1  
 51 105-18794-8  
 51 100-34182-5-266  
 51 65-58487-30 p4, 5, 28

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

~~SECRET~~ 72a

## SEARCH SLIP

Subj:

Harold Glasser

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Room \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Searcher \_\_\_\_\_

Initial dn

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

51	94-1333-4785	Ep pt 8
	P 403, 404, Part 10	p 536
	part 11	p 598
51	65-58068-201	(X)
51	100-3-65-1158	p 122,
	127, 134	
51	101-4053-1259	
51	128-5103-13	
51	100-384197-107	p 33
LT	65-60180-15	(X)
51	101-4300-32	p 10, 11, 31
51	101-786-229	Ep 40
51	121-4022-47	
51	100-13058-32	
51	138-24-31	p 5
N1	105-17990-11	
51	65-60328-5,	10
51	121-1384-37	
51	140-4917-48	
51	140-2904-2	
51	62-88217-1328	p 5
51	94-1333-A	T.H. 2/21/52
51	121-10339-3	

(17)

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## SEARCH SLIP

~~SECRET~~Subj: Harold Glasser

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 8/3/55 Searcher Initial dm

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

SI 105-9789-13,10  
 SI 100-347952-4  
 NP 121-13168-2  
 SI 100-351006-38p393

H. S. Glasser

SI

Harold H. Glasser

SI

Harold S. Glasse

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SI 100-347952-11

SI 100-364246-1p6,13,  
21Harold Glasses

SI

~~SECRET~~

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. BRANIGAN *WAB*

DATE: October 6, 1955

FROM : H. W. SCHWEPPE *HS*

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Harold Glasser was born 11/14/05 at Chicago, Illinois. He graduated from the University of Chicago in 1926, obtaining a Ph.D degree. He was an instructor in accounting at the University of Akron, Ohio, from 1928 to 1929. From 1931 to 1932 he was employed by the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. In 1932 he was employed by the Labor Bureau of the Middle West at Chicago and from 1933 to 1935 he was an instructor at Peoples Junior College, Chicago.

Glasser first entered Government service in August, 1935, as a statistician, WPA, in Chicago. In November, 1936, he received an appointment to the Division of Research and Statistics, U.S. Treasury Department, as an Economic Analyst. He received several promotions and in November, 1938, was designated as Assistant Director. In June, 1940, he was sent on a special detail by the State Department to Ecuador. He left Ecuador in May, 1942.

From 1942 to 1943, Glasser was assigned to the Office of Production, WPB. In 1943 he served as Advisor on North African Affairs in the American Consulate at Algiers. In November, 1943, Lauchlin Currie requested his services for FEA. In December, 1943, he was promoted to Chief Economist and given an excellent rating by Harry Dexter White. In 1944 he was Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division and appointed Director in 1946. He also served as Advisor to the Assistant Secretary of State in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference, 1946. In December, 1947, he resigned from the Treasury Department and was appointed Acting Director of the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds, Institute of Overseas Studies, from which position he resigned in 9/53. He resides at Eight Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York.

Harold Glasser was investigated under the Hatch Act in 1941 because his name was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

101-3599  
HWS:bob *bob*  
(3)  
cc - WABranigan  
HWSchweppe

RECORDED-45

101-3599-150

OCT 22 1955

50 OCT 18 1955

~~SECRET~~

#22-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SP-16/900  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X-1

*See file  
Esp-148*

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum for Mr. Branigan

Elizabeth T. Bentley in a signed statement on 11/30/45 advised that Jacob M. Golos, a former Soviet agent, told her in November, 1943, that he, through Earl Browder, had established contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Through Browder, Bentley met this group, the Perlo Group, and learned that Harold Glasser was also a member. This group consisted of Government employees, who Bentley stated, turned over information for transmission to the USSR.

According to Bentley, Glasser subsequently furnished general information concerning activities of the Treasury Department, also information originating in the FEA.

Bentley stated also that Glasser was taken from the Perlo Group and turned over to a Russian contact by an individual believed to be Alger Hiss. Bentley stated that Glasser was a known member of the Communist Party.

In an interview on 12/31/48, Jay David Whittaker Chambers stated he met Glasser on two or three occasions through J. Peters, a Soviet agent, who informed him that Glasser was a Party member and could be trusted.

Referral/Consult

Glasser has not been identified by cover name in the material [redacted]

These (S) references dealt with the activities of Elizabeth Bentley in connection with the organization of a group of individuals including Edward Fitzgerald, Harold Magdoff, Victor Perlo and others.

Harold Glasser in an interview 4/30<sup>th</sup> 5/3/47, admitted knowing Victor Perlo, Harry Dexter White, Alger Hiss and others. He denied ever furnishing any information of any kind to any unauthorized person. On January 28, 1949, Glasser was interviewed by New York Agents and refused to answer any questions concerning his alleged Communist and Soviet espionage activity. On February 2 and 3, 1949, Glasser was reinterviewed and declined to answer any questions.

Glasser testified before the Federal Grand Jury in New York in October, 1947, but refused to provide any information regarding his Communist or espionage activities.

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

Memorandum for Mr. Branigan

In April, 1953, when called before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Glasser invoked his privilege against self-incrimination when asked about his past activities. Glasser was called before a Special Subcommittee headed by K. E. Mundt in October, 1953, regarding his participation in the currency situation in Germany from 1944 to 1946. Glasser again invoked his privilege. On September 13, 1954, he testified before Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., and invoked his privilege against self-incrimination granted by the 5th Amendment.

By memorandum 11/4/53 the Criminal Division of the Department advised that the evidence presented was insufficient to warrant prosecution of the subject for failure to register under the terms of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and that as a result his registration would not be solicited.

Dissemination of pertinent reports in the subject's main file has been made to the RAB. Background information regarding Glasser was given dissemination to various agencies in the Gregory case. Glasser is currently carried on the Security Index in the New York office. A review of Bureau references on Glasser as well as a review of the main file failed to reflect any information warranting further investigation at this time.

Although considerable investigative effort has been expended in this case, a second witness has not been found to substantiate Bentley's allegations concerning Glasser's activity in Soviet espionage. Whittaker Chambers, who might have been a possible second witness, has a serious heart condition and it is not believed that he will be available as a witness in any court proceedings. Numerous persons who were associates of Glasser and who were involved in the Silvermaster network have been interviewed in the past and have failed to make any admissions which would make them logical witnesses against Glasser.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above, it is recommended that this case be closed contingent upon being reopened if evidence to substantiate Bentley's allegations is received.

~~SECRET~~

WAB  
188

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

~~SECRET~~

DATE: 1/25/56

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESPIONAGE - R

11-29-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SPIC/K/gan  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Glasser was born in Chicago in 1905. He was employed originally by the WPA and Agriculture. In 1936 he began employment with the Treasury Department, where he remained until his resignation in 12-47, when he was Director of the Monetary Research Division. He lives in New York now. His business address in late 1954 was the Liberty Brush Co., NYC.

Elizabeth Bentley publicly mentioned Glasser as a member of the Perlo espionage group in 1944. Glasser, according to her, furnished the Soviets information concerning Treasury matters, particularly with reference to proposed loans by the US to foreign countries.

Whittaker Chambers said he met Glasser two or three times through J. Peters, a Soviet agent who informed Chambers that Glasser was a Party member who could be trusted.

Glasser on interview in 1947 denied furnishing any information to unauthorized persons. Before Federal Grand Juries in 1947 and 1954 and before Congressional Committees in 1953, Glasser refused to provide information regarding his Communist or espionage activities and invoked the Fifth Amendment. Dissemination of pertinent investigation was made to RAB. Information on Glasser was provided various agencies in the "Gregory" case. In 11-53 the Justice Department advised evidence presented was insufficient to warrant prosecution of Glasser for any failure to register under terms of ISA of 1950.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

HWS:dmd:pam

RECORDED-38

101-3599-151

Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Branigan  
Mr. Schweppe

Referral/Consult

101-3599

17 JAN 27 1956

52 JAN 31 1956

~~SECRET~~

Joseph  
Schweppe  
ESP-118

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum from Mr. Branigan to Mr. Belmont

RECOMMENDATION:

188 WAB

Q. J. M.

2/8

2/8

Referral/Consult

✓

~~SECRET~~

Tickler

Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Schweppe

Mr. William P. Rogers  
Deputy Attorney General (Orig. & 1)

February 23, 1956

Director, FBI

HAROLD GLASSER  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(FBI File 101-3599)-152

RECORDED-53

For your information, there is attached a copy of a letter dated February 17, 1956, from Congressman Fred Schwengel.

In this regard, Congressman Schwengel requested information on the background and present status of Harold Glasser, concerning whom pertinent reports have been made available to the Records Administration Branch. In our reply to Congressman Schwengel, a copy of which is attached, he has been advised that Departmental policy precludes dissemination of information to persons or organizations outside the executive branch of the Government. He has also been advised that his request has been referred to you and he has also been referred to several publications released by Congressional Committees in the past.

Enclosure - 2

HWS:dlt  
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/29/99 BY SPICKS/GOO

A cover memo from Belmont to Boardman was prepared by HWS:dlt on 2-23-56 in connection with this outgoing mail.

Tolson  
Boardman  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Harbo  
Mohr  
Parsons  
Rosen  
Tamm  
 Sizoo  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

COMM - FBI  
FEB 23 1956  
MAILED 26

59 MAR 2 1956

FRED SCHWENGEL  
1ST DISTRICT, IOWA

CHARLES FIEBURG  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

COMMITTEE:  
PUBLIC WORKS

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives

Washington, D. C. - 8

February 17, 1956 - 8

Mr. John P. Mohr  
Assistant Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

*B. J. J. J.*

Hello Mr. Mohr:

I am interested in checking the back-  
ground and present status of Dr. Harold Glasser  
who formerly worked for the State Department.

Any information which you can supply  
me will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

*Fred Schwengel*  
FRED SCHWENGEL, M. C.

FS:lf

*cross memo -  
Belmont to A. J. J.  
2/21/56 and  
also Schwengel and  
Lipsey AG. R. J. J.  
2/23/56 H.S.*

RECORDED-53

101-3599-153  
FEB 16 FEB 29 1956

EX. - 107

*ESP-148*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/29/99 BY SPICIK/gao

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Records Section

2/10/55, 1955

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523  
☒ Attention Honey  
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524  
☐ Forward to File Review  
☒ Return to Schweppe Ext. 1738  
Supervisor  
Room

☒ All References  
☐ Subversive References  
☐ Main References Only  
☐ Restrict to Locality of  
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations  
☒ Exact Name Only  
☒ Exact Spelling  
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT  
Address

F. Schwengel

Localities

Birthdate & Place

MR

R#

Date

Searcher

Initial Wm

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/27/99 BY SP1C15/990

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Records Section

2/20/56, 1955

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523  
☒ Attention *Conroy*  
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524  
☐ Forward to File Review  
☒ Return to *Schwengel* Ext. \_\_\_\_\_  
Supervisor  
Room *1738*

☒ All References  
☐ Subversive References  
☐ Main \_\_\_\_\_ References Only  
☐ Restrict to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations  
☒ Exact Name Only  
☒ Exact Spelling  
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT  
Address

Localities  
Birthdate & Place

R#

Date

Searcher  
Initial

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/29/99 BY SP1612/pao

~~SECRET~~

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman *11-25-56*

DATE: February 21, 1956

FROM : A. H. Belmont *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESPIONAGE - R

*11-29-99*  
CLASSIFIED BY *SPICIR/gas*  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X *1*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

By letter to Mr. Mohr dated 2-17-56, Congressman Fred Schwengel (Republican, Iowa) requested background information and the present status of the subject. Schwengel, Republican from Iowa's First District, is a former schoolteacher, insurance agent and member of Iowa's legislature. He was elected to the 84th Congress on 11-2-54. Bureau files contain no references to Fred or F. Schwengel, a member of the House Public Works Committee.

Glasser, on interview in 1947, denied furnishing any information to unauthorized persons. Before Federal Grand Juries in 1947 and 1954 and before Congressional Committees in 1953, Glasser refused to provide information regarding his Communist or espionage activities and invoked the Fifth Amendment. Dissemination of pertinent investigation was made to the Records Administration Branch. Information on Glasser was provided various agencies in the "Gregory" case. In 11-53, the Justice Department advised evidence presented was insufficient to warrant prosecution of Glasser for any failure to register under terms of Internal Security Act of 1950. Referral/Consult

101-3599

Enclosures *sent 2-24-56*

Ticklers - Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Schweppe

HWS:dlr  
(6)

RECORDED

10 FEB 27 1956

~~SECRET~~

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

71 MAR 1 1956



Memorandum to L. V. Boardman

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Attached is a letter of acknowledgment to Congressman Schwengel advising him that Departmental policy precludes further response to his inquiry, advising him that we are referring his inquiry to ~~the~~ Deputy Attorney General Rogers and referring him to certain public source material on Glasser.

2. Attached is a letter to Deputy Attorney General Rogers to which is attached a copy of Congressman Schwengel's letter and a copy of our reply to Schwengel.

1/8  
JH W.A.B. *OK*

7/23

V.



67-11905-5  
JUN 19 1967

~~SECRET~~

Tickle - Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Schweppe

February 23, 1956

Honorable Fred Schwengel  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

(Orig.)

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED ON 11-29-99  
BY SPICIK/960

My dear Congressman:

I am in receipt of your communication of February 17, 1956, requesting information on the background and present status of Dr. Harold Glasser.

By reason of a long-standing policy of the Attorney General, information in official files of this Bureau cannot be furnished to persons or organizations outside the executive branch of the Government. In this regard, you may desire to communicate with Mr. William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General, to whom I am making available the facts concerning your request.

For your information, Elizabeth Bentley identified Harold Glasser as a member of the Perlo espionage group in her public testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on July 31, 1948. For your further assistance, references on the background of Harold Glasser are contained in the following reports issued by the Congressional Committees listed and published by the United States Government Printing Office in 1948, 1951, 1953 and 1954, respectively:

"Hearings Regarding Communist Espionage In The United States Government," issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948.

"The Shameful Years, 30 Years of Soviet Espionage in the United States," issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1951.

"Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments," issued by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1953.

63 MAR 5-1956

cc - 1 - Mr. William P. Rogers  
Deputy Attorney General (Under Separate Cover)

HWS:dlt  
Cover memo Belmont to Boardman prepared by HWS:dlt on 2-21-56 in connection with this outgoing.

MAILED 2  
FEB 24 1956  
FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Letter to Honorable Fred Schwengel  
House of Representatives

"Interlocking Subversion in Government  
Departments," Part 16, issued by the  
Senate Internal Security Subcommittee  
in 1954.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FRED SCHWENGEL

1st District, Iowa

CHARLES FIEBURG  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

# Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

March 1, 1956

COMMITTEE:  
PUBLIC WORKS

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
FLOOD CONTROL  
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mason  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Parsons  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Mr. Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

Hello Mr. Hoover:

The information you supplied me with respect to the history and record of Dr. Harold Glasser is greatly appreciated.

I realize the restriction which is placed on Bureau records. From the information you have supplied me, I think that I can get as much of the story as is necessary for my purposes. Should additional data be required, I will get in touch with Mr. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General.

Thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

FRED SCHWENGEL, M. C.

FS:lf

EX-125

RECORDED - 51 101-3599-155

10 MAR 6 1956

50 MAR 9 1956

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DATE 11/29/99 BY SPK/KJ/gao

Esp-148

101-3599

Form No. 3

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FD-202

(5-6-54)

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY *SP4 JRM/lu*  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, I, 1-2.4.2

(THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>4/11/56</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/2, 3/1, 4/6/56</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>WALTER A. WANGENHEIM/myd</b>
TITLE <b>HAROLD GLASSER, was; Harold S. Glasser, Harold G. Glasser</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

*11-29-99*  
*CLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/lu*  
*DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6*

*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.*

SUMMARY REPORT

Subject born 11/23/05, Chicago, Ill. Presently residing 8 Sheffield Rd, Great Neck, NY, and employed with Liberty Brush Co., Bronx, NY. ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, former Soviet agent, stated subject was a Communist and a member of the Perlo Group, in Washington, D.C., and he furnished info for transmission to the Soviets. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, former Soviet Agent, advised his principal told him that GLASSER was a CP member. GLASSER interviewed in 1947, but denied being CP member or participating in espionage activities. In testimony before various committees GLASSER refused to answer any questions about his past activities and invoked the privilege of the Fifth Amendment. Subject had past association with numerous members of the Silvermaster - Perlo Groups. USA, EDNY declined to bring subject before Federal Grand Jury in 1953, and opinion of AAG was that insufficient evidence was available for prosecution of subject under terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Description of subject set forth.

AGENCY *State & CIA*  
REQ. REC'D *7/19/66*  
DATE FORW. *RTS*  
HOW FORW. *WAA/FB*  
BY

~~SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR  
ADD. DISSEMINATION~~

*OK to close. See 10/6/55 memo HS to [unclear]*

AGENCY *RAB*  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW. *4-26-56*  
HOW FORW. *0-6*  
BY *7-1-7. 8/mk*

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

A. Birth

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Chicago, Illinois, were checked by SE JOHN J. GOLDEN, on

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71 MAY 9 1956 <i>4-18-56</i>		

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February 7, 1956. These records reflected that GLASSER, first name not given, was born at 287 West 14th Street, Chicago, Illinois on November 23, 1905. Name of the father was recorded as MYER GLASSER, age 40, born in Russia, occupation knitter. The mother, RAY N. GLASSER, nee KOLSWANG, was 36 years of age, *imp 90* born in Russia. *Mrs MYER GLASSER*

B. Marital Status

*[T-1]* who has furnished reliable information (u) in the past, advised in November, 1945, that the subject was married in Rockville, Maryland, on July 7, 1932. His wife, FAYE, was 33 years of age, as of July, 1942. *League of Women Shoppers*

*Mrs HAROLD GLASSER*

The files of the United States Treasury Department, checked by SA WILLIAM R. CORNELISON, on January 10, 1947, at Washington, D.C., reflected that the subject's wife, FAYE COHEN GLASSER, was born November 26, 1908, in New York City. *all*

On April 30 and May 3, 1947, GLASSER was interviewed by SAs JEROME M. GARLAND and E. HYATT MOSSBURG at the Washington Field Office. During the course of these interviews the subject advised he was first married to IRENE ~~WILL~~ GLASSER in Albany, New York, in January, 1932; divorced in New York City, in the spring of 1932, and he then married his present wife on July 7, 1932.

C. Education

*[In 1945, T-1]* furnished the information which (u) reflected that GLASSER attended the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, for 8 years, and Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts for one year.

The subject's file at the United States Treasury Department, examined in January, 1947, by SA WILLIAM R. CORNELISON, reflected the information that GLASSER entered Harvard University in 1929, as a graduate student in economics, and was a candidate for a Masters degree. He left Harvard in April, 1930.

D. Residences

During the course of the interview with the

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the subject on April 30 and May 7, 1947, he furnished the following residence addresses.

1931- 5734 Maryland Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 1933 or 1934 - 7429 Constance Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 1936 - 2011 Third Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota.  
 1936 - 1937 - 908 S. Ode St., Arlington, Va.  
 1937 - 1338 Tuckerman St., Washington, D.C.  
 1940 - 1942 - Quito, Ecuador  
 1942 - 662 Bennington Drive, Silver Springs, Md.  
 1943 - 5410 Cathedral Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C.

In November, 1945, the records of the Passport Division, Department of State, checked by SA EDWARD C. KEMPER, reflected a passport issued to GLASSER, July 27, 1940, for travel to Ecuador. His application reflected his permanent residence as 399 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

The records of the Clerk's Office, Great Neck, New York, checked on June 4, 1949, indicated that GLASSER was the owner of the residence at 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, New York.

[T-2] who has furnished reliable information in (u) the past, advised on March 27, 1951, that HAROLD GLASSER had been residing at 8 Sheffield Road, for approximately eight months. [T-2] further advised on February 2, 1956, that GLASSER (u) continues to reside at the same address.

E. Employment

In 1947, the United States Treasury Department records reflected the following employments for HAROLD GLASSER.

1928-1929, Instructor in accounting, University of Akron, Ohio  
 1931-1932, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.  
 1932 - Labor Bureau of the Midwest, Chicago, Ill.  
 1933 - 1935 Instructor at Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Ill.  
 August, 1935 - Works Progress Administration, Chicago, Ill.

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May, 1936 to November, 1936, Bureau of Home Economics,  
Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis, Minnesota.  
November 23, 1936, appointed to Division of Research  
and Statistics, U. S. Treasury Department

2/16/37, Sr. Economic Analyst

6/1/38, Division of Monetary Research as  
principal economic analyst

11/16/38, Assistant Director

6/15/40, Special Assignment, Dept. of State,  
sent to Ecuador

11/30/42, War Production Board, Office of Production

2/11/43, Advisor, North African Affairs, American  
Consulate, Algiers.

12/24/43, Chief Economist

5/1/44, Assistant Director, Monetary Research Division

8/22/46, Director, Monetary Research Division

A State Department press release, on July 26, 1946,  
announced that the President had approved the list of members  
of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference  
which was scheduled to convene in Geneva, Switzerland, on  
August 5, 1946. GLASSER's name appeared as one of the advisors  
to the Council Member WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, Assistant Secretary of  
State.

GLASSER resigned from the United States Treasury  
Department on December 31, 1947, and accepted a position with  
the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, 165 West  
46th Street, New York City.

"The New York Times" newspaper, on January 19, 1948,  
carried an article to the effect that GLASSER had been named  
Acting Director of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare  
Funds Institute on Overseas Studies.

The "New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper of  
September 17, 1953, contained an article captioned "Glasser  
Quits Charity Group." This article mentioned that the subject  
had resigned his position as Director of the Overseas Institute  
of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

[On December 14, 1953, T-2<sup>yx</sup> furnished the information (u)  
that following the subject's resignation as Director of the Overseas  
Institute, he apparently had no regular employment and spent  
most of his time at his residence.

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T-3, a confidential source abroad, advised on December 18, 1953, that a source considered to be reliable, stated that on about November 9, 1953, GLASSER was in Toronto, Canada, with one HERMAN D. SOBEL, of New York. According to this source, SOBEL had referred to GLASSER as a "world economist", who at one time, held a high position in the United States Government. The source also advised that HERMAN D. SOBEL was the owner of the Liberty Brush Company, New York City, and came to Canada on business. GLASSER appeared to be acting as his financial advisor. T-3 advised on April 22, 1954, that a source in Toronto, Canada, whose reliability was not commented upon, stated that HERMAN D. SOBEL started a brush company called the Hollins Brush Company, Toronto, sometime in early 1954, and GLASSER was made a Director of this company. The purpose of the Hollins Brush Company was to distribute brushes made from Chinese and Korean bristles in Canada. (S)

On September 23, 1954, an appropriate pretext telephone call was made to the Liberty Brush Company at 730 East 147th Street, Bronx, New York, and it was ascertained that GLASSER was in his office at this company.

(T-2) advised on February 2, 1956, that GLASSER (u) was still affiliated with the Liberty Brush Company.

Regarding the Liberty Brush Company, (T-4) who has (u) furnished reliable information in the past, made available, on February 8, 1956, a report dated March 23, 1955, which reflected that HERMAN D. SOBEL acquired control of this corporation in 1952. Stockholders of the corporation, each with one-third interest were HERMAN D. SOBEL, NATHAN E. SOBELL, N.Y., and MORRIS GLASSER. It is to be noted that when the subject was interviewed in 1947, he mentioned a brother by the name of MORRIS GLASSER.

Regarding officers of the Liberty Brush Company, (u) the report furnished by (T-4) reflected that HERMAN D. SOBEL was native born, married, and in the brush field for 40 years. He has a son, MORTON SOBEL, who is also an officer in the company. NATHAN SOBELL is also native born and married. The company manufactures paint brushes and features a complete line of wall varnish, paints, and industrial brushes.

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HERMAN ~~DAVID~~ SOBEL

In March, 1954, the files of the Passport Office, Department of State, reflected a passport application dated January 6, 1954. In this application, HERMAN DAVID ~~SOBEL~~ stated that he was born December 6, 1895, New York City, and resided N.Y. at 35 Shady Glen Court, New Rochelle, New York. His parents, MAX and SARAH SOBEL, both born in Austria, were deceased. He indicated that his father had been naturalized in New York City. SOBEL further indicated that he had married FANNIE ~~SOBEL~~, who was born November 26, 1897, in New York City, on February 22, 1917. The purpose of SOBEL's application for a passport was for business travel to England.

II. Mrs. HERMAN ~~DAVID~~ SOBEL  
ALLEGATIONS OF ESPIONAGE AND MCP ACTIVITIES

A. Statements of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, self confessed former espionage agent, executed a signed statement on November 30, 1945, at New York City, which contained the following information regarding HAROLD GLASSER:

JACOB M. GOLOS, a former Soviet agent who died November 25, 1943, indicated to BENTLEY in November, 1943, that he, through EARL BROWDER, had established contact with a group in Washington, D.C. Subsequently, in the early part of 1944, EARL BROWDER indicated to BENTLEY that he would make arrangements for her to meet with this same group and that the meeting would be held in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. BENTLEY thereupon held a meeting with representatives of this group, which she designated as the Perlo group, and at that time learned that HAROLD GLASSER was also a member. It was indicated that HAROLD GLASSER had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department, in Washington, D.C. It was further indicated that GLASSER was closely associated with and probably an assistant to HARRY DEXTER WHITE, an official in the Treasury Department.

According to BENTLEY, HAROLD GLASSER subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which

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information had been sent to the Treasury Department.

After HAROLD GLASSER's return from Europe, VICTOR PERLO, a member of the group, advised that GLASSER had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. BENTLEY was advised by PERLO that GLASSER and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D.C., and turned over to a Russian contact. The identity of this American was not known to PERLO, and CHARLES KRAMER was indicated as the person able to provide this information. BENTLEY determined from KRAMER that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from the PERLO group was an individual named HISS in the United States State Department, which individual she believed to be ALGER HISS.

BENTLEY advised that HAROLD GLASSER was a known member of the Communist Party. ✓

The Communist Party (CP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Mirror", a New York newspaper, of December 14, 1953, contained an article written by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, which was captioned "BENTLEY FINDS THIRD SPY RING", and reads in part:

"HAROLD GLASSER, shown in recent disclosures to have been promoted in the Treasury Department despite adverse FBI reports, was a member of one of the two spy rings which were under my 'control' in Washington. I shall have more to say about the operations of these two rings later on. But, I should like to relate here the strange circumstances which led to my discovery of a third espionage ring through agent GLASSER.

"In my position as go-between for my two spy rings and the Soviet secret police representatives in New York, I did not deal directly with GLASSER. Whatever documents and information he stole from the Treasury files were handed over to his chief, VICTOR PERLO, later economic analyst for the Treasury's division of Monetary Research, but then with the War Production Board.

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"PERLO, in turn, handed them over to me for transmission to my Soviet chief when I met him in New York. Unless it was disregarded for very unusual circumstance, it was an inflexible rule that our American agents have as little to do as possible with their superiors in the conspiracy.

"However, reports kept reaching me that GLASSER was trying desperately to learn who I was and to make contact with me. It was reported that he was dissatisfied with his role as a member of the PERLO group. At best, PERLO was a nervous irascible, taut man and GLASSER apparently found it difficult to function under his direction. GLASSER wanted to make a new contact.

"I began to make inquiries about GLASSER from the other agents. It developed that GLASSER for a short time had been separated from the Perlo group.

"Although I was high in the espionage hierarchy, there were areas of activity about which I knew nothing. I made an effort to discover who this man was. At first, I could find out nothing. Then CHARLES KRAMER, who was working for the Kilgore Committee and kept me apprised of Capitol Hill developments, told me the man who turned GLASSER over temporarily to direct Soviet control, was somebody in the State Department."

B. Statements by J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

On December 31, 1948, in the course of an interview of J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, an admitted former Soviet espionage agent, by Mr. WHEARTY of the Department of Justice, and Special Agent MAURICE A. TAYLOR in the office of Mr. WHEARTY, CHAMBERS advised that he met GLASSER on two or three occasions. He stated that these meetings had been arranged by J. PETERS who informed him that GLASSER was a Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of these meetings was to make inquiry of GLASSER concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE, who was considered very valuable, however irascible and difficult to handle. CHAMBERS' recollection was that GLASSER affirmed knowledge of WHITE indicating that WHITE had never been a CP member, but had complete sympathy for the CP and its objectives and cooperated fully. CHAMBERS stated that GLASSER had never been part of this apparatus and he had no knowledge of GLASSER's underground

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activities. He also stated that he was not aware that GLASSER was furnishing ALGER HISS with any information, but understood GLASSER was a member of an underground cell.

In his book "Witness", published in 1952, WHITAKER CHAMBERS wrote "I went to J. PETERS, who was in Washington constantly in 1937, and whom I saw regularly in New York. I explained the problem to him and asked for a connection in the Treasury Department who could 'control' WHITE. PETERS suggested Dr. HAROLD GLASSER who certainly seemed an ideal man for the job, since he was WHITE's assistant, whom WHITE himself had guided into the Treasury Department.

PETERS released Dr. GLASSER from the American Communist underground and lent him to the Soviet underground. GLASSER soon convinced me that WHITE was turning over everything of importance that came into his hands. Having established that fact, I simply broke off relations with Dr. GLASSER. Later on, I was to establish a curious link for the underground apparatus current and past."

C. Miscellaneous Statements

(1) KATHERINE PERLO, former wife of VICTOR PERLO, when interviewed on September 9, 1944 by SAs WIRT R. JONES, and SYDNEY M. WOLF, at her residence 2133 South Jennings Street, Fort Worth, Texas, identified HAROLD GLASSER as an individual who was sent to Ecuador by the United States Government as an economist, in 1939, and a member of the Communist Party. She could not recall any information to substantiate this allegation.

(2) HENRY TASCA, Former Deputy Director of the International Monetary Fund, United States Treasury Department, was interviewed by (T-5, 34) a foreign source abroad, on February 10, 1950, at which time he advised that HAROLD GLASSER, while in the United States Treasury Department, was a close friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. TASCA stated that GLASSER was his superior in Washington at the time that he, TASCA, was in Italy. He advised that GLASSER at that time questioned his attitude toward the Tito Government and proved himself to be definitely pro-Tito. TASCA stated that this was at the time that TITO was considered the leading orthodox Communist leader of Europe. he

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He added that GLASSER went so far as to abolish his job in order to get him out of the way due to his, TASCA's, anti-Tito policy.

(3). The "Chicago Daily Tribune" issue of February 9, 1946, carried an article entitled "Charges State Department is a Tool of Reds", by WILLARD EDWARDS. He pointed out that HAROLD GLASSER was a "red" sympathizer. The article reflected that "GLASSER", formerly was Monetary Research Director in the Treasury and (JOSIAH) DUBOIS (named as a red sympathizer) is a close friend. GLASSER'S wife is corresponding secretary of the League of Women Shoppers, which was regarded by the Special House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front organization."

T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1953, that he recognized a photograph of GLASSER as a man he had seen at a meeting of the International Labor Defense, 155th Street and S. Harper Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. He stated this meeting was in the late 1930's or early 1940's, and also stated that he believed he had seen GLASSER at several of the meetings during this same period. T-6 could not provide any further information concerning GLASSER except to say that he did not hold office in the International Labor Defense. (u)

The International Labor Defense has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(4). EDWARD MORRIS BERNSTEIN, Director of Research Division, International Monetary Fund, Washington, D. C., was interviewed on April 16, 1954, by SAs LEWIS E. GLENN, MAURICE A. TAYLOR, and THOMAS A. MENDENHALL at the Washington Field Office. During the course of this interview BERNSTEIN advised that there were various things which might lead one to think that GLASSER was a Communist. He stated that, for instance, in 1943, when GLASSER was en route to North Africa, he went to see GLASSER at the latter's hotel in New York City on the day previous to GLASSER's sailing. GLASSER insisted on also seeing BERNSTEIN that night, and when BERNSTEIN explained that he had a previous engagement to visit his father-in-law's home that evening, GLASSER requested that he be permitted to see him there. BERNSTEIN stated that GLASSER arrived in a sport shirt and that his in-laws were shocked at GLASSER's lack of taste in appearing in sport clothes. At that time BERNSTEIN's father-in-law was

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with the Justice Department in New York, and mentioned to GLASSER that he was working on labor racketeering cases at the time. BERNSTEIN, during his discussion on labor racketeering, expressed the view that a person should not be allowed to be a crook under the guise of being a friend of labor, because the laboring man could not afford to support labor racketeers. BERNSTEIN stated that GLASSER defended the labor racketeers, stating that anti-labor racketeering laws were just designated as a method to break up labor unions.

BERNSTEIN also recalled that a question arose in connection with the securing of a passport for GLASSER's trip to North Africa. BERNSTEIN advised that it came to the attention of the Passport Office of the State Department that a HAROLD GLASSER had been arrested in some sort of a demonstration in Chicago in 1935, 1936 or 1937, and the State Department, thinking this individual identical with GLASSER, did not consider him reliable. BERNSTEIN stated that he was present in the office of HARRY DEXTER WHITE when GLASSER was called in and questioned concerning this arrest, at which time GLASSER claimed that he had never been arrested in Chicago, and this arrest must have been of another man with the same name. BERNSTEIN advised that evidently the Treasury Department pointed out this mis-identification and GLASSER subsequently received his passport. BERNSTEIN stated that shortly after he joined the department in June, 1940, WHITE quarreled with GLASSER and the latter was thereupon "banished" to Ecuador, South America. BERNSTEIN did not know the subject matter of the quarrel, but stated that it was his guess that they disagreed over the Soviet-German Pact of 1939, and was of the opinion that GLASSER approved the pact while WHITE did not. BERNSTEIN stated that from his knowledge of GLASSER, he believed he could have been disciplined to follow the Communist Party line.

(5). [T-7] a self admitted former member of the (u) Communist Party and the Communist Political Association (CP and CPA) during the period 1934-1946, and active in secret government underground groups in a leadership capacity in Washington, D.C. and Denver, Colorado, from 1936 - 1946, when interviewed on August 17, 1955, stated he believed GLASSER was a CP member

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but had no proof of this.

When re-interviewed on September 9, 1955, T-7 advised he thought subject was a member of the CP because of the nature of conversations the informant had with other individuals who were known to him as members of the CP. [T-7] was unable to recall the names of these individuals with any degree of accuracy. He stated that he never had any CP contact with subject and was unable to state that the subject was a member of the CP. (u)

The informant also reiterated that it was impossible to recall a specific instance in which he gained the impression that the subject was a CP member due to the lapse of time. He stated that the only thing that remains in his mind is the belief that the subject was a CP member, but he was unable to furnish any additional information.

### III. SUBJECTS STATEMENT

Following the interview of the subject on April 30, and May 3, 1947, at the Washington Field Office, a statement regarding his activities was prepared, and on May 7, 1947 GLASSER appeared at the Washington Field Office and read the statement. In the statement it was mentioned that he attended a number of CP gatherings and meetings with one ARTHUR WITT, a member of the CP in Chicago, Illinois. In the statement it was also stated that GLASSER was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism. GLASSER refused to sign the statement unless these two statements were changed to reflect (1) that the meetings he attended with WITT be described as "social worker meetings" and (2) that he did not say he was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism, but that he may have been a member. Because of these two discrepancies in GLASSER's opinion, he did not sign the statement.

"In 1933 or 1934 I was living at 7429 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and at that time I was definitely interested in the theories of The Communist Party and I would described myself at that time as a definite 'Leftist'. One of my very close friends at that time was one ART WITT, a member of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, who was later killed while fighting for the Loyalist cause in the Spanish Civil

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War. I attended a number of Communist Party gatherings and meetings, as well as one or two 'cloak and dagger' meetings with WITT, where we went into hidden cellars in the best underground method. I recall that WITT asked me to become a member of the Communist Party during this time and that I laughed it off, refused to become a member of the Communist Party at that time, and have never been a member of the Communist Party in my life. I also refused to join the Trade Union Unity League at WITT's request. I do not recall the names of any other persons, whom I could definitely state were members of the Communist Party at that time.

"About this same period in Chicago, Illinois, I was associated with an organization known as the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. I became associated with this group inasmuch as my wife, FAYE COHEN GLASSER, was a social worker and I believe that this particular organization was formed merely as a method of organizing a huge banquet for MARY VAN KLEECK, an acknowledged leader for social work at that time. I acted in the capacity of treasurer for the dinner which was given in VAN KLEECK's honor. I do not know who was the head of the Chicago group of the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. I have never heard of BORIS GOPSTEIN and I did not know that this organization was in any way connected with the Communist Party.

"During the period 1933 to 1935 when I was an instructor in the People's Junior College in Chicago, Illinois, and a member of the American League Against War and Fascism, I may have contributed funds to this organization but I cannot definitely recall that I did. I also gave money on a number of occasions to the Spanish Loyalist cause through the medium of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. As a matter of fact, I contributed this money all during the Spanish Civil War as I felt very strongly for the Loyalist cause and I believe that the defeat of the Loyalists by the Franco Group was a great tragedy. This tragedy, in my opinion, opened the door to the invasion of Europe by Fascist forces. I also feel that the non-aggression pact entered into by the Soviet Union and Germany was a similar tragedy.

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"I have never at any time been active in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. I did receive certain pamphlets which I believe were from that organization, and I may have been on their mailing list.

"I first met VICTOR PERLO in Washington, D.C., around 1937 and 1938, probably at a friend's home, whom I do not recall. PERLO was interested in the domestic affairs of the business world and I consider him an excellent statistician. However, at the time PERLO attempted to secure employment in the Monetary Division of the Treasury Department about a year and a half ago, I opposed his appointment inasmuch as this division is concerned with international affairs only, and I felt that PERLO's appointment would be at cross purposes with the aims of this division. In spite of my protest, however, PERLO was employed. I heard from my superiors at the Treasury Department that PERLO was subsequently investigated by the FBI in connection with the securing of this job at the Treasury Department. PERLO remained in the Treasury until March or April, 1947, a total of about a year and a few months, at which time he was informed by me that he would have to resign inasmuch as the FBI investigation had developed unfavorably on security lines concerning him. I became fairly well acquainted with PERLO in a social way over the period of time that I knew him, but I did not know his first wife at all well. In my opinion, I considered her 'a little cuckoo'. I only met her on one or two occasions and can definitely say that on those occasions she acted in a peculiar manner and dressed rather unusually. I first met VICTOR PERLO's second wife shortly after they were married in 1944 or 1945. However, since PERLO's second marriage neither my wife nor I have had very much to do with them socially and most of my contacts with PERLO have been in the form of business meetings and luncheon dates.

"From November 30, 1942, to January 10, 1943, I was on loan from the U. S. Treasury to the War Production Board and during that time I saw a great deal of VICTOR PERLO. I was new on the job and I asked him a great many questions concerning the work I was engaged in. During that same period I also saw HARRY MAGDOFF, and VEET BASSIE. I knew MAGDOFF only casually at the War Production Board through my business contacts with him. I first met VEET BASSIE at the University of Chicago in 1929 and have known him well. I have never furnished

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"VICTOR PERLO with any confidential information which I secured in my official capacity at the Treasury Department or which I may have secured through any other Governmental agency. However, during the time I was on loan to the War Production Board it was necessary of course for me to discuss some of the work I was engaged in at the War Production Board with VICTOR PERLO.

"I recall that in February, 1943, I went to North Africa on business for the Treasury Department and I returned to this country around September, 1943. Shortly after my return I had lunch with VICTOR PERLO at the Madrillon Restaurant, and at that time I discussed with him some of my experiences during my trip, which I knew were not confidential and had in fact appeared in the newspapers in this country. These discussions were only concerned with general non-confidential information and were not carried on with the idea of furnishing information to PERLO.

"I first met HARRY DEXTER WHITE in November, 1936, when I was asked to come to the Treasury Department to be interviewed concerning a position that was open at that time. I later found out that my name had been recommended to WHITE by FRANK COE, a former classmate of mine at the University of Chicago. At the time I was hired on November 23, 1936, the Treasury Department - and particularly HARRY WHITE's section - was engaged in assisting President ROOSEVELT in the inauguration of various economic plans in furtherance of the New Deal. HARRY WHITE and I worked together on nights and weekends at the Treasury Department and at WHITE's residence. We put in considerable overtime working on these plans requested by the President. I was therefore extremely close to HARRY WHITE until sometime around the first part of 1940, at which time for some reason unknown to me, WHITE's friendship for me soured and he actually sent me to South America to be rid of me. I asked WHITE on one or two occasions around 1940 the reason for the breaking up of our friendship but he refused to discuss it with me. I do not know the real reason for the breaking off of our friendship as I have always thought a great deal of Mr. WHITE. However, I do recall that about 1938 I met Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMAN at HARRY WHITE's residence, and as a result of this meeting my wife and I were invited to the SILVERMASTER residence sometime shortly

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"thereafter. During the dinner I recalled that I mentioned having been previously married. I have considered the possibility that my failure to acquaint the WHITES with this information concerning my previous marriage may have been the reason WHITE broke off our friendship.

"In regard to HARRY WHITE's background I recalled that he mentioned on several occasions that he was formerly a salesman. Years ago he was extremely interested in an orphanage in Boston, Massachusetts, where he spent a great deal of his time assisting the children there. He met his wife ANN TERRY, a social worker, at this orphanage and they subsequently moved to New York City from Boston, where they were both engaged in managing an orphanage. I do not recall the reason, but this project came to an abrupt end, and from there the WHITES went to Stanford University, where he began his college education. I recall that WHITE has a life-long friend, SAMUEL MILLER, formerly with the Treasury Department and now in Chicago, Illinois, who was reared in the orphanage in New York which Mr. and Mrs. WHITE managed. I also remember that HARRY WHITE added "Dexter" to his name sometime when he was living in Boston and that he took this name from the street where he and his wife formerly lived. Since 1940 I have had very little contact with HARRY WHITE, and this has been entirely a business relationship.

"In regard to my relationship with Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMANN, I recall meeting them at WHITE's home in 1938 and I probably saw them again at the WHITES prior to 1940, and as mentioned above, my wife and I were guests at the SILVERMASTER home, where LUDWIG ULLMANN was also in attendance, sometime around 1938 or 1939. Inasmuch as it was my belief that SILVERMASTER was the cause of my breaking off with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, I never returned the favor by inviting the SILVERMASTERS to my home. I last saw the SILVERMASTERS during the fall of last year at a party at the home of WILLIAM TAYLOR. I have seen LUDWIG ULLMANN on numerous occasions in a business manner at the Treasury Department and at Treasury Department parties inasmuch as he was employed there up until a few months ago.

"I first met ALGER HISS in an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act of

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"1938. I do not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. I am, however, much better acquainted with his brother DONALD HISS, who for sometime at the State Department handled International Loans and Affairs, which prompted him to have numerous contacts with me at the Treasury Department. As a matter of fact I have never been socially acquainted with either ALGER or DONALD HISS. I do recall meeting ALGER HISS on a streetcar in 1945, and on another occasion I met him and his wife and child while walking along the Canal. I last saw him at the Wardman Park Hotel in September, 1946.

"I would never have been in a position to furnish ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS any official information with regard to Treasury Department international loans inasmuch as all of the international policy actually emanated from the Department of State itself. As a matter of fact, DONALD HISS through his official capacity would be in a position to obtain first hand knowledge of any information that I might develop through my official capacity in the Treasury Department regarding international loans.

"Regarding my contacts and the dates at the Treasury Department when I became responsible for and actively engaged in confidential Government information concerning loan activities, I would like to set forth the following information.

"In 1938 the U. S. Government had a loan negotiation with China, which was the only important one at that time. From the beginning of 1940 until May, 1942, I was on loan to the Government of Ecuador from the United States and of course was out of the picture as far as any knowledge of vital confidential Treasury Department information was concerned. When I returned to the United States in May, 1942, I went into foreign funds work until around November, 1942. Most of this work was concerned with South America. I then left the Treasury Department on a special assignment to North Africa in February, 1943. I was there until September, 1943. It is about this time that I began to handle very highly confidential Treasury Department information. The first few months in 1944 was a very active period. I went to Italy for about three months at that time and returned in June, 1944. During this period I was particularly concerned with the confidential nature of the work that I was engaged in and was extremely careful in my discussions with

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"Individuals not to reveal any information to unauthorized persons before the matter became public. ALGER HISS was never involved in any of the above confidential Treasury Department work, and I was never engaged in any discussion with him concerning this work. On the other hand, DONALD HISS was employed in the State Department and was handling the exact thing that I was handling in the Treasury Department. I believe that I first met DONALD HISS in May, 1942, and then until 1944 I freely exchanged Treasury Department information with him in his official capacity. Actually, DONALD HISS furnished me more information concerning the work he was engaged in than I furnished him. I believe that it was sometime in 1944 that DONALD HISS left the State Department and I have had no contacts with him since that time.

"I first met JOHN ABT in Chicago, Illinois, in 1932 through AGNES JACQUES, whom I had met in the fall of 1932. JOHN ABT and JACQUES both came from the Leopold-Loeb Section of Chicago, a wealthy Jewish group. JOHN ABT had been a very close friend of mine from that day on although I have seen him very little since the beginning of World War II. We have been on a social and business basis for a long time. I last saw AGNES JACQUES in November, 1946, when she happened to drop by my home in Washington, D.C. JACQUES formerly taught at the People's School in Chicago, Illinois, where I was also an instructor. I have also a very close social acquaintance with NATHAN WITT of New York City and LEE PRESSMAN, which dates back to my earlier acquaintanceship in the early thirties with JOHN ABT. I last saw JOHN ABT a year or two ago for a short time in Washington, D.C. I first met CHARLES KRAMER in 1937 or 1938 at a social gathering, which I believe was at the home of JOHN ABT in Washington, D.C. I have never known KRAMER too well but I have seen him around quite a bit as he and HERBERT SCHIMMELL frequently dropped in at the Treasury Department in connection with HENRY MORGANTHAU's plan for the economic partition of Germany. I have seen CHARLES only three or four times on a social basis. The last meeting I recall was on November 25, 1945, when KRAMER called at my home. It was about this time that I had been selected by the Treasury Department to make a trip to Japan. However, it had been decided that I would not make the trip. In this connection, KRAMER called by my home and was extremely interested in whether I was going to the Far East or not. I believe he was interested in this matter for Senator CLAUDE PEPPER. I of course informed him that I did not intend to make the trip and I don't believe KRAMER stayed at my residence for over a half an

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"hour on that day. I recall that CHARLES KRAMER was originally employed by JOHN ABT on the LaFollette Committee in Washington, D.C. and in 1943 while I was on special assignment to North Africa my wife and the family of CHARLES KRAMER got together at some social functions.

"I first met ROGER RUTCHIK in Minneapolis, Minnesota, since he was in that city and I was employed there from May to November, 1936 by the Department of Agriculture. As I recall, RUTCHIK was the leader of the Farm Labor Party in Minneapolis. We became friendly during my six month's stay in Minneapolis at that time. I first met DONALD WHEELER when I was employed in the Treasury Department. I recall that he was not a very good employee and had left the Treasury and went to work for Senator WAGNER. I do not know him very well; I have never had any social contact with him but I do see him occasionally on the streetcar or on the street. I knew his brother GEORGE SHAW WHEELER much better. I met GEORGE WHEELER at the University of Chicago Graduate School.

"I first met ALLAN ROSENBERG sometime before 1940. I do not recall the circumstances of my meeting and I knew him only casually at that time. When I got back from South America in 1942 I got to know him much better inasmuch as he moved into my neighborhood about that time. About the end of 1944 ROSENBERG became extremely dissatisfied with his position in the Government. He was continually complaining to me that the Government was frustrated and in his opinion the entire thing was run incorrectly. As a result of his feelings and the fact that they embarrassed me to some extent when he would make the complaints, I suggested to him that he get out of the Government, and go into private law practice. He took my suggestion and opened up an office in Washington, D.C. About this time ROSENBERG informed me that he and an individual by the name of SERGE RIPS were interested in forming the Trans-continental Corporation as commission brokers to make purchases and do business with certain Balkan Countries, such as Greece and Yugoslavia. They needed financial assistance and because of my friendship with ROSENBERG, I introduced my brother MORRIS to ROSENBERG and MORRIS subsequently invested \$11,000 in the business. The business was a failure and my brother lost the entire sum of money. I believe the business was a failure because ROSENBERG spent more time in handling his law practice than he did attending to the business in order to

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make it a success. As I stated, I have known ROSENBERG since about 1944 very intimately. Our families are on a very close friendly relationship. I believe I know him extremely well and I do not believe that he is a member of the Communist Party. He is extremely interested in civil liberties and I believe that he represented CARL MARZANI in court not so long ago. I was very sorry to see him get mixed up in anything like this.

"As I stated above, I met HARRY MAGDOFF at the War Production Board when I was on loan from the Treasury. I know him only slightly. I met SOL LISCHINSKY in Chicago, Illinois, in 1932. LISCHINSKY lived in the same building as FRANK COE in Chicago and he taught at People's Junior College, where I was an instructor. LISCHINSKY is a long time friend of mine and I still regard him as a close friend. I met EDWARD FITZGERALD through my business contacts with the Foreign Economic Administration. I know him only slightly. RICHARD SASULY is also a casual acquaintance of mine. I knew his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. MAX SASULY in Washington, D.C. in the thirties when I was at Brookings Institute. However, I have had very little contact with RICHARD SASULY. I also know CARL GREEN and met him through ALLAN ROSENBERG at ROSENBERG'S residence. He impresses me as being very effeminate. He is an extremely casual acquaintance. I also met MARY JANE and 'ANGUS' KEENEY at the home of ALLAN ROSENBERG. I only know them casually. I believe that Mrs. KEENEY once came to my residence for a short visit when I was giving her a ride from the ROSENBERG residence downtown. I believe that MARY JANE KEENEY is a friend of MORDECAI EZEKIAL. Mr. and Mrs. EZEKIAL are also friends of mine and my wife, and in fact I regard them as our very best friends. I feel that MORDECAI EZEKIAL is a liberal.

"I first met WILLIAM TAYLOR at the Treasury Department in 1942 when I returned from South America. I believe that he secured his employment with the Treasury Department while I was out of the country. I have had close social contact with him and he now resides near my residence. I have never met and do not know MAYNARD GERTLER or ARTHUR STEIN. I recall having met Mr. and Mrs. PHILIP DUNAWAY at ROSENBERG'S residence on one occasion but they are not friends of mine and I have had no further contact with them. I have had considerable business contact with JUST LUNNING, and when JUST LUNNING was employed

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"at the FEA he had considerable business in my office. I have had lunch with him several times recently and he impresses me as a liberal. I also met Mr. and Mrs. DAVID WAHL through ALLAN ROSENBERG sometime in 1943. Mrs. WAHL at the present time teaches the Sunday School, where my children attend, and our children take music lessons from the same school in Chevy Chase, Maryland; my wife and I have had very little social contact with the WAHLS and we do not consider them close friends. I knew MORRIS FRIEDBERG at the Treasury Department and he worked under me. I believe he is an extremely close friend of HARRY WHITE, who arranged for his being employed by the Treasury Department. I believe that he came from Boston, Massachusetts, and grew up with WHITE. At the Treasury I also knew BELLE MAYER, who is a lawyer there. I have had little social contact with him. I first met FRANK COE in Chicago, Illinois in 1925 when we both attended the University of Chicago. We also were employed together at the Labor Bureau of the Midwest in Chicago.

"I regard myself as an intellectual and come from an intellectual family. I realize that intellectuals are not too stable and I also realize that I wasted a great deal of time 'playing around' with intellectuals during my life. I feel that I am a liberal. In the past years prior to my coming to the Treasury Department I had many liberal and radical friends. I recall that we engaged in intellectual discussions on numerous topics during that time. However since coming to the Treasury my discussions with intellectual groups have gradually disappeared. I have many radical and liberal friends; however, regardless of these associations I have never engaged in furnishing any information of any kind which came to me in my official capacity to unauthorized persons.

"This is the second time an accusation has been made against me of furnishing confidential Government information to an unauthorized source. At the time of the Quebec Conference in 1944 I was one of the Treasury Department representatives. The night before MORGANTHAU left for Canada I remember staying up all night preparing his German Plan for delivery to the conference. As you may recall, during the conference the press obtained details concerning the MORGANTHAU Plan before it was made public. Shortly thereafter, while I was in Montreal, Canada, attending the Second Council Meeting of UNNRA, I met EMELIO C. CALLAJO of the State Department. During that time, I discussed

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the German Plan with him. When MORGANTHAU and I had returned to the United States, MORGANTHAU called me to his office and accused me of this leakage to the press. I denied it at that time and of course I deny it now. It is my opinion that through CALLAJO the State Department accused me of talking and being overheard by a newspaperman. I know MORGANTHAU has never forgotten this and I believe that is the reason why I was passed over and FRANK COE was selected as Director of the Division of Monetary Research when HARRY WHITE left the Treasury Department.

The following organizations mentioned in the foregoing statement were cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

American League Against War and Fascism  
United American Spanish Aid Committee  
Washington Committee For Democratic Action.

A. Official Testimony

The "New York Journal American" of February 9, 1949, contained an article captioned "Spy Quiz Calls Ex-U.S. Aid." This article reflected that GLASSER had been called as a witness before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City investigating Communist espionage. It was mentioned that he had previously appeared in the fall of 1947 and had been questioned several times. It was also mentioned that GLASSER had resigned his position in the Treasury Department after his first appearance before a Grand Jury.

An article appeared in the "Daily Mirror", a New York newspaper, of February 9, 1949, regarding GLASSER's appearance before the Federal Grand Jury, and indicated that he had appeared on the day previous and testified for 90 minutes and was directed to return on the following day.

The "New York Times", a daily newspaper, issue of April 15, 1953, contained an article captioned "U. S. Ex-Aid Silent on Red Questions." This article datelined Washington, April 14, stated that GLASSER refused to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee whether he was presently or had ever been a Communist during his 12 years of Federal service.

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It was also stated that "he refused also to say whether he had conferred with Communists before offering his advice to Secretary MARSHALL at a Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in Moscow, in 1947.

According to the article, he invoked the constitutional privilege of refusing to give self incriminating answers when asked similar questions about earlier conferences. He refused to say whether his assignment as Financial Advisor to Ecuador had been instructed by the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE, former Secretary of the Treasury.

The "New York Times", of October 21, 1953, stated that a Special Subcommittee headed by KARL E. MUNDT of South Dakota was investigating the facts surrounding the turning over of engraving plates to the Soviet Union with which currency for expenses in occupied Germany was printed from 1944 to 1946. According to the article, GLASSER appeared before this committee and again he invoked the privilege of the Fifth Amendment on questions that tended to incriminate him.

An article appeared in the "Daily Mirror", a New York newspaper, on September 14, 1954, which was datelined Washington, September 13. The article reflected that GLASSER had been secretly questioned before a Federal Grand Jury for more than four hours. According to the article this jury was arranged to look into espionage and subversive activities.

#### IV. CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATES OF THE SUBJECT

The information obtained from the subject during the course of the interviews on April 30 and May 3, 1947, reflected that he was associated with various individuals in Washington, D.C. A number of these individuals were identified by ELIZABETH BENTLEY in her testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in July, 1948, as members of the so-called Silvermaster and Perlo Groups. According to BENTLEY these groups were composed primarily of individuals who were employed by the government in Washington, D.C., and engaged in a Soviet espionage conspiracy during the late 1930's and early 1940's. Among the members of these groups whom the subject admitted knowing are as follows:

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VICTOR PERLO  
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER  
HARRY MAGDOFF  
WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN  
FRANK COE  
CHARLES KRAMER  
DONALD WHEELER  
ALLAN ROSENBERG  
SOLOMON LISCHINSKY  
WILLIAM TAYLOR  
EDMOND FITZGERALD.

Regarding other individuals known by the subject, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in his testimony before the HCUA on August 25, 1948, identified JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, ALGER HISS, DONALD HISS and LEE PRESSMAN, as among those who were part of the HAROLD WARE Underground cell of the CP, in Washington, D.C. in the early 1930's.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

When interviewed in 1947, subject stated he first met WHITE in November, 1936, and became extremely close to him until about 1940.

An article in "The New York Times" newspaper of November 17, 1953, referred to the estate left by the late HARRY WHITE after his death, on August 16, 1948. The article mentioned that one of the witnesses to WHITE's original will was HAROLD GLASSER.

ELIZABETH BENTLEY advised in 1948 that WHITE, an individual who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, cooperated with the Silvermaster Group.

FRANK COE

During the interviews of GLASSER he advised he first met COE in Chicago, Illinois, in 1925, when they both attended the University of Chicago. They were also employed together at the Labor Bureau of the Middlewest, in Chicago.

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The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records, Washington, D.C., checked on January 23, 1953, by SA WILLIAM L. DESONIA, reflected that COE filed a petition for issuance of an immigration visa for his wife, NORA. One of the witnesses to this visa was GLASSER, who indicated he knew COE for a period of 10 years.

FRANK COE was one of those identified by ELIZABETH BENTLEY as a member of the Silvermaster Group.

LEE PRESSMAN

When interviewed in 1947 the subject advised he had a close social acquaintance with PRESSMAN which dated back to the early 1930's.

PRESSMAN testified before the HCUA on August 28, 1950 in Washington, D.C. He admitted membership in 1934 and 1935 in a CP group, the Ware Group, Washington, D.C. He denied CP membership subsequent thereto, stating that he moved to New York City in 1935 and broke organizational ties with the CP at that time. He testified that from 1935 to August, 1950, "I was either a member or on the Board of Directors of some of those organizations that have been on the Attorney General's list. I met and dealt with leaders of the Communist Party. He denied that he was a member of or controlled by the CP during this period. He testified that he completely and ideologically broke with the CP in August, 1950.

ALGER HISS

GLASSER stated he recalled meeting ALGER HISS on a streetcar in 1945 and last saw him in September, 1946. He stated he had little contact with HISS at any time and did not know him at all socially.

At an appearance before the HCUA, on August 3, 1948, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS testified that from 1931 to 1938, he had been a member of the CP and that he knew ALGER HISS as being a member of the CP from 1934 to 1937, and that HISS had been part of the Communist apparatus in the government. HISS denied these

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charges and as a result he was indicted in New York City on December 15, 1948, on a charge of perjury, and in January, 1950, after a second trial, HISS was found guilty of perjury.

DAVID WAHL

Subject, in 1947, advised that he first met Mr. and Mrs. DAVID WAHL sometime in 1943. He claimed to have very little personal contact with the WAHLS and did not consider them close friends.

In August, 1953, T-8, ~~T-8~~ who furnished reliable (u) information in the past, advised that in 1938, DAVID WAHL had told him that he was a Communist, and he had severed all open connections with the CP when he was sent to Washington, D. C. from New York, by the Federal Executive Committee to do special work. T-8 advised WAHL told him that he was doing the "kind of work that he could be put in front of a firing squad for." T-8 also advised that WAHL was a member of the CP underground movement in Washington, D.C., and in the late 1930's and early 1940's, was a close associate of Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers.

In 1948 ELIZABETH BENTLEY testified that WAHL was involved in Soviet espionage activities in Washington, D.C. and New York City in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

PHILIP and MARY JANE KEENEY

In 1947, GLASSER claimed to know the KEENEYS only casually. He recalled Mrs. KEENEY came to his residence once for a short visit.

An article in the New York "Daily Mirror" newspaper on June 10, 1949, reflected that PHILIP O. KEENEY, of 41 King Street, New York City, "a discharged former government security officer." testified on June 9, 1949, that he attempted to leave the country without a passport aboard the Polish liner "BATORY". KEENEY refused to tell the HCUA whether he was a Communist.

On October 18, 1952, the KEENEYS refused to answer questions as to whether they were then or every had been CP members, in testimony before the Senate Internal Subcommittee.

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Mrs. KEENEY was subsequently tried for contempt of congress, and on March 17, 1953, was found guilty as charged and sentenced to one year in prison and fined \$250.00. The sentence was suspended and she was placed on probation.

CARL GREEN

In 1947, GLASSER stated that he knew CARL GREEN, but only in an extremely casual way. He considered GREEN as being very effeminate.

On June 7, 1950, [T-8] advised that CARL GREEN (u) was in about 1940 and 1941, a member of the CP. GREEN also during this period worked in the organizations known as the American Committee for Aid to Loyalist Spain, and the American Rescue Ship Mission, which combined to become the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, which was cited as subversive by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In 1943 GREEN was a member of the CP. About this time GREEN became employed in the Personnel Department of the Board of Economic Warfare. In this position he procured employment, or was instrumental in procuring it for numerous persons known to [T-8] as Communists. (u)

ROGER RUTCHICK

According to the information furnished by the subject in 1947, he first met RUTCHICK in Minneapolis, Minnesota when he was employed there from May to November, 1936, with the Department of Agriculture. He recalled RUTCHICK was the leader of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minneapolis, and they became friendly at that time.

The records of the HCUA, Washington, D.C., reflect that on October 17, 1938, STEVE GADLER, St. Paul, Minnesota, testified before the committee and related that on May 30 - 31, 1936, a conference to form a National Farmer-Labor Party took place in Chicago, Illinois. He submitted for evidence the publication "United Action" which he said was the organ of the CP in Minneapolis. The publication reportedly indicated that among those attending this conference were ABE HARRIS, Editor of the Minnesota Leader, ROGER RUTCHICK, Secretary to the Governor of Minnesota, EARL BROWDER, General

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Secretary of the Communist Political Association, and CLARENCE HATHAWAY, Editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper.

This individual also stated that after the election of Governor BENSON, in 1936, RUTCHICK became his secretary, and it was not long after this appointment that certain well known Communists in the State became prominent in State affairs and the Farmer-Labor Party.

On June 16, 1953, [T-9] ~~✕~~ who has furnished reliable (u) and unreliable information in the past, advised that RUTCHICK was a member of the CP District # 9, from 1943 through 1948. It was his opinion that RUTCHICK was a member prior to 1943 because RUTCHICK was already active and militant in the CP in 1943, the year the informant became acquainted with him. [T-9] ~~✕~~ (u) also stated RUTCHICK attended a CP sponsored school on Marxism - Leninism in New York City shortly prior to 1943.

MORDECAI EZEKIAL

GLASSER advised in 1947 that he and his wife considered Mr. and Mrs. MORDECAI EZEKIAL as their very best friends. He considered EZEKIAL a liberal.

In 1945, the Department of Agriculture, Personnel records, reflected that EZEKIAL was born on May 10, 1899, Richmond, Virginia. He held various government positions and in 1933 became an economic advisor in the Department of Agriculture. He also engaged in research work for the War Production Board.

In December, 1954, [T-8] ~~✕~~ advised that EZEKIAL was (u) very close to HENRY WALLACE, former Presidential candidate for the Progressive Party and was the CP's means of access to WALLACE. [T-8] ~~✕~~ stated it was felt by the CP to be inadvisable (u) to have anyone close to the candidate actually in the CP.

[T-8] ~~✕~~ knew of no CP fronts to which EZEKIAL belonged (u) and believed that he probably avoided them. According to [T-8] ~~✕~~ (u) he considered EZEKIAL to be, in all ways but organizationally, a CP member and he was not a member because he was of more value to the Party outside. It was the informant's personal feeling that EZEKIAL could have been possibly the head of the CP underground in Washington, D.C. as he had ample intelligence

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and was sufficiently trusted to be given the responsibility.

LAUGHLIN CURRIE

According to the U. S. Treasury Department records in 1947 CURRIE, on November 11, 1943, requested the services of the subject for the Foreign Economic Administration (FEA).

ELIZABETH BENTLEY, in 1948, testified before the HCUA and mentioned CURRIE, Deputy Administrator, FEA, and Administrative Assistant to the President as a member of the Silvermaster Group.

On August 13, 1948, CURRIE testified before the HCUA and denied the charges made by BENTLEY concerning him. He did admit knowing various members of the Silvermaster - Perlo groups, including GLASSER.

V. OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AND ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

By letter dated November 4, 1953, the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, WARREN OLNEY III, made it known that the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York gave an opinion that it would serve no purpose to summon subject before a Federal Grand Jury at that time.

It was the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General that there was insufficient evidence to warrant prosecution of the subject under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

In March, 1952, LOUIS BUDENZ, former Editor of the "Daily Worker", advised SA JOHN F. CALLAGHAN that he did not know the subject.

[T-10, T-11, T-12, <sup>sk</sup>all of whom have furnished (u) reliable information in the past, advised on March 12, 1952, that the subject was unknown to them.

NATHANIEL WEYL, former member of the CP, was interviewed on March 27, 1952, by SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER. WEYL knew

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GLASSER only very casually. He did not know GLASSER as having any Communist tendencies or affiliation.

VII. DESCRIPTION

The following description of the subject was obtained from the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Chicago, Illinois; interviews of the subject; [T-2; T-3;] and the U. S. Treasury (u) Department records:

*Summary DCT*

Name	<del>HAROLD GLASSER</del> , was Harold G. Glasser, Harold S. Glasser
Residence	8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	Born 11/23/05, Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'8"
Weight	Approximately 180 lbs.
Build	Medium
Hair	Dark Brown, greying
Eyes	Brown (wears glasses)
Complexion	Sallow
Occupation	Executive, Liberty Brush Company, Bronx, N. Y.
Marital Status	Wife - FAYE COHEN GLASSER
Relatives	Children - [redacted] <i>NY</i>

by former marriage *NO LOC*  
Brothers - CHARLES, ISADORE, EDWARD ~~GLASSER~~  
JACOB, SIDNEY, MORRIS ~~GLASSER~~ *Ill*  
Sisters - Mrs. ANN BENJAMIN, Chicago Illinois.

*see*  
~~GLASSER~~

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
T-1	Subject's Selective SS Records, Service record Montgomery Co. Bethesda, Md.	11/45		100-95034-1
T-2	Activities of [redacted] Subject (Request)	3/27/51 12/14/53 2/2/56	KENNETH R. ROUTON FRANK R. LONGO	100-95034-12 100-95034-160 Instant Report
[redacted]	Report 12/18/53	1/21/54	Bureau by letter 1/7/54 in captioned case	100-95034-165
	Report 4/27/54	5/18/54	Bureau by letter 4/27/54	100-95034-188 b7D
T-4	Info re Liberty Brush Co. Bronx, N.Y.	2/8/56	SE LEROY C. DAVIS	Instant Report
T-5	Interview of Legat, HENRY TASCA Paris, France as reflected in Bulet 6/22/50 in captioned case	6/23/50		100-95034-5
T-6	Info re subject [redacted]	1/21/53	SA EDWARD H. McGRAIL	100-95034-79
T-7	Possible CP member- ship of subject (Request)	8/17/55	JAMES D. RUPPERT ROBERT C. PUTNAM	100-95034-225
		9/9/55	" & F.B. GRIFFITH, JR.	

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
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T-8 [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF DAVID WAHL , CARL GREEN & MORDECAI EZEKIAL			
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T-9 [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF ROGER RUTCHICK			
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T-10 Former [redacted]	Negative info	3/12/52	RICHARD H. BLASSER	100-95034-31
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T-11 [redacted]	Negative Info	3/12/52	RICHARD H. BLASSER	100-95034-31 b7D
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T-12 [redacted]	Negative Info	3/12/52	RICHARD H. BLASSER	100-95034-31
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Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T-symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified as Secret because the information originally furnished by T-3 bore that classification. (u)

The pretext call referred to in the details of this report was made by SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM to the telephone operator at the Liberty Brush Company asking if the subject would be available that morning.

A copy of this report is designated for the WFO in view of their past interest in this case.

REFERENCE:

New York letter to Bureau dated 8/29/55.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FD-202  
(5-6-54)

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/11/56	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/25, 12-15/56 4/6/56	REPORT MADE BY WALTER A. WANGENHEIM/myd
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was; Harold S. Glasser, Harold G. Glasser			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

## SUMMARY REPORT

Subject born 11/23/05, Chicago, Ill. Presently residing 8 Sheffield Rd, Great Neck, NY, and employed with Liberty Brush Co., Bronx, NY. ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, former Soviet agent, stated subject was a Communist and a member of the Perlo Group, in Washington, D.C., and he furnished info for transmission to the Soviets. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, former Soviet Agent, advised his principal told him that GLASSER was a CP member. GLASSER interviewed in 1947, but denied being CP member or participating in espionage activities. In testimony before various committees GLASSER refused to answer any questions about his past activities and invoked the privilege of the Fifth Amendment. Subject had past association with numerous members of the Silvermaster - Perlo Groups. USA, EDNY declined to bring subject before Federal Grand Jury in 1953, and opinion of AAG was that insufficient evidence was available for prosecution of subject under terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Description of subject set forth.

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OTHERWISE.

DECLASSIFIED ON 11-29-99  
BY SPIC/K/ger

C

CLASSIFIED AND SP4-RM/14  
EXTENDED BY  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 2-11-92  
88429

## DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUNDA. Birth

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Chicago, Illinois, were checked by SE JOHN J. GOLDEN, on

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
WAW					
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~~SECRET~~



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
American Embassy  
Paris 8, France

GIR 4

Date: August 14, 1956  
To: Director, FBI  
From: Legat, Paris (65-0)  
Subject: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESPIONAGE - R

Attached hereto are five copies of a memorandum reflecting information received from Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS D. HORWITZ (Bufile 100-357169) regarding subject. These interviews were jointly conducted by SA's WILLIAM T. BROOKING and WILLIAM F. DOYLE at Paris, France.

RUC.

Enclosure - 1

WFD:CM

*1 cc of let and encl  
to NY 65-0-24 on 8/23/56 - 45*

*negative info re Glasser  
no dissemination warranted*

RECORDED - 91

EX-113

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 11/29/99 BY SPIC/K/900

50 AUG 24 1956



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

August 14, 1956

HAROLD GLASSER

Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS D. HORWITZ, 5 bis Boulevard Richard Wallace, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, voluntarily appeared at the U. S. Embassy, Paris, France, on July 17 and 18, 1956, and furnished information concerning their former Communist Party activities and contacts. Mr. and Mrs. HORWITZ were active in the Communist Party from about 1935 to 1946. During the interviews of July 17 and 18, 1956, the following data was provided concerning GLASSER:

Mrs. HORWITZ stated on July 17, 1956, that while she was in Rome, Italy, around 1948, she had the occasion to meet HAROLD GLASSER. Mrs. HORWITZ stated that she made his acquaintance through her husband, and that the only contact with GLASSER was of an entirely social nature. She advised she had no first hand knowledge concerning any Communist or espionage activities in which GLASSER might have engaged and stated that the only reason that she recalls this contact at this time is that she was considerably surprised when several years later she saw newspaper accounts which identified GLASSER as a member of a Communist espionage network operated in Washington, D.C., by one NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER.

Mr. LOUIS D. HORWITZ was interviewed on July 18, 1956, at which time he stated that in about April 1948, a five-day conference of country directors of the American Joint Distribution Committee was scheduled in Paris. During the course of this conference, HAROLD GLASSER was introduced to the conference members as a representative of the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds, New York City. HORWITZ recalled that GLASSER had the title of Director of Overseas Studies and was conducting a research project in behalf of the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds concerning the dissemination of the various funds raised by the foregoing council. HORWITZ recalled that at the five-day country directors conference, GLASSER spoke briefly on currency questions and conducted a panel type discussion with the various country directors to determine whether they were getting full value for the dollars expended in connection with their work.

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BY SPIC/15/2022

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Approximately one month later, GLASSER appeared at the American Joint Distribution Committee offices in Italy, where he discussed Italian currency problems with HORWITZ. HORWITZ denied that at any time had GLASSER commented upon Communist Party matters, and there was no particular pattern of questioning which existed during HORWITZ' contact with GLASSER which might reflect that GLASSER was using his position at that time as a means for gathering espionage data. HORWITZ pointed out that GLASSER had expressed interest in Israel, but that this was an entirely natural interest in view of GLASSER's assignment, since his responsibility at that time related to the disbursement of relief funds in behalf of the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds. HORWITZ stated that he first became aware of GLASSER's alleged Communist and espionage activities and background at the time same was publicized through newspaper accounts in U. S. newspapers.

~~SECRET~~



9-28-56

TO : W. A. Branigan *gls*

FROM: H. W. SCHWEPPE *HS*

*O*  
HAROLD GLASSER  
ESP-R

*Gregg*  
*FW*

*br*

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any re-interviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file: 101-3599

*HS*

101-3599 -  
NOT RECORDED  
23 OCT 2 1956

*5. Scheppe*

*1004*  
71 OCT 3 1956

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DATE *11/29/99* BY *SPIC/K/aa*

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO L. V. Boardman *LB*

~~SECRET~~

DATE: November 9, 1956

FROM A. H. Belmont *AB*

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY SP1 CLK/gaa  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

Tolson ☒  
Nichols ☒  
Boardman ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Mason ☐  
Mohr ☐  
Parsons ☐  
Rosen ☐  
Tamm ☐  
Nease ☐  
Winterrowd ☐  
Tele. Room ☐  
Holloman ☐  
Gandy ☐

By memo 11-8-56 the Internal Security Division indicated the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee contemplated invoking Immunity Statute against subject. Internal Security Division requested any information not previously furnished in order to aid it in reaching a decision and also requested advice as to whether a grant of immunity would interfere with any current Bureau investigation.

Referral/Consult

Glasser, on interview in 1947, denied furnishing any information to unauthorized persons. On reinterview in 1949, he refused to answer any questions regarding alleged communist or espionage activities. Before Federal Grand Juries in 1947 and 1954 and before Congressional committees in 1953, he refused to provide information regarding his communist or espionage activities and invoked the Fifth Amendment. Dissemination of pertinent information has been made to Records Administration Branch. Information on Glasser was also provided the Department and various other agencies in the Silvermaster case. In 11-53 Justice advised evidence presented was insufficient to warrant prosecution of Glasser for failure to register under terms of Internal Security Act of 1950. Glasser is on Security Index of New York Office.

Enclosure sent 11-14-56

101-3599

Ticklers: Boardman  
Belmont  
Schweppe

HWS/ae  
(4) *ah*

60 NOV 19 1956

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EX-127

~~SECRET~~

101-3599-158

NOV 15 1956

ESP SEC

*Schmitt*

~~SECRET~~

Belmont memo for Boardman  
HAROLD GLASSER  
101-3599

**OBSERVATIONS:**

Although considerable investigative effort has been expended in this case, a second witness has not been found to substantiate Bentley's allegations concerning Glasser's activity in Soviet espionage. Whittaker Chambers, who might have been a possible second witness, has a heart condition, and it is not probable that he will be available as a witness in any court proceedings. Numerous persons who were associates of Glasser and who were involved in the Silvermaster network have been interviewed in the past and failed to make any admissions which would make them logical witnesses against Glasser. Glasser, if he accepts immunity and testifies, might implicate members of the Perlo espionage group.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

(1) In view of the above, since all logical dissemination has been made to Justice and since an immunity grant to Glasser will not interfere with any matter under Bureau investigation now, there is attached for approval and transmittal to AAG Tompkins a memorandum incorporating the facts that all logical information in this case has been furnished Justice and that an immunity grant to Glasser would not interfere with any current Bureau investigation.

(2) Attached for approval and transmittal to New York is a letter requesting New York to submit an up-to-date report on Glasser. (Last report, under Security Index program, a detailed summary report, was submitted 4-11-56.)

1/28  
WAS  
OK  
H20  
OK  
~~SECRET~~

ticklers Boardman  
Belmont  
Schweppa

(original and one)  
SAC, New York (100-95034)

November 13, 1956

Director, FBI (101-3599)

96706

HAROLD GLASSER  
ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed is a copy of a self-explanatory memorandum dated November 8, 1956, from the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice.

In view of the above possibility that Glasser might be granted immunity in an effort to compel his testimony, you are requested to submit an up-to-date report in this case within the next twenty days.

Enclosure

Cover memo Belmont to Boardman prepared 11-9-56 by HWS/aeh.

HWS/aeh  
(6)

ny file 12-4-56 (✓ # 3+4 of 0-1)  
R 511-27-56 HWS/gbm  
Report in - 50161

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EX-125

101-3599  
20 NOV 15 1956

Nov 13 11 59 AM '56  
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Re: P  
Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOV 13 1956

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DATE 11/29/99 BY 3908/9

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tick

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ont

Schweppe

November 13, 1956

(original and one)  
Assistant Attorney General  
William F. Tompkins

Director, FBI

RECORDED-45

HAROLD GLASSER  
ESPIONAGE - R

160

EX 104

Reference is made to your memorandum of  
November 8, 1956, captioned "Immunity Statute (Harold  
Glasser)".

A review of our files on this case reflects  
that all pertinent information developed during this  
investigation has been forwarded to the Justice Department.  
It should be noted that information on Glasser was also  
forwarded to the Justice Department in the case relating  
to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

In reply to your request, it is not felt that  
a grant of immunity to Glasser at this time would  
interfere with any matter under current investigation  
by this Bureau.

101-3599

Cover memo Belmont to Boardman  
prepared 11-9-56 by HWS/aeh.

HWS/aeh  
(6)

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COMM - FBI

NOV 13 1956

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 11/24/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/31; 11/9, 20, 21/56
TITLE OF CASE  HAROLD GLASSER, was		REPORT MADE BY WALTER A. WANGENHEIM	TYPED BY pls
		CHARACTER OF CASE  ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS:

Subject residing at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, NY, and continues to be employed with the Liberty Brush Company, Bronx, NY. Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS HORWITZ, former CP members, advised knowing subject in 1948 but had no knowledge of his espionage activities.

- C -

DETAILS

Residence

T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 31, 1956, that the subject continues to reside at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York.

OK to close - See 10/6/55 memo and see 156-148

APPROVED  COPIES MADE: 5 - Bureau (101-3599) (RM) 3 - New York (100-95034)	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE  JJK ec	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW  101-3599-161  NOV 22 1956  RECORDED - 22 INDEXED - 22  Schwartz ESP REC
COPIES DESTROYED 456 MAR 15 1961		

AGENCY RAO  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW. 12-8-56  
HOW FORW. 0-6  
BY H.W.S./gkm

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NY 100-95034

T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 20, 1956, that the subject is residing at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. T-2 stated that as of September, 1956, that the subject was still engaged in the business of manufacturing paint brushes. His place of business is located somewhere in the Bronx. The informant was of the opinion that the subject's wife, FAYE GLASSER, was working with or for the subject. T-2 based this opinion on the fact that they went to business together.

T-2 was unable to furnish any additional information regarding the activities of the subject.

Employment

On the morning of November 9, 1956, a pretext telephone call was made to Mott Haven 5-7600, telephone number subscribed to by the Liberty Brush Company, Incorporated, 730 East 147th Street, Bronx, New York, and an individual who identified himself as HAROLD GLASSER answered the call.

On November 21, 1956, a pretext telephone call was made to the residence of the subject, telephone number Great Neck 2-10215, and an unidentified individual furnished the subject's business phone number as Mott Haven 5-7600.

Activities of the Subject

*Louis Horwitz*  
Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS D. HORWITZ, 5 bis Boulevard Richard Wallace, Nouilly-sur-Seine, France, voluntarily appeared at the U. S. Embassy, Paris, France, on July 17 and 18, 1956, and furnished information concerning their former Communist Party activities and contacts. Mr. and Mrs. HORWITZ were active in the Communist Party from about 1935 to 1946. During the interviews of July 17 and 18, 1956, the following data was provided concerning GLASSER:

Mrs. HORWITZ stated on July 17, 1956, that while

NY 100-95034

she was in Rome, Italy, around 1948, she had the occasion to meet HAROLD GLASSER. Mrs. HORWITZ stated that she made his acquaintance through her husband, and that the only contact with GLASSER was of an entirely social nature. She advised she had no first hand knowledge concerning any Communist or espionage activities in which GLASSER might have engaged and stated that the only reason that she recalls this contact at this time is that she was considerably surprised when several years later she saw newspaper accounts which identified GLASSER as a member of a Communist espionage network operated in Washington, D.C., by one NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER.

Mr. LOUIS D. HORWITZ was interviewed on July 18, 1956, at which time he stated that in about April, 1948, a five-day conference of country directors of the American Joint Distribution Committee was scheduled in Paris. During the course of this conference, HAROLD GLASSER was introduced to the conference members as a representative of the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds, New York City. HORWITZ recalled that GLASSER had the title of Director of Overseas Studies and was conducting a research project in behalf of the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds concerning the dissemination of the various funds raised by the foregoing council. HORWITZ recalled that at the five-day country directors conference, GLASSER spoke briefly on currency questions and conducted a panel type discussion with the various country directors to determine whether they were getting full value for the dollars expended in connection with their work.

Approximately one month later, GLASSER appeared at the American Joint Distribution Committee offices in Italy, where he discussed Italian currency problems with HORWITZ. HORWITZ denied that at any time had GLASSER commented upon Communist Party matters, and there was no particular pattern of questioning which existed during HORWITZ' contact with GLASSER which might reflect that GLASSER was using his position at that time as a means for gathering espionage data. HORWITZ pointed out that GLASSER had expressed interest in Israel, but that this was an entirely natural interest in view of GLASSER's



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NY 100-95034

assignment, since his responsibility at that time related to the disbursement of relief funds in behalf of the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds. HORWITZ stated that he first became aware of GLASSER's alleged Communist and espionage activities and background at the time same was publicized through newspaper accounts in U.S. newspapers.

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, a self-confessed former espionage agent, in her testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, in July, 1948, identified a number of individuals as members of the so-called Silvermaster and Perlo groups. According to BENTLEY, these groups were composed primarily of individuals who were employed by the government in Washington, D.C., and engaged in a Soviet espionage conspiracy during the later 1930's and early 1940's. The head of one of these groups was NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER who had been employed in the Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor and the Treasury Department.

- C -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
T-1 JOHN CARROLL Assistant Postmaster Great Neck, New York		
T-2 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div> (By request)	SA FRANK R. LONGO	Instant report  b7D

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The pretext telephone call as set forth in the details of the report on 11/9/56, was made by SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM under the guise of a credit inquiry regarding an alleged employee of the company.

The pretext telephone call made on November 21, 1956, was made by SA FRANK R. LONGO to subject's residence requesting to contact subject at his place of business.

The information regarding subject received from Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS D. HORWITZ as set forth in the details was obtained during the course of interviews conducted by SAs WILLIAM T. BROOKING and WILLIAM F. DOYLE at Paris, France.

The indices of the NYO failed to reflect any pertinent information regarding the subject other than that previously reported.

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to NY dated November 13, 1956.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>NEW YORK</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>11/27/56</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>10/31; 11/9, 20, 21/56</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>HAROLD GLASSER, was</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>WALTER A. WANGENHEIM</b>	TYPED BY <b>pls</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

SYNOPSIS:

Subject residing at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, NY, and continues to be employed with the Liberty Brush Company, Bronx, NY. Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS HORWITZ, former CP members, advised knowing subject in 1948 but had no knowledge of his espionage activities.

- C - DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4 RMM*  
ON *2-10-82*  
*88429*

DETAILS

Residence

T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 31, 1956, that the subject continues to reside at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York.

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: December 12, 1956

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Walter Winchell in his Sunday night broadcast referred to the fact that the Senate Internal Security Committee will make its first test case of the new Immunity Statute this coming week, that it will order two well-known communists to waive immunity and answer questions.

I talked to Bob Morris about this. Morris stated that he is going to talk to Tompkins of the Department and endeavor to pick out two or three witnesses out of the some 20 that appeared before the Committee. They will select the ones whom the Department thinks would be the best individuals to use to test the new Immunity Statute. As of this moment Morris does not know who the witnesses will be. Morris told me the Committee wanted to apply the Immunity Statute to Harold Glasser and Mildred Price who appeared in Elizabeth Bentley allegations.

cc-Mr. Boardman  
 Mr. Belmont

LBN:jmr  
 (4)

RECORDED - 15  
 EX-110

101-3599-162

6 DEC 19 1956

INDEXED - 15

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67 DEC 21 1956

File 101-3599 (Glasser)  
 100-98931 (Price)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-98931-1

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>NEW YORK</b>	Office of Origin <b>NEW YORK</b>	Date <b>10/30/57</b>	Investigative Period <b>8/23, 25, 26, 28, 9/13, 18, 26; 10/1, 4, 11, 17/57</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>HAROLD GLASSER, was</b>		Report made by <b>WALTER C. GUTHEIL</b>	Typed By: <b>azn</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

DECLASSIFIED ON 11-29-99  
BY SPICK/90

Synopsis:

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 REASON FOR EXTENSION  
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
 DECLASSIFICATION 2-11-92  
 88429

Subject continues employment with Liberty Brush Company, Incorporated, Bronx, NY, and resides at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, LI, NY. ~~Counts of~~ Appeals, Washington, D. C., heard arguments, 5/27/57 on constitutional and procedural questions connected with key section of Immunity Act of 1954. One of the test cases involved was that of subject's who had opposed being compelled to testify before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. [T-1] advised that Mr. HAROLD GLASSER (not known to be identical with subject) was scheduled to attend dinner on 12/15/55 sponsored by Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. Informants familiar with Communist activities in Greater NY area, unable to furnish information regarding the subject.

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OTHERWISE.~~

- P -

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
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 DATE 11-13-57  
 HOW FOR. R/S. 0-6  
 BY Dr. a. a. /mm

76 NOV 14 1957

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NY 100-95034

DETAILS:

Residence and Employment

On October 1, 1957, a pretext telephone call was made to Mott Haven 5-7600, telephone number subscribed to by the Liberty Brush Company, Incorporated, 730 East 147th Street, Bronx, New York. An individual who identified herself as secretary to HAROLD GLASSER, verified subject's employment with that firm and stated he resides at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, telephone number Hunter 2-3023.

Regarding Immunity Act of 1954

An article appearing in the May 21, 1957 edition of the "New York Times", a daily New York City newspaper, reported arguments heard by the Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C., concerning the Immunity Act of 1954. Pertinent information concerning the subject, appearing in that article, is summarized as follows:

Arguments were heard by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C., on May 20, 1957, regarding procedural and constitutional questions concerning the key section of the Immunity Act of 1954. The section argued is that section of the statute which gives Congressional committees, investigating subversive questions, the right to compel testimony by granting witnesses immunity from prosecution. If the section is upheld by the Appellate Court, it would abolish in many cases the use of the Fifth Amendment by witnesses to evade testifying.

One of the test cases involved in the above proceeding, was that of HAROLD GLASSER, a former treasury department economist who had opposed being compelled to testify before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

NY 100-95034

There are many choices of decision open to the Appeals Court. It may or may not decide the constitutional question at this time although both the Internal Security Subcommittee and the defense attorney, representing HAROLD GLASSER and three other prospective witnesses, indicated preference that the constitutional issue be decided at this time.

Activities

[T-1] furnished information on December 16, 1955, which disclosed that Mr. HAROLD GLASSER (not known to be identical with subject) was scheduled to attend a dinner on December 15, 1955, sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) at the Capitol Hotel, New York City, in honor of the 164th Anniversary of the Bill of Rights. Information furnished by the informant disclosed that Mr. GLASSER was expected to attend the dinner with one MILTON FRIEDMAN. (u)

[T-2] advised on June 30, 1954, that MILTON HARRY FRIEDMAN, an Attorney, is a member of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. (u)

[T-3] who participated in the Public Hearings of the New York State Joint Legislation Committee on Charitable and Philanthropic Agencies and Organizations, held February 23, 24, 25, 1955, in the Supreme Court of New York City, advised on March 15, 1955, that MILTON HARRY FRIEDMAN acted as an attorney for the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) at those hearings. (u)

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-95034

T-4 advised during February, 1957, that MILTON HARRY FRIEDMAN, an Attorney, had lunch during the first part of that month with ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN. *✓ (u)*

T-5 advised during October, 1953, that ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, an Attorney, 165 Broadway, New York City, is a suspected Soviet Espionage agent. The informant stated that NEEDLEMAN formerly had been the attorney for the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered/<sup>Soviet</sup> trade agency in the United States. *✓ (u)*

It is not known whether or not MILTON HARRY FRIEDMAN, mentioned above, is identical with the MILTON FRIEDMAN previously described ~~has~~ scheduled to attend a dinner sponsored by the ECLC. *✓ (u)*

Miscellaneous

Informants, each of whom are familiar with Communist activities in the Greater New York area, were contacted during August and September, 1957, and were unable to furnish information concerning the subject.

HELEN PUST, Credit Bureau of Greater New York, advised SE GERARD M. LENAHAHAN on August 28, 1957, that the records of that agency failed to disclose a record for the subject.

Records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, caused to be searched by SA VINCENT F. CLANCY, on August 23, 1957, failed to disclose information not previously known and reported regarding the subject.



APPENDIX PAGE

NY 100-95034

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

- "1. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX PAGE

NY 100-95034

NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, contains the following concerning the National Lawyers' Guild:

"National Lawyers' Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'  
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers' Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>NEW YORK</b>	Office of Origin <b>NEW YORK</b>	Date <b>10/30/57</b>	Investigative Period <b>8/23, 25, 26, 28, 9/13, 18, 26; 10/1, 4, 11, 17/57</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>HAROLD GLASSER, was</b>		Report made by <b>WALTER C. GUTHEIL</b>	Typed By: <b>AKI</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

Synopsis:

Subject continues employment with Liberty Brush Company, Incorporated, Bronx, NY, and resides at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, LI, NY. Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C., heard arguments, 5/27/57 on constitutional and procedural questions connected with key section of Immunity Act of 1954. One of the test cases involved was that of subject's who had opposed being compelled to testify before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. (T-1) (u) advised that Mr. HAROLD GLASSER (not known to be identical with subject) was scheduled to attend dinner on 12/15/55 sponsored by Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. Informants familiar with Communist activities in Greater NY area, unable to furnish information regarding the subject.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

- P -

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below			
Copies made:  5-Bureau (101-3599) (RM) 2-Washington Field (101-496) (RM) 3-New York (100-95034)					
		DECLASSIFIED ON 11-29-99 BY SPIC/K/gas			
		CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/uh REASON FOR EXTENSION 2 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-11-92 88429			

February 12 1957

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

J. Walter Yeagley, Acting Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

4  
IMMUNITY ACT OF 1954

Reference is made to my memorandum of October 19, 1954, captioned Senate Bill 16 (Immunity Bill), and to my memorandum of November 8, 1956 relating to Harold Glasser.

On February 8, 1957 the Department was advised by Senator James O. Eastland, Chairman, United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, that it is the intention of that committee to act on February 18, 1957 on a request of the Internal Security Committee to authorize the grant of immunity to Robert McElrath, Wilfred M. Oka, Myer C. Symonds, all of Honolulu, Hawaii and Harold Glasser of Great Neck, New York, pursuant to the provisions of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3486, as amended.

It is requested that you advise me whether a grant of immunity to McElrath, Oka and Symonds at this time would interfere with any matter under current investigation by your Bureau.

As you will recall, you were previously informed that the Senate Internal Security Committee contemplated invoking the Immunity Act in an effort to compel the testimony of Harold Glasser. You advised by memorandum dated November 13, 1956 that a grant of immunity to Glasser would not interfere with any matter under current investigation by the Bureau.

101-3577  
NOT RECORDED  
141 MAR 11 1957

1113  
53 MAR 21 1957

Exp-116  
File in  
101-3577 (R-116)

**Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 10/30/57

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034)

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY **S.P.J.R.M.H.**  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION **2-11-92**

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was  
ESPIONAGE-R

Transmitted herewith are 5 copies of  
the report of SA WALTER C. GUTHEIL and 5 copies of  
a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as  
above.

The enclosed report has been classified  
"Confidential" inasmuch as it contains information,  
the unauthorized disclosure of which might jeopardize  
highly confidential informants.

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	NO. WHERE LOCATED
T-1 [redacted]	2/16/55	12/16/55		100-95034-250
T-2 [redacted]				
✓ T-3 NY State [redacted]	Appeal Printing Co., NYC	Used to document MILTON HARRY FRIEDMAN		100-10769-1B185
✓ T-4 NY 1537-S*	2/6/57	Used to document MILTON HARRY FRIEDMAN		100-112999-1B1
✓ T-5 NY 694-S*		Used to document ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN		

2-Bureau (101-3599) (Encs.10) (RM)  
2-Washington Field (101-496) (RM) (Encs.4)  
3-New York (100-95034)

WCG:azn

76 NOV 14 1957

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2 NOV 1 1957

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed. ~~4~~ (u)

Informants described in the enclosed report as being contacted during August and September, 1957, are identified as follows: ~~4~~ (u)



Contacted on 8/23/57 by  
SA JOHN A. HAAG

Contacted on 8/26/57 by  
SA JOHN A. HAAG

Contacted on 8/25/57 by  
SAS J. P. THOMAS and  
S. J. PETERSON

Contacted on 8/25/57 by  
SA J. P. THOMAS

Contacted on 8/28/57 by  
SA CHARLES D. SHORES

Contacted on 9/13/57 by  
SA GUSTAV S. ABRANDT

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

The pretext telephone call described in the enclosed report as having been made on October 1, 1957, was made by SA WALTER C. GUTHEIL under the guise of a business client of the subject.

The Indices of the NYO as reviewed by SA STEPHEN W. JENNINGS during August, 1957, failed to disclose information identifiable with the subject which has <sup>not</sup> been previously reported.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

The subject is presently included on the SI of the NYO. Data appearing on the SI card is current. This case has been reevaluated in the light of current SI criteria, and the subject continues to fall within the criteria necessary for his inclusion on the SI. Concerning the retention of the subject on the SI, the following is noted:

According to information presently available to the NYO, the subject's appeal regarding the Immunity Act of 1954 is pending at the Circuit Court of Appeals, Washington D. C. The subject's appeal resulted from his refusal to comply with a resolution by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee directing his testimony under the grant of immunity from prosecution. The subject had previously invoked the Fifth Amendment before various Congressional committees when questioned regarding membership in subversive organizations.

Regarding the above, it is noted that the Department has stated that a refusal to answer a question regarding the present or past membership in a subversive organization, "must be considered an Overt Act within the SI criteria".

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

*10/1/56*  
At Washington, D. C.

Will at Circuit Court of Appeals ascertain current status of subject's appeal regarding Immunity Act of 1954.

NEW YORK

*10/1/56*  
At New York, New York

Will await results of investigation pending at the WFO.

REFERENCE Report of SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM, at NY, dated 11/27/56.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
New York, New York  
October 30, 1957

Re: Harold Glasser, with aliases  
Espionage - R

Reference is made to the report of  
Special Agent Walter C. Gutheil, dated and captioned  
as above.

All informants mentioned in the above  
report, including informants described as being familiar  
with Communist activities in the Greater New York  
area, are informants who have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

This is loaned to you by the  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
and neither it nor its contents  
are to be distributed outside  
the agency to which loaned.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4JRM/LL  
88429

AGENCY Raw  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW. 11-13-57  
HOW FORW. R/S 0-6  
BY Sh. a. a. /mm

COPIES DESTROYED  
456 MAR 15 1961

ENCLOSURE





United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
New York, New York  
October 30, 1957

Re: Harold Glasser, with aliases  
Espionage - R

Reference is made to the report of  
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4 JRM/LL  
88429

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>WASHINGTON FIELD</b>	Office of Origin <b>NEW YORK</b>	Date <b>1/15/58</b>	Investigative Period <b>1/7/58</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>HAROLD GLASSER, was.</b>		Report made by <b>CHARLES A. MAY</b>	Typed By: <b>djh</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>ESPIONAGE-R</b>	

Synopsis:

USCA for the D. C. Circuit on 7/5/57 decided in favor of subject. 88429

-RUC-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4 JRM/ld

The records of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit reviewed on January 7, 1958, reflect that in an opinion decided on July 5, 1957, the cases of Subject, Nos. 13790 and 13811 were disposed of in the following manner:

Concerning Case No. 13790, it was stated that Counsel entered an appearance for the Appellant in the District Court but the District Court ordered the appearance vacated on the ground that the statute "does not provide for adversary proceedings. . . ." It was stated that on March 20, 1957, the District Court denied a motion to vacate the order or in the alternative to permit the Appellant to intervene as defendant on the ground he had "no justifiable interest."

Approved _____ Copies made: <b>6-Bureau (101-3599)</b> <b>3-New York (100-95034)(RM)</b> <b>1-WFO (101-496)</b>  <b>COPIES DESTROYED</b> <b>456 MAR 15 1961</b>	Special Agent in Charge <div style="text-align: center;">Do not write in spaces below</div> <div style="font-size: 2em; font-family: monospace;">101-3599-2765</div> <div style="text-align: center;">JAN 16 1958</div> <div style="text-align: right;">RECORDED-39</div> <div style="text-align: right;">EX-131</div>
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AGENCY Law  
 REQ. REC'D \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE 1-28-58  
 HOW R/S 8-6  
 BY St. a. d. /mm

64 JAN 29 1958

WFO 101-496

In the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals the order of March 20, 1957, was reversed.

Concerning Case No. 13811, it was stated that on April 10, 1957, the District Court entered an order which "approved" the application of the Senate Committee; recited that the Committee had authorized grant of immunity and that the Attorney General had interposed no objection; and ordered Appellant to "appear as a witness before the said Internal Security Sub-Committee at a time and place to be designated by the said Sub-Committee and then and there testify or produce evidence as lawfully required by the said Sub-Committee."

In the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals the order of April 10, 1957, was set aside and the proceedings were remanded to the District Court with instruction to dismiss the Committee's application as premature.

-RUC-

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>WASHINGTON FIELD</b>	Office of Origin <b>NEW YORK</b>	Date <b>1/15/58</b>	Investigative Period <b>1/7/58</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>HAROLD GLASSER, was.</b>		Report made by <b>CHARLES A. MAY</b>	Typed By: <b>djh</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE-R</b>	

Synopsis:

USCA for the D. C. Circuit on 7/5/57 decided in favor of subject.

-RUC-

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: <b>5-Bureau (101-3599)</b> <b>3-New York (100-95034)(RM)</b> <b>1-WFO (101-496)</b>		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <b>2-11-82</b> BY <b>SP4 JRM/lu</b> <b>88429</b>	

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 1/15/58

Wm. J. G.   
 FROM

SAC, WFO (101-496)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was.  
ESPIONAGE-R

There are attached for the Bureau 5 copies and for New York 3 copies of the report of SA CHARLES A. MAY dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES: NYlet dated 10/30/57 and report of SA WALTER C. CGUTHIEL, NYO, of same date.

2-Bureau (101-3599) (Encls. 5)  
3-New York (100-95034) (Encls. 3) (RM)  
1-WFO (101-496)  
CAM:djh  
(6)

ENCLOSURE

EX-137

RECORDED-35

EX-137

101-3577-166  
ES JAN 16 1958

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DATE 11-29-99 BY SP1K/K1900

64 JAN 29 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 1/31/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

Re report of SA CHARLES A. MAY, made at  
Washington Field, 1/15/58, captioned as above.

As set forth in details of rerep, the  
Circuit Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C., on 7/5/57,  
decided in favor of the subject's appeal which opposed  
an earlier decision by the District Court ordering him  
to testify before a Senate Internal Security Subcommittee  
under the grant of immunity from prosecution.

In view of the above, the NYO contemplates  
no additional investigation at this time and is placing this  
case in a closed status. C

2 - Bureau (101-3599) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-95034)

RECORDED - 26

INDEXED - 26

WCG:ecb  
(3)

CLASSIFIED BY SP1C/K/goo  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

17 FEB 3 1958

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

63  
65 FEB 12 1958

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4-22 (Rev. 7-56)

Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~SECRET~~

5-12, 1957

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523  
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524  
☐ Forward to File Review  
☐ Attention  
☒ Return to Cull 1738  
Supervisor Room Ext.  
Type of References Requested  
☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)  
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)  
☐ Subversive References Only  
☐ Nonsubversive References Only  
☐ Main References Only  
UTD Aug 1 1955  
Type of Search Requested  
☐ Restricted  
☐ Exact Name  
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations  
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Harold G. Glasser  
Birthdate & Place wa. Harold I. Glasser  
Address Harold G. Glasser  
dob 11/23/05  
Localities

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 5-12 Searcher Initials Long/HK  
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

MF 101-3599  
I 121-10046 M 5-212  
MF 65-5640  
SI 65-56402-4087  
sum 8/9/54  
SI 65-58068-299-1036 (S)  
MF 101-3599-119 (M)  
11/24/53  
SI 65-58068-6819 (M)  
12/10/51  
SI 66-2725-82 (M)  
SI 65-56402-2910 (M)  
10/29/47  
MF 101-3599-156 (M)  
4/11/56; 15 (M)  
138-348-234 (M)  
12/6/53

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REITER

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4-2

## SEARCH SLIP

Subj:

Harold Glasser

Supervisor

Cune

Room

1738

R#

Date

5/12

Searcher

Initial

JP

## FILE NUMBER

## SERIAL

~~42-51542-A-Wash~~  
~~News 4/27/57; Wash~~  
~~Post & Times Herald 4/27/57~~  
~~62-61244-15p5~~  
~~65-65028-4~~  
~~62-88217-A-~~  
~~"Wash Star 2/5/57~~  
~~"N.Y. Mirror 2/5/57~~  
~~65-46888-33-31p6~~  
~~65-58068-16a3 (A)~~  
~~77-71265-24~~  
~~100-78931-682p16.6~~  
~~100-357169-91~~  
~~100-370617-25p12~~  
~~100-379046-14; 13~~  
~~100-385355-37p287~~  
~~100-418971-3~~  
~~101-1169-A-Wash Post~~  
~~Times Herald 12/15/53~~  
~~101-1169-71p7~~  
~~101-3274-233-2p79~~  
~~101-4053-1392p5; 11406~~

1 p# see index

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

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4-2

Subj: Harold Glesser  
 Supervisor Cull Room 78  
 R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 5/12 Searcher Initial JP

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
<u>I 105-40074-2</u>	
<u>21 138-348-203</u>	
<u>11 100-76548-2</u>	
<u>51 62-51542-166</u>	
<u>51 62-51542-A-774</u>	
<u>Times 5/2/57</u>	
<u>61 62-88217-2235-p1989</u>	
<u>2020-2035-2037</u>	
<u>51 61-7582-2842-p3406</u>	
<u>How 3407, 3412, 3442, 32956</u>	
<u>cb 3015, 3016, 3022</u>	
<u>51 65-58468-2307, 2283</u>	
<u>1721</u>	
<u>51 65-58681-97-p312</u>	
<u>65-58487-71-p4, 5, 15</u>	
<u>51 77-36002-689-p14</u>	
<u>51 70-342424-7-p370</u>	
<u>540, 784, 840, 1103</u>	
<u>51 100-365890-67</u>	
<u>51 100-403737-11</u>	
<u>51 101-1169-76-p9, 101</u>	
<u>51 101-1780-21-p12</u>	
<u>51 101-5178-30</u>	

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

~~SECRET~~

4-238

## SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Harold Glaser  
 Supervisor Cull Room 1738  
 R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 5/12 Searcher Initial JP

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

SI	101-4053-1374
SI	105-25863-62
SI	121-1742-25
SI	121-2131-23
SI	138-348-224-292
	293, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

108;  
 1-40-5480-46  
 46-27-158-13  
 42-88-217-A-714  
 times 41.31.57, 41.41.57  
 101-2426-12  
 105-51990-237(2)  
 121-8644-16  
 Harold G-  
 SI 65-5640-  
 MF 101-3599  
 Harold G-  
 MF 101-3599  
 SI 65-5640-  
 L.T. 77-26002-18014

-4-

~~SECRET~~

**SECRET**

*Joe*  
**Office Memorandum**

**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

*WAB*  
**TO : W. A. Branigan**

1 - Branigan  
1 - Aull

**DATE: 7-1-58**

*WAA*  
**FROM : W. A. Aull**

*0*  
**SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESPIONAGE - R**

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE**

*11-29-99*  
**CLASSIFIED BY SP16TK/gas  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1**

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Clayton \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that this case be closed.*  
**Referral/Consult**

Glasser was originally investigated by the Bureau under the Hatch Act in 1941 and no action was taken against him at that time. After information was furnished by Bentley in November, 1945, investigation of Glasser was reopened in an effort to substantiate the allegations that he was a member of an espionage group headed by Victor Perlo. The investigation of Glasser disclosed that he knew Perlo, Harry Dexter White, Harry Magdoff, and others who had been named by Bentley as being involved in espionage. He was interviewed in April and May, 1947, and admitted knowing Perlo, White, Alger Hiss, and others named by Bentley but denied furnishing any information to any unauthorized person.

On reinterview in 1949, he refused to answer any questions regarding alleged communist or espionage activities. He invoked the Fifth Amendment before Congressional committees in 1953 and refused to furnish any information to Federal Grand Juries in 1947 and 1954. In November, 1953, the Justice Department advised that evidence presented was insufficient to sustain prosecution of Glasser for failure to register under the Internal Security Act of 1950.

*WAA:cvg*  
**WAA:cvg**

**(3)**

**101-3599**

**SECRET**

**REC-8**

**EX-117**

*1362*  
**60 JUL 8 1958**

*101-3579-168*  
**18 JUN 3 1958**

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. Branigan  
Re: HAROLD GLASSER  
101-3599

In November, 1956, the Department advised that the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee contemplated invoking the Immunity Statute to force Glasser to testify regarding matters of interest to the Committee. Glasser resisted efforts to force him to testify by the Committee and in July, 1957, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia decided in favor of Glasser, reversing the earlier opinion of the District Court which ordered him to testify.

RECOMMENDATION:

Referral/Consult

In view of the above, it is recommended that this case be closed subject to being reopened at such time as additional information is received which will warrant further active investigation of Glasser.

~~WAB~~  
WAB  
WAB  
WAB

~~SECRET~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>NEW YORK</b>	Office of Origin <b>NEW YORK</b>	Date <b>11/17/58</b>	Investigative Period <b>9/16,24; 11/3,12/58</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>HAROLD GLASSER, was.</b>  <i>per</i>		Report made by <b>NORMAN E. BLISS</b>	Typed By: <b>phg</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

Synopsis:

Subject still employed Liberty Brush Co., Bronx, New York, and residing at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York.

- C -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
**88429**

DETAILS:

On November 3, 1958, a Special Agent of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), made a pretext call to the Liberty Brush Company, 730 East 147th Street, Bronx, New York, MOument 5-7600. The woman answering the phone advised that the subject still works for this firm, although he was out at the moment and would not be back for two or three hours.

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made:  5 - Bureau (101-3599) (RM) 3 - New York (100-95034)		101-3599-169	REC-35
		7 NOV 18 1958	
COPIES DESTROYED 456 MAR 15 1961			

AGENCY RAW  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW. 11-26-58  
HOW FORW. DISC  
BY ShPA [Signature]

NY 100-95034

On September 24, 1958, T-1 advised that the subject still resides at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York.

- C -

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>NEW YORK</b>	Office of Origin <b>NEW YORK</b>	Date <b>11/17/58</b>	Investigative Period <b>9/16, 24; 11/3, 12/50</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>HAROLD GLASSER, JAS.</b>		Report made by <b>NORMAN E. BLISS</b>	Typed By: <b>plg</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

Synopsis:

Subject still employed Liberty Brush Co., Bronx, New York, and residing at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York.

- 0 - ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
88429

DETAILS:

On November 3, 1958, a Special Agent of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), made a pretext call to the Liberty Brush Company, 730 East 147th Street, Bronx, New York, Monument 5-7600. The woman answering the phone advised that the subject still works for this firm, although he was out at the moment and would not be back for two or three hours.

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below			
Copies made:  5 - Bureau (101-3599) (RM) 3 - New York (100-95034)					

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 11/17/58

FROM : *Lars* SA NEW YORK (100-95034)SUBJECT: *Be* HAROLD GLASSER, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

Transmitted herewith are five copies of the report of SA NORMAN E. BLISS and five copies of a letter-head memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

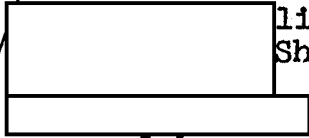
REFERENCE

*and 11/10/58*  
Report of SA WALTER C. GUTHEIL at New York, 10/30/57.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The pretext call to the Liberty Brush Company on 11/3/58, was made by SA NORMAN E. BLISS. The pretext used was that of an insurance salesman who desired to send some literature to the subject.

INFORMANT

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and Description of Information	Date Received	Agent To Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
T-1 is 	Subject still living #8 Sheffield Rd.	9/24/58	SA FRANK R. LONGO	100-95034-270

conceal because of his position.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4 JRM/ML

b7D

2 - Bureau (101-3599) (Encls 30) (RM)  
3 - New York (100-95034)

NEB:phg  
(5)

101-3599-170

NOV 18 1958

10 ENCLOSURE

NOV 21 1958



NY 100-95034

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
5. ☒ Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and \_\_\_\_\_ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. ☐ This report is classified \_\_\_\_\_ because (state reason) \_\_\_\_\_
  
8. ☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) There is no reason to believe that such reinterview would be productive.
  
9. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) of subject's use of 5th Amendment before various official Congressional committees. In addition, it is noted that he was a member of the Perlo Russian espionage group in Washington, D.C., in the 1940's. ELIZABETH BENTLEY reported that he was stolen from this group by ALGER HISS, to be turned over to a



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
New York, New York  
November 17, 1958

NY 100-95034

Re: Harold Glasser, with aliases  
Espionage - R

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Norman E. Bliss, dated and captioned as above.

The informant mentioned in the above report has furnished reliable information in the past.

This is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
88429

AGENCY Rosen  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW. 11-26-58  
HOW FORW. R/S O-9  
BY SP4 P/T M. J. M.

COPIES DESTROYED  
456 MAR 15 1961

101-3599-176  
ENCLOSURE



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York  
November 17, 1958

NY 100-95034

Re: Harold Glasser, with aliases  
Espionage - R

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Norman E. Bliss, dated and captioned as above.

The informant mentioned in the above report has furnished reliable information in the past.

This is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4 JRM/LL  
88429

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (101- 3599)

DATE: 8/24/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, aka  
ESP-R

Cards UTD  
Cards Sent 00

9/2/59  
RHW

BB

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name		
Aliases		
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born	<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized	<input type="checkbox"/> Alien
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist	<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Independent Socialist League
<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address) ADD Executive		
Key Facility Data		
Geographical Reference Number		Responsibility
Interested Agencies		
Residence Address		

NEB:mg

57 SEP 4 1959

REGISTERED MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/29/99 BY SPICER

101-3599-  
NOT RECORDED  
6 AUG 26 1959  
M. F. Row

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (101- 3599)

DATE: 3/26/59

FROM : *705B* NEW YORK (100-95034)

Cards UTD  
Cards Sent 00

*4-6/59*

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, aka  
ESP-R

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows. (specify change only):

Name		
Aliases		
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born	<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized	<input type="checkbox"/> Alien
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist	<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Independent Socialist League
<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address) <i>✓</i> Liberty Brush Company, 805 East 140 Street, Bronx, New York		
Key Facility Data		
Geographical Reference Number		Responsibility
Interested Agencies		NOT RECORDED
Residence Address		18 APR 1 1959

NEB:mjb

REGISTERED MAIL 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/29/99 BY SP1 KIR/gao

*101-3599-*  
*NOT RECORDED*  
*18 APR 1 1959*  
*SEC. 7*  
*LO*

RA

TO:

W. A. Branigan <sup>A390</sup>

Date

3/2/59

FROM:

W. A. Branigan

E. M. Gregg  
Rm. 522

Harold Glasser

Harold O Glasser

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file:

101-3599.

101-3599-

NOT RECORDED

2 MAR 3 1959

Espionage Section

58 MAR 3 1959 <sup>206</sup>

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/29/99 BY SP1EIK/gaa

FD-263 (5-17-55)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>NEW YORK</b>	Office of Origin <b>NEW YORK</b>	Date <b>NOV 17 1959</b>	Investigative Period <b>10/1 - 11/9/59</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>HAROLD GLASSER aka</b>		Report made by <b>WILLIAM K. BREUEL</b>	Typed By: <b>gag</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b> <b>CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY <i>SP4 JRM/ML</i></b> <b>REASON FOR EXTENSION <i>2</i></b> <b>FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2</b> <b>DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION <i>2-11-92</i></b> <b><i>88429</i></b>	

SECRET

## REFERENCE

Report of SA NORMAN E. BLISS, NY, 11/17/58.

- C -

## ADMINISTRATIVE

On 11/6/59, SA WILLIAM K. BREUEL telephonically contacted the switchboard operator at the Liberty Brush Company, 805 East 140th Street, Bronx, NY, using the pretext that it was a credit inquiry.

Confidential informants referred to in this report are identified as follows: *(u)*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Approved <i>JAB</i>	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made:  5 - Bureau (101-3599) (RM) 3 - New York (100-95034)  AGENCY <i>CIR</i> REQ. REC'D DATE FORW. <i>7/19/66</i> HOW FORW. <i>R/S</i> BY <i>WAA/96</i>		<i>101-3599-171</i>	REC-91
		<b>15 NOV 18 1959</b>	

AGENCY *RAB, Sec*  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW. *11-24-59*  
HOW FORW. *R/S 2-6-60*  
BY *WAA/96*

58 NOV 24 1959

NY 100-95034

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

Source

[Redacted Source Information]

NY 694-S\*

Date Contacted

10/5/59  
10/6/59  
10/7/59  
10/5/59  
10/5/59  
10/6/59  
10/8/59  
10/8/59  
10/7/59

Agent Who Contacted Source

SA JAMES P. HALLERON  
SA JAMES P. HALLERON  
SA JAMES P. HALLERON  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON

INFORMANT

Identity of Source

[Redacted Informant Identity]

(Contacted by SA LEO H. FRUTKIN)  
(Request)

Where Located

Instant report, pg. 2



NY 100-95034

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
5. ☒ Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are \_\_\_\_\_
7. ☐ This report is classified \_\_\_\_\_ because (state reason) \_\_\_\_\_
8. ☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) He has refused to answer questions about his past activities when called before Congressional committees. There is no reason to believe that a reinterview of subject would be productive.
9. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) of his activities as a member of the Perlo Group, a Soviet espionage group operating in Washington, DC, in the 1940's as furnished by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and his refusal to cooperate with Congressional Committees. It is felt that the subject would be capable of committing acts against the best interests of the US in the event of a national emergency.
11. ☒ Subject's SI card ☐ is ☒ is not tabbed Detcom.  
☒ His activities ☐ do ☒ do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

COVER PAGE

- C\* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## Copy to:

## Report of:

WILLIAM K. BREUEL

Office: New York, New York  
Bureau 101-3599

## Date:

17 NOV 1959

## File Number:

New York 100-95034

## Title:

HAROLD GLASSER

## Character:

ESPIONAGE - R

## Synopsis:

Subject resides 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, NY, and is employed at the Liberty Brush Company, Bronx, NY. Confidential informants acquainted with various CP activities in the NYC area advised that they are unable to furnish any information concerning the subject.

- X -

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED  
REASON  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE  
DECLASSIFICATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4JRM/IL

88429

NY 100-95034

DETAILS:

Residence and Employment

On October 15, 1959, NY T-1 advised that the subject continues to reside at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York.

On November 6, 1959, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), using a suitable pretext, determined from the switchboard operator at the Liberty Brush Company, 805 East 140th Street, Bronx, New York, that the subject is still employed by that Company.

Informant Contacts

Confidential informants, acquainted with various phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the New York City area were contacted during October, 1959. They said that they were unable to furnish any information regarding the activities of the subject.

Miscellaneous

On October 15, 1959, Mrs. J. ALBERT BRIEN, Credit Bureau of Nassau County, 184 Sunrise Highway, Rockville Centre, New York, made available to SA LEO H. FRUTKIN a credit record dated May 1, 1952, which disclosed that HAROLD GLASSER, wife, FAYE, of 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, was at that time employed as an economist by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, 634 45th Street, New York City. The record further disclosed that he had previously been employed by the United States Government in Washington, DC.

On October 15, 1959, Inspector JAMES P. REDDIY, Nassau County Police Department, Mineola, New York, advised SA FRUTKIN that he had no record pertaining to the subject.

On October 5, 1959, a review of the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, as furnished by PAULINE

NY 100-95034

DeFIORE to IC ALFRED G. ENNULAT disclosed that according to a report of that Credit Bureau dated October 23, 1951, HAROLD and FAYE GLASSER resided at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. The record disclosed that he was employed at the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Incorporated, 165 West 46th Street, New York City, New York. According to the record he had resided at the above address for a period of one year where he owned his own home valued at \$15,000.00. He was said to have been employed for over two years with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Incorporated, as Director of Overseas Institute, at an estimated income of over \$10,000.00 per year. His credit rating was said to be satisfactory.

On October 5, 1959, SA VINCENT F. CLANCEY caused a review of the records of the Bureau of Special Services of the New York City Police Department to be made. No pertinent identifiable information regarding the subject was located.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

17 NOV 1959

Re: Harold Glasser

Confidential informants referred to in the report of Special Agent William K. Breuel, dated and captioned as above have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and is a loan to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4 JRM/LL  
88429

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reporting Office <b>NEW YORK</b>	Office of Origin <b>NEW YORK</b>	Date <b>17 NOV 1959</b>	Investigative Period <b>10/1 - 11/9/59</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>HAROLD GLASSER aka</b>		Report made by <b>WILLIAM K BREUEL</b>	Typed By: <b>gag</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

Synopsis:  
XXXX

~~11-27-99~~  
~~CLASSIFIED BY SP1C/K/900~~  
~~DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

## REFERENCE

Report of SA NORMAN E. BLISS, NY, 11/17/58.

- C -

## ADMINISTRATIVE

On 11/6/59, SA WILLIAM K. BREUEL telephonically contacted the switchboard operator at the Liberty Brush Company, 805 East 140th Street, Bronx, NY, using the pretext that it was a credit inquiry.

Confidential informants referred to in this report are identified as follows:

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made:  5 - Bureau (101-3599) (RM) 3 - New York (100-95034)		<div>CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY <b>SP4 J. Dm/14</b></div> <div>REASON FOR EXTENSION <b>2</b></div> <div>FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2</div> <div>DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION <b>2-11-92</b></div> <div><b>88429</b></div>	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

Source

Date Contacted

Agent Who Contacted  
Source



NY 694-S\*

10/5/59  
10/6/59  
10/7/59  
10/5/59  
10/5/59  
10/6/59  
10/8/59  
10/8/59  
10/7/59

SA JAMES P. HALLERON  
SA JAMES P. HALLERON  
SA JAMES P. HALLERON  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA ALEXANDER C.  
BURLINSON

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source



Great Neck, NY  
(Contacted by SA LEO H.  
FRUTKIN)  
(Request)

Where Located

Instant report, pg. 2

b7D

COVER PAGE

- B -

NY 100-95034

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current).
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
5. ☒ Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and \_\_\_\_\_ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. ☐ This report is classified \_\_\_\_\_ because (state reason)
  
8. ☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)  
He has refused to answer questions about his past activities when called before Congressional committees. There is no reason to believe that a reinterview of subject would be productive.
  
9. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)  
of his activities as a member of the Perlo Group, a Soviet espionage group operating in Washington, DC, in the 1940's as furnished by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and his refusal to cooperate with Congressional Committees. It is felt that the subject would be capable of committing acts against the best interests of the US in the event of a national emergency.
  
11. ☒ Subject's SI card ☐ is ☒ is not tabbed Detcom.  
☒ His activities ☐ do ☒ do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

COVER PAGE

- C\* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

File Number:

Title:

Character:

Synopsis:

WILLIAM K. BARNETT  
17 NOV 1959

Office: New York, New York  
Bureau 101-3599

New York 100-25034

HAROLD GLASSER

ESPIONAGE - R

Subject resides 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, NY, and is employed at the Liberty Brush Company, Bronx, NY. Confidential informants acquainted with various CP activities in the NYC area advised that they are unable to furnish any information concerning the subject.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
58245

- 8 -

CLASSIFIED  
EXEMPT  
FROM  
FOIA  
DATE OF  
DECLASS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

NY 100-95034

DETAILS:

Residence and Employment

On October 15, 1959, NY T-1 advised that the subject continues to reside at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York.

On November 6, 1959, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), using a suitable pretext, determined from the switchboard operator at the Liberty Brush Company, 805 East 140th Street, Bronx, New York, that the subject is still employed by that Company.

Informant Contacts

Confidential informants, acquainted with various phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the New York City area were contacted during October, 1959. They said that they were unable to furnish any information regarding the activities of the subject.

Miscellaneous

On October 15, 1959, Mrs. J. ALBERT BRIEN, Credit Bureau of Nassau County, 184 Sunrise Highway, Rockville Centre, New York, made available to SA LEO H. FRUTKIN a credit record dated May 1, 1952, which disclosed that HAROLD GLASSER, wife, FAYE, of 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, was at that time employed as an economist by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, 634 45th Street, New York City. The record further disclosed that he had previously been employed by the United States Government in Washington, DC.

On October 15, 1959, Inspector JAMES P. REDDY, Nassau County Police Department, Mineola, New York, advised SA FRUTKIN that he had no record pertaining to the subject.

On October 5, 1959, a review of the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, as furnished by PAULINE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-80021

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

DeFIORE to IC ALFRED G. EMMULAT disclosed that according to a report of that Credit Bureau dated October 23, 1951, HAROLD and FAYE GLASSER resided at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. The record disclosed that he was employed at the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Incorporated, 165 West 45th Street, New York City, New York. According to the record he had resided at the above address for a period of one year where he owned his own home valued at \$15,000.00. He was said to have been employed for over two years with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Incorporated, as Director of Overseas Institute, at an estimated income of over \$10,000.00 per year. His credit rating was said to be satisfactory.

On October 5, 1959, SA VINCENT F. CLANCEY caused a review of the records of the Bureau of Special Services of the New York City Police Department to be made. No pertinent identifiable information regarding the subject was located.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York

17 NOV 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Harold Glasner

Confidential informants referred to in the report of Special Agent William E. Bruel, dated and captioned as above have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4 JRM/1A  
88429

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. Branigan *WAB*DATE: 2-8-60  
~~12-28-59~~FROM : W. A. Aull *WAA*

SUBJECT:

*Harold Glasser*  
*Harold Glassey**E. M. Gregg*  
*Room 1501*

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file:

101-3599

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/29/99 BY SP1C/K/900

*Espionage Section*

101-3599-

NOT RECORDED

10 FEB 8 1960

18 FEB 9 1960

- F. F. Fox  
1 - Mr. Aull

September 13, 1960

Airtel

✓ To: SACs, New York (100-95034)  
WFO (101-496)

From: Director, FBI (101-3599)

IMFOLD CLASSER  
ESPIONAGE - R

~~11-29-99~~  
CLASSIFIED BY ~~SPICER/99~~  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Reference is made to Chicago letter captioned "Solo,  
IS - C," dated 9-7-60, a copy of which was designated for the  
New York Office.

For the information of WFO, referenced letter set forth  
information obtained from CG 5824-S indicating that Harold Glasser,  
who formerly lived at 8 Sheffield, Great Lake, Long Island,  
New York, is currently in China. CHAO Yi min, Chinese CP represen-  
tative to the "World Labor Review" requested information as to  
what the CP, USA knew about Glasser and would the CP, USA be willing  
to let him stay in China.

New York should immediately institute appropriate inquiries  
to verify, through independent sources other than CG 5824-S, the  
presence of Glasser in China. WFO check passport records to deter-  
mine date of issue of passport and other pertinent information  
which may be available concerning Glasser. Submit pertinent infor-  
mation in form of letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination,  
bearing in mind that this data was obtained from a highly delicate  
source, and that the use of the information from CG 5824-S must be  
handled in such a manner as to avoid any possible compromise of the  
source.

CAA:mo  
(7)

MAILED 25

SEP 13 1960

COMM-FBI

Referral/Consult

Tolson  
Mohr  
Parsons  
Belmont  
Callahan  
DeLoach  
Malone  
McGuire  
Rosen  
Tamm  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Ingram  
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

19 SEP 14 1960

EX 104

~~SECRET~~

Airtel to SACs, New York  
WFO  
Re: Harold Glasser  
101-3599

CONTINUATION OF NOTE:

in New York and Washington, D. C., during the early 1940's. According to Bentley, Glasser furnished information to the Soviets concerning Treasury Department matters and Glasser was also known to Whittaker Chambers, who met Glasser through J. Peters, a Soviet agent. In 1953 the Department declined prosecution of Glasser for failure to register under the Internal Security Act of 1950. Glasser resisted efforts of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee to invoke the Immunity statute against him in 1956. A favorable decision was rendered on his behalf by the U. S. Court of Appeals in July, 1957. He is presently carried on the Security Index.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 9/22/60

FROM : SAC, WFO (101-496)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, aka.  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(OO:NY)

ReBuairtel dated 9/13/60, instructing WFO to check passport records on subject, reportedly presently in China.

On 9/21/60, SA KENNETH J. HASER was advised that a thorough search of passport records failed to disclose any indication that subject has applied for a passport subsequent to 3/25/53. It is noted that this application was abandoned by subject, on 7/30/53, in lieu of furnishing the Passport Office with a statement as to whether he was then or had ever been a Communist. The latter information is contained in the report of SA CHARLES A. MAY dated 3/2/54 at Washington, D. C. in captioned case.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/27/99 BY SPK/KJ/gaa

RUC

- ② - Bureau
- 2 - New York (100-95034) (RM)
- 1 - WFO

CAM:cam  
(5)

EX-102

REC- 82

101-3599-173

12 SEP 22 1960

57 SEP 28 1960





F B I

Date: 9/20/60

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

Via \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)  
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034)  
 SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
 ESP-R

Re Bu airtel 9/13/60.

On 9/19/60, SA CARLYLE W. MILLER was advised by the Information Operator, New York Telephone Company, that HAROLD GLASSER, 8 Sheffield Rd., Great Neck, L.I., NY, subscribes to Hunter 2-3023. A pretext call was made to this number, under the guise of an insurance salesman, and a man who identified himself as HAROLD GLASSER answered.

UACB, NY is withholding submission of letterhead memorandum regarding subject's reported trip to China pending results of WFO check of passport records.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 11/29/99 BY SPIC/K/gae

- ③ - Bureau (101-3599) (RM)  
 2 - Washington Field (101-496) (RM)  
 1 - New York (100-95034)

CWM:vfp  
 (7)

REC-52

EX-102

SEP 21 1960

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

62 SEP 27 1960

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 10/10/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESP - R  
(OO: NY)

ReBuairtel 9/13/60; NY airtel 9/20/60; and WFO letter 9/22/60.

Inasmuch as a pretext call to subject's residence on 9/19/60 reflected that subject was home on that date, and since a search of passport records on 9/21/60 failed to disclose any indication that subject has applied for a passport subsequent to 3/25/53, no further investigation is being conducted at this time regarding subject's alleged residence in China, UACB.

It is noted that the above is at variance with information regarding subject which was furnished by CG 5824-S\* and set forth in Chicago letter of 9/7/60, entitled, "SOLO; IS-C", however, any recontact with the informant concerning this matter is being left to the discretion of Chicago.

- 2 - Bureau (101-3599) (RM)  
1 - Chicago (Info) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-95034)

CWM:dmb  
(4)

EX 105

REC-14

OCT 12 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/29/99 BY SP1C/K/maaCopy to Chicago  
by routing slip for  
☐ info ☒ action  
date 10-19-60  
by [signature]

53 OCT 19 1960

Re Chicago letter of 9/7/60  
re Glasser being in China.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Reporting Office <b>NEW YORK</b>	Office of Origin <b>NEW YORK</b>	Date <b>12/20/60</b>	Investigative Period <b>11/9 - 12/5/60</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>HAROLD GLASSER aka</b> <b>CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4-JRM/ML</b> <b>REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2</b> <b>DATE OF REVIEW FOR 2-11-92</b> <b>DECLASSIFICATION</b>		Report made by <b>CARLYLE W. MILLER</b>	Typed By: <b>csp</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

DECLASSIFIED ON **11-30-99**  
BY **SP1C/K/gm**

REFERENCE:

Report of SA WILLIAM K. BREUEL, 11/17/59, at NY.

- C *Pending Chicago*

ADMINISTRATIVE:

A pretext telephone call to the Liberty Brush Company, Inc., on 12/5/60, was made by SA CARLYLE W. MILLER, using the pretext of an advertising salesman.

Chicago letter of 9/7/60, captioned "SOLO; IS-C", set forth information obtained from CG 5824-S\* indicating that HAROLD GLASSER, formerly of 8 Sheffield St., Great Neck, LI, NY, was at that time in China. CHAO Yimin Chinese CP representative to the "World Marxist Review" requested information as to what the CP, USA knew about GLASSER and would the CP, USA be willing to let him stay in China.

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made:  5- Bureau (101-3599) (RM) 3- New York (100-95034)		101-3599-176	REC-16
		18 DEC 21 1960	

AGENCY *State, RAB*  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FCSW. *12-27-60*  
HOW FORW. *12-27-60*  
BY *[Signature]*

**63 DEC 28 1960**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

NY 100-95034

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 9/21/60, SA KENNETH J. HASER caused a search to be made of the records of the Passport Division, US Department of State, Washington, D.C., and was advised that no information could be located reflecting that subject had applied for a passport subsequent to 3/25/53. It was noted that this application was abandoned by subject on 7/30/53, in lieu of furnishing the Passport Office with a statement as to whether he was then or had ever been a Communist.

The above information from CG 5824-S\* was set forth in the administrative section rather than the details in order to avoid any possibility of compromising of this highly delicate source. (u)

The SAS who observed subject on 11/15/60, were HUGH THOMAS FORSHA and WALTER C. GUTHEIL, JR.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

Location

NY T-1.

Instant report, page 2

NY (Because of position)

NY T-2.

65-16942-77

b7D

The confidential informants who were contacted regarding subject with negative results are the following: (u)

Source

Date of Contact

Contacted By

NY 694-S\*

11/10/60  
11/15/60  
11/15/60  
11/15/60

SA CHARLES W. CAVANAUGH  
SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON  
SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA JOHN A. HAAG

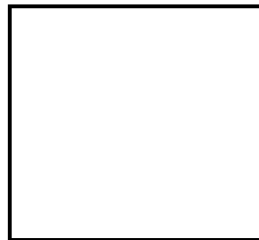
- B -  
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

INFORMANTS CONT'D

Source



Date of Contact

11/17/60  
11/17/60  
11/17/60  
11/17/60  
11/17/60  
11/29/60

Contacted By

SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON

b7D

~~(u)~~

- C -  
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
5. ☒ Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. ☐ This report is classified \_\_\_\_\_ because (state reason) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. ☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) He has refused to answer questions about his past activities when called before Congressional committees. There is no reason to believe that a reinterview of subject would be productive.
9. ☒ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) of his activities as a member of the Perlo Group, a Soviet espionage group operating in Washington, D.C., in the 1940's as furnished by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and his refusal to cooperate with Congressional Committees. It is felt that the subject would be capable of committing acts against the best interests of the US in the event of a national emergency.
11. ☒ Subject's SI card ☐ is ☒ is not tabbed Detcom.  
☒ Subject's activities ☐ do ☒ do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

- D\* -  
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## Copy to:

Report of:  
Date:CARLYLE W. MILLER  
12/20/60

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File No.:

New York 100-95034

Bureau File No.: 101-3599

Title:

HAROLD GLASSER

Character:

ESPIONAGE - R

Synopsis:

Subject continues to reside at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, NY, and to be employed at the Liberty Brush Company, Inc., 805 East 140th St., Bronx, NY. On 11/15/60, subject was observed in the company of FREDERICK PALMER WEBER, whose identity is set forth. Confidential informants contacted in November, 1960, advised they could furnish no information regarding subject. Information from Credit Bureau and Board of Elections set forth. Criminal records negative.

- &amp; -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4JRM/d  
88429

NY 100-95034

DETAILS:

Residence

The 1960 and 1961 Nassau County Telephone Directory contains a listing on page 384 for HAROLD GLASSER, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, telephone number HUNter 2-3023.

NY-T-1 advised on November 17, 1960, that mail addressed to HAROLD GLASSER is received at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York.

On November 15, 1960, Mrs. SYLVIA KAUFMAN, 6 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, advised SA LEO H. FRUTKIN that the GLASSER family is still residing at 8 Sheffield Road, and that she had recently observed HAROLD GLASSER burning leaves near his home.

Employment

On November 14, 1960, Mrs. J. ALBERT BRIEN, Credit Bureau of Nassau County, 184 Sunrise Highway, Rockville Centre, New York, advised SA LEO H. FRUTKIN that a credit report dated October 14, 1960, disclosed that HAROLD GLASSER of 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, was self-employed at the Liberty Brush Company, Inc., 147th Street, Bronx, New York.

The 1960 and 1961 Bronx Telephone Directory contains a listing on page 476 for the Liberty Brush Company, Inc., 805 East 140th Street, Bronx, telephone number MOtthaven 5-7600.

On December 5, 1960, a Special Agent of the FBI made a pretext telephone call to the above number and spoke with an individual who identified himself as Mr. BRIME (phonetic). This man advised that HAROLD GLASSER would be in his office by 10:30 a.m., and could be contacted any time thereafter.



NY 100-95034

Associates

On November 15, 1960, at approximately 12:40 p.m., Special Agents of the FBI observed the subject in the company of FREDERICK PALMER WEBER and an unknown male walk out of the office building at 19 Rector Street, New York City, and proceed to a restaurant at 130 Greenwich Avenue. At 1:45 p.m., these three individuals departed the restaurant and returned to 19 Rector Street.

Regarding FREDERICK PALMER WEBER, the April 22, 1953, issue of the "Baltimore Sun", a Baltimore, Maryland daily newspaper, carried an article reflecting that WEBER, a research economist in NYC, testified before the United States Internal Security sub-committee in Washington, D.C., on April 21, 1958. When questioned as to whether he had been a Communist while working for congressional committees from 1940 to 1943, WEBER invoked his privilege under the Fifth Amendment.

NY T-2 on May 5, 1957, stated that FREDERICK PALMER WEBER had been a Communist Party (CP) member and possibly was still one.

The CP, USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Informant Contacts

During November, 1960, confidential informants who are familiar with some phases of CP activities in the Greater New York area, advised that they could furnish no information regarding the subject.

Miscellaneous

On November 14, 1960, Inspector JAMES P. REDDY, Nassau County Police Department, advised SA LEO H. FRUTKIN that the records of his department contain no information regarding the subject.

NY 100-95034

On November 18, 1960, SA DAVID G. JENKINS caused a search to be made of the records of the New York City Police Department and was advised that no information identifiable with subject was located.

On November 9, 1960, IC ALFRED G. ENNULAT reviewed the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, New York City, which were made available by PAULINE DE FIORE. These records reflected that on December 17, 1959, a judgment was filed in Nassau County by the Manufacturers Trust Company, against HAROLD GLASSER, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, for \$353.41.

On November 14, 1960, Mr. JAMES MOORE, Chief Clerk, Board of Elections, Mineola, New York, advised SA LEO H. FRUTKIN that HAROLD GLASSER, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, registered a preference for one of the two major political parties in 1955, but has not voted since.

On November 15, 1960, IC THOMAS I. MC GUINNESS ascertained from the records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, New York City, that subject did not hold a current operator's license and no motor vehicle was registered to him at that time.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
December 20, 1960

Title                      Harold Glasser

Character                Espionage - R

Reference is made to the report of SA  
CARLYLE W. MILLER, dated and captioned as above, at NY.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced  
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>NEW YORK</b>	Office of Origin <b>NEW YORK</b>	Date <b>12/20/60</b>	Investigative Period <b>11/9 - 12/5/60</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>HAROLD GLASSER aka</b>		Report made by <b>CARLYLE W. MILLER</b>	Typed By: <b>csp</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

XXXXX  
Synopsis:

REFERENCE:

Report of SA WILLIAM K. BREUEL, 11/17/59, at NY.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

A pretext telephone call to the Liberty Brush Company, Inc., on 12/5/60, was made by SA CARLYLE W. MILLER, using the pretext of an advertising salesman.

Chicago letter of 9/7/60, captioned "SOLO; IS-C", set forth information obtained from CG 5824-S\* indicating that HAROLD GLASSER, formerly of 8 Sheffield P. O. Great Lake, LI, NY, was at that time in China. CHAO Yi min Chinese CP representative to the "World Marxist Review" requested information as to what the CP, USA knew about GLASSER and would the CP, USA be willing to let him stay in China. *(u)*

Approved  Copies made:	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
5- Bureau (101-3599) (RM) 3- New York (100-95034)		CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY <i>SP4 JRM/ML</i> REASON FOR EXTENSION <i>2</i> FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION <i>12-12-92</i> <i>88429</i>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 9/21/60, SA KENNETH J. HASER caused a search to be made of the records of the Passport Division, US Department of State, Washington, D.C., and was advised that no information could be located reflecting that subject had applied for a passport subsequent to 3/25/53. It was noted that this application was abandoned by subject on 7/30/53, in lieu of furnishing the Passport Office with a statement as to whether he was then or had ever been a Communist.

The above information from CG 5824-S\* was set forth in the administrative section rather than the details in order to avoid any possibility of compromising this highly delicate source. (u)

The SAS who observed subject on 11/15/60, were HUGH THOMAS FORSHA and WALTER C. GUTHEIL, JR.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

Location

NY T-1

Instant report, page 2

NY (Because of position)

NY T-2,

65-16942-77

b7D

The confidential informants who were contacted regarding subject with negative results are the following: (u)

Source

Date of Contact

Contacted By

NY 694-S\*

11/10/60

11/15/60

11/15/60

11/15/60

SA CHARLES W. CAVANAUGH

SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON

SA JOHN A. HAAG

SA JOHN A. HAAG

- B -

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

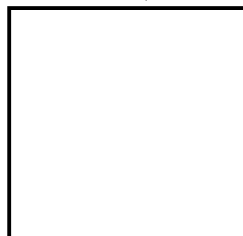
(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

INFORMANTS CONT'D

Source



Date of Contact

11/17/60  
11/17/60  
11/17/60  
11/17/60  
11/17/60  
11/29/60

Contacted By

SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON

1  
C (u)  
1  
b7D

- C -  
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
5. ☒ Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. ☐ This report is classified \_\_\_\_\_ because (state reason) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. ☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) He has refused to answer questions about his past activities when called before Congressional committees. There is no reason to believe that a reinterview of subject would be productive.
9. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) of his activities as a member of the Perlo Group, a Soviet espionage group operating in Washington, D.C., in the 1940's as furnished by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and his refusal to cooperate with Congressional Committees. It is felt that the subject would be capable of committing acts against the best interests of the US in the event of a national emergency.
11. ☒ Subject's SI card ☐ is ☒ is not tabbed Detcom.  
☒ Subject's activities ☐ do ☒ do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

- D\* -  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of:

CARLYLE W. MILLER

Office: New York, New York

Date:

12/20/60

Field Office File No.:

New York 100-95034

Bureau File No.: 101-3599

Title:

HAROLD GLASSER

Character:

ESPIONAGE - R

Synopsis:

Subject continues to reside at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, NY, and to be employed at the Liberty Brush Company, Inc., 805 East 140th St., Bronx, NY. On 11/15/60, subject was observed in the company of FREDERICK PALMER WEBER, whose identity is set forth. Confidential informants contacted in November, 1960, advised they could furnish no information regarding subject. Information from Credit Bureau and Board of Elections set forth. Criminal records negative.

- 8 -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4 JRM/ld

88429



NY 100-95034

DETAILS:

Residence

The 1960 and 1961 Nassau County Telephone Directory contains a listing on page 34 for HAROLD GLASSER, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, telephone number HUner 2-3023.

NY T-1 advised on November 17, 1960, that mail addressed to HAROLD GLASSER is received at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York.

On November 15, 1960, Mrs. SYLVIA KAUFMAN, 6 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, advised SA LEO H. FRUTKIN that the GLASSER family is still residing at 8 Sheffield Road, and that she had recently observed HAROLD GLASSER burning leaves near his home.

Employment

On November 14, 1960, Mrs. J. ALBERT BRIEN, Credit Bureau of Nassau County, 184 Sunrise Highway, Rockville Centre, New York, advised SA LEO H. FRUTKIN that a credit report dated October 14, 1960, disclosed that HAROLD GLASSER of 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, was self-employed at the Liberty Brush Company, Inc., 147th Street, Bronx, New York.

The 1960 and 1961 Bronx Telephone Directory contains a listing on page 476 for the Liberty Brush Company, Inc., 805 East 140th Street, Bronx, telephone number MOthaven 5-7600.

On December 5, 1960, a Special Agent of the FBI made a pretext telephone call to the above number and spoke with an individual who identified himself as Mr. BRIME (phonetic). This man advised that HAROLD GLASSER would be in his office by 10:30 a.m., and could be contacted any time thereafter.

NY 100-95034

### Associates

On November 15, 1960, at approximately 12:40 p.m., Special Agents of the FBI observed the subject in the company of FREDERICK PALMER WEBER and an unknown male walk out of the office building at 19 Rector Street, New York City, and proceed to a restaurant at 130 Greenwich Avenue. At 1:45 p.m., these three individuals departed the restaurant and returned to 19 Rector Street.

Regarding FREDERICK PALMER WEBER, the April 22, 1953, issue of the "Baltimore Sun", a Baltimore, Maryland daily newspaper, carried an article reflecting that WEBER, a research economist in NYC, testified before the United States Internal Security sub-committee in Washington, D.C., on April 21, 1953. When questioned as to whether he had been a Communist while working for congressional committees from 1940 to 1943, WEBER invoked his privilege under the Fifth Amendment.

NY T-2 on May 5, 1957, stated that FREDERICK PALMER WEBER had been a Communist Party (CP) member and possibly was still one.

The CP, USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

### Informant Contacts

During November, 1960, confidential informants who are familiar with some phases of CP activities in the Greater New York area, advised that they could furnish no information regarding the subject.

### Miscellaneous

On November 14, 1960, Inspector JAMES F. REDDY, Nassau County Police Department, advised SA LEO H. FRUTKIN that the records of his department contain no information regarding the subject.

NY 100-95034

On November 18, 1960, SA DAVID G. JENKINS caused a search to be made of the records of the New York City Police Department and was advised that no information identifiable with subject was located.

On November 9, 1960, IC ALFRED G. ENNULAT reviewed the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, New York City, which were made available by PAULINE DE FIORE. These records reflected that on December 17, 1959, a judgment was filed in Nassau County by the Manufacturers Trust Company, against HAROLD GLASSER, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, for \$353.41.

On November 14, 1960, Mr. JAMES MOORE, Chief Clerk, Board of Elections, Mineola, New York, advised SA LEO H. FRUTKIN that HAROLD GLASSER, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, registered a preference for one of the two major political parties in 1955, but has not voted since.

On November 15, 1960, IC THOMAS I. MC GUINNESS ascertained from the records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, New York City, that subject did not hold a current operator's license and no motor vehicle was registered to him at that time.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
December 20, 1960

Title                      Harold Glasser

Character                Espionage - R

Reference is made to the report of SA  
CARLYLE W. MILLER, dated and captioned as above, at NY.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced  
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

CARLYLE W. MILLER

Office: New York, New York

12/12/60

Field Office File No.:

New York 100-95034

Bureau File No.:

100-3599

Title:

HAROLD GLASSER

Character:

ESPIONAGE - R

Synopsis:

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- 3 -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4 JRM/ld  
88429

NY 100-95034

DETAILS:

Residence

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Employment

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NY 100-95034

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NY T-2 on May 5, 1957, stated that FREDERICK PALMER WEBER had been a Communist Party (CP) member and possibly was still one.

The CP, USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

### Informant Contacts

During November, 1960, confidential informants who are familiar with some phases of CP activities in the Greater New York area, advised that they could furnish no information regarding the subject.

### Miscellaneous

On November 14, 1960, Inspector JAMES P. REDDY, Nassau County Police Department, advised SA LEO H. FRUTKIN that the records of his department contain no information regarding the subject.

NY 100-25604

On November 10, 1960, SA DAVID G. JENNINGS caused a search to be made of the records of the New York City Police Department and was advised that no individual is identifiable with subject was located.

On November 9, 1960, SA ALBERT G. LUTERAS reviewed the records of the Grand Bureau of Greater New York, New York City, which were made available by FRANK J. DE FIORE. Those records reflected that on December 21, 1959, a judgment was filed in New York County by the Manufacturers Trust Company, against HAROLD OLIVER, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, for \$353.41.

On November 14, 1960, Mr. JAMES HANCOCK, Chief Clerk, Board of Elections, New York, advised SA DAVID G. JENNINGS that HAROLD OLIVER, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, registered a preference for one of the two major political parties in 1955, but has not voted since.

On November 15, 1960, SA THOMAS I. DE GUINNESS ascertained from the records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, New York City, that subject did not hold a current operator's license and no motor vehicle was registered to him as that city.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Now 100-100000-1000  
December 20, 1960

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Title Harold Glasse

Character Espionage - R

Reference is made to the report of SA  
CARLOS A. MILLER, dated and captioned as above, at NY.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced  
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

*Return to Bureau*TO : SAC, *Chicago*(Your file *101-30*)DATE: *11/28/60*FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial *101-3599*)  
(Room No. *2408*)*also see (105-0-2979)  
(65-0-2060)*SUBJECT: *HAROLD GLASSER*  
*ESP - R*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *11/30/99* BY *SP1K/90a*

1. Bufiles reflect this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

*Expedite this lead!**Re NY let 10/10/60.*☐ letter ☐ submitted  
☐ 2. Date ☐ report ☐ will be submitted☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted☐ 4. Status of investigation☐ Sulet by  
☐ 5. ☐ Surep

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial number.)

F381

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: February 21, 1961

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (101-30)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESP - R

ReNYlet to Director dated October 10, 1960,  
and Bureau routing slip dated October 18, 1960.

Extreme care must be utilized in the handling  
and reporting of information set forth below in order to  
protect this highly placed source.

On February 14, 1961, CG 5824-S\*, who has furnished  
reliable information in the past, was recontacted by SA  
RICHARD W. HANSEN regarding instant matter and furnished  
the following information:

In July, 1960, when CHAO Yi-min, the representative  
of the Communist Party of China to the World Marxist Review  
in Prague, Czechoslovakia, made his inquiries concerning  
HAROLD GLASSER, he left with the source the impression that  
GLASSER was then in China. However, the source advised that  
he had no personal information to indicate that HAROLD GLASSER  
was or is presently in China.

However, in December, 1960, it was learned that  
a message had been transmitted to the Communist Party of China  
by a Communist Party, USA, delegate to the meeting of the  
81 Communist and Workers Parties held in Moscow. In this  
message the information was relayed that JOHN ABT, a New  
York attorney, characterized GLASSER as "reliable and all  
right."

2-Bureau (RM)  
2-New York (RM)  
    (1-100-54965 (JOHN ABT)  
    (1-100-95034 (HAROLD GLASSER)  
2-Chicago  
    (1-A) 134-46)

RWH:MDW  
(6)

50 MAR 2 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/30/99 BY SP12/K/gac

FEB 28 1961

CG 101-30

Based upon this message to the Communist Party of China, the source assumes that GLASSER may now be contemplating a trip to China or may have possibly already departed. RUC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : W. A. Branigan ~~LOA~~

DATE: 12/4/61

FROM : W. G. Aull, USA

E. M. Gregg  
Room 45016 IIRB

SUBJECT: Harold Glasser

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file:

101-3599

Espionage Section

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/3/99 BY SPICER/ma

101-3599-  
NOT RECORDED  
19 DEC 5 1961

121  
64 DEC 6 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 101-3599 )

DATE: 8/15/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, aka  
SM-C  
OO:NY

Cards UTD  
Cards Sent 00  
8/24/61  
JH

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):-

Name		
Aliases		
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born	<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized	<input type="checkbox"/> Alien
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist	<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Independent Socialist League
<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address)		
Unemployed		
Key Facility Data		
Geographical Reference Number		Responsibility
Interested Agencies		101-3599-
Residence Address		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/30/99 BY SPICIK/gaa

2-Bureau (101-3599)  
1-NY (100-95034)  
CWM;mt

REGISTERED MAIL

68 AUG 25 1961

NOT RECORDED  
11 AUG 16 1961

SUBV. CONTROL

10/10/61

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>NEW YORK</b>	Office of Origin <b>NEW YORK</b>	Date <b>1/2/62</b>	Investigative Period <b>11/6/61 - 12/18/61</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>HAROLD GLASSER aka</b>		Report made by <b>WILLIAM K. BREUEL</b>	Typed By: <b>kv</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

**CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY** *SP4JRM/ld*  
**REASON FOR EXTENSION** *2*  
**FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2**

**DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION** *2-12-82*

**REFERENCE:** *88429*

**DECLASSIFIED ON** *11-30-99*  
**BY** *SP1C/K/1000*

Report of SA CARLYLE W. MILLER, 12/20/60, at NY.

- P -

## ADMINISTRATIVE

On 8/10/61, SA CARLYLE W. MILLER telephonically contacted the subject at his residence under the pretext that he was checking on the availability of potential judges.

On 12/18/61; SA WILLIAM K. BREUEL telephonically contacted the subject at his residence under the pretext that it was a credit inquiry.

On 11/13/61, SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN observed a woman driving the car from the subject's residence.

Approved <i>Jarb</i>	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made:  5 - Bureau (101-3599) (RM) 2 - New York (100-95034)		101-3599-178 REC-55	
		16 JAN 15 1962	
		EX 100	

AGENCY *STATE, CIA, RAB*  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW. *0-146, 0-146, 0-6*  
HOW FORW. *1-15-62*  
BY *WAA/cl*

- A -  
COVER PAGE

NY 100-95034

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is noted that by Chicago letter to the Bureau dated 2/21/61, information obtained from CG 5824-S\*, was furnished to the NYO regarding the subject. To protect the highly placed informant the information is not included in this report. *(u)*

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

NY T-1

Instant report,  
page 1

Great Neck,  
New York Post Office  
(Request)

NY T-2

Instant report,  
page 3

contacted by SA VINCENT F.  
CLANCY

The confidential informants who were contacted regarding the subject in Nov., and Dec., 1961, are identified as follows:

Source

Date of Contact

Contacted By

NY 694-S\*

12/7/61  
12/6/61  
11/22/61

SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN  
SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN  
SA ALEXANDER C.  
BURLINSON

11/27/61  
11/27/61  
11/21/61  
11/27/61  
11/21/61  
11/24/61  
11/22/61

SA DAVID RYAN  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA JOHN A. HAAG

b7D

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York,

Will contact [redacted] to attempt to determine the present employment of the subject.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



NY 100-95034

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☐ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☒ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
5. ☒ Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. ☐ This report is classified \_\_\_\_\_ because (state reason) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. ☒ Subject previously interviewed (dates) 4/30, 5/3, 7/47.  
☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 He has refused to answer questions about his past activities when called before Congressional committees. There is no reason to believe that a reinterview of subject would be productive.
9. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) \_\_\_\_\_ of his activities as a member of the Perlo Group, a Soviet espionage group operating in Washington, D.C., in the 1940's as furnished by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and his refusal to cooperate with Congressional Committees. It is felt that the subject would be capable of committing acts against the best interests of the US in the event of a national emergency.
11. ☒ Subject's SI card ☐ is ☒ is not tabbed Detcom.  
☒ Subject's activities ☐ do ☒ do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

- C\* -  
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## Copy to:

Report of: WILLIAM K. BREUEL  
Date: 1/2/62

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File No.: 100-95034

Bureau File No.: 101-3599

Title: HAROLD GLASSER

Character: ESPIONAGE - R

## Synopsis:

Subject resides at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, NY. Contacted under a suitable pretext in August, 1961, he said he was unemployed. In December, 1961, he said he did office work for Pension Planning, Garden City, L.I., NY. No listing for this place of employment in the current Nassau County Telephone Directory. Confidential informants acquainted with certain phases of CP activity in the NYC unable to furnish any information regarding subject.

88429  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-12-82 BY SP4JRM/ld

- P -

DETAILS:Residence and Employment

On November 9, 1961, NY T-1 advised that the subject resides at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. Informant said that his place of employment, if any, is unknown to him; however, the subject is frequently seen during the day at his residence.

On December 12, 1961, NY T-1 advised that he was unable to furnish any additional information regarding the activities of the subject.

On August 10, 1961, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) telephonically contacted the subject under a suitable pretext when he said he was unemployed.

NY 100-95034

On December 18, 1961, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) telephonically contacted the subject at his residence under a suitable pretext. The subject advised at that time that he resided at that address and, when asked regarding his employment, said he did office work for Pension Planning in Garden City, Long Island, New York. The subject did not elaborate further on his employment.

A review of the current Nassau County Telephone Directory disclosed no listing for Pension Planning.

On December 18, 1961, it was determined through the Telephone Information Service of the New York Telephone Company that there is no current listing for Pension Planning in Garden City, Long Island, New York.

On December 12, 1961, Mr. MAYERZUCKERMAN, Telephone Answering Service of Great Neck, 15 Bond Street, Great Neck, New York, advised SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN that the subject was a subscriber to his answering service in connection with his home telephone number HU 2-3023. ZUCKERMAN said that he had no information concerning the subject except his name, address and home telephone number.

On November 8, 1961, HELEN BRIEN, Credit Bureau of Nassau County, Rockville Centre, New York, advised SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN that according to her records HAROLD and FAYE GLASSER resided at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. In 1960, the subject was employed by the Liberty Brush Company in the Bronx, New York. She said that this was shown as a self employment and he had been with the company for 6 years. A previous employment was also listed as Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds in New York City in 1952.

Informant Contacts

NY 100-95034

During November, and December, 1961, confidential informants acquainted with certain phases of Communist Party activity in the New York City area were contacted. They advised that they were unable to furnish any information regarding the subject.

Miscellaneous

On November 17, 1961, a review of the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York as furnished by PAULINE DE FIORE to IC JOHN T. DOWNEY disclosed that the subject and his wife, FAYE, resided at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. According to a report of that credit bureau dated May 29, 1961, they had resided at that address for 9 years. His employment was listed as unknown.

~~GLASSER~~

MRS HAROLD GLASSER

On November 27, 1961, NYT-2 advised that the subject had a hospitalization contract in connection with which he gave his date of birth as November 23, 1905, and his residence at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. He listed his wife FAYE, born November 25, 1908, and his children, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] As of July, 1960, he was employed as Secretary-Treasurer at the Liberty Brush Company, 805 East 140th Street, Bronx, New York. In December, 1960, this hospitalization contract was cancelled.

~~GLASSER~~ On November 13, 1961, a Special Agent of the FBI observed a woman driving a car from the garage at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. This car had New York automobile registration 9R6200.

On November 13, 1961, SHIRLEY LOWE, Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Nassau County, Mineola, New York, advised SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN that New York automobile registration 9R6200 was issued to FAYE GLASSER at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. Her occupation was listed as self employed at her residence address.

On December 12, 1961, Inspector JAMES REDDY,

NY 100-95034

Record Bureau, Nassau County Police Department, advised SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN that there is no record identifiable with the subject in the files of his department.

On November 20, 1961, SA DAVID G. JENKINS caused a search to be made of the files of the Bureau of Special Services of the New York City Police Department, but no record identifiable with the subject based upon the information available was located.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

Title Harold Glasser

Character Espionage - R

Reference is made to the report of  
SA William K. Breuel, dated  
and captioned as above,  
at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced  
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>NEW YORK</b>	Office of Origin <b>NEW YORK</b>	Date <b>1/2/62</b>	Investigative Period <b>11/6/61 - 12/18/61</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>HAROLD GLASSER aka</b>		Report made by <b>WILLIAM K. BREUEL</b>	Typed By: <b>kv</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Summary  
XXXXXX

DECLASSIFIED ON 11-30-99  
BY SPIC/Hgoe

## REFERENCE:

Report of SA CARLYLE W. MILLER, 12/20/60, at NY. .

- P -

## ADMINISTRATIVE

On 8/10/61, SA CARLYLE W. MILLER telephonically contacted the subject at his residence under the pretext that he was checking on the availability of potential jurors.

On 12/18/61, SA WILLIAM K. BREUEL telephonically contacted the subject at his residence under the pretext that it was a credit inquiry.

On 11/13/61, SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN observed a woman driving the car from the subject's residence.

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:  5 - Bureau (101-3599) (RM) 2 - New York (100-95034)		<p><del>CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4JRM/ul</del></p> <p>REASON FOR EXTENSION <b>2</b></p> <p>FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2</p> <p>DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION <b>2-12-92</b></p> <p><b>88429</b></p>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- A -  
COVER PAGE

NY 100-95034

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is noted that by Chicago letter to the Bureau dated 2/21/61, information obtained from CG 5824-S\*, was furnished to the NYO regarding the subject. To protect the highly placed informant the information is not included in this report.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

NY T-1

Instant report,  
page 1

Great Neck,  
New York Post Office  
(Request)

NY T-2

Instant report,  
page 3

Contacted by SA VINCENT F.  
CLANCY

The confidential informants who were contacted regarding the subject in Nov., and Dec., 1961, are identified as follows:

b7D

Source

Date of Contact

Contacted By

NY 694-S\*

12/7/61  
12/6/61  
11/22/61

SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN  
SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN  
SA ALEXANDER C.  
BURLINSON

11/27/61  
11/27/61  
11/21/61  
11/27/61  
11/21/61  
11/24/61  
11/22/61

SA DAVID RYAN  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA DAVID RYAN  
SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA JOHN A. HAAG

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York,

Will contact [redacted] to attempt to determine the present employment of the subject.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



NY 100-95034

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☐ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☒ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
5. ☒ Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and \_\_\_\_\_ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are \_\_\_\_\_
7. ☐ This report is classified \_\_\_\_\_ because (state reason)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8. ☒ Subject previously interviewed (dates) 4/30, 5/3, 7/47.
- ☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)  
He has refused to answer questions about his past activities when called before Congressional committees. There is no reason to believe that a reinterview of subject would be productive.

9. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)  
of his activities as a member of the Perlo Group, a Soviet espionage group operating in Washington, D.C., in the 1940's as furnished by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and his refusal to cooperate with Congressional Committees. It is felt that the subject would be capable of committing acts against the best interests of the US in the event of a national emergency.

11. ☒ Subject's SI card ☐ is ☒ is not tabbed Detcom.
- ☒ Subject's activities ☐ do ☒ do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

- C\* -  
COVER PAGE~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: WILLIAM K. BREUEL

Office: New York, New York

Date: 1/2/62

Field Office File No.: 100-95034

Bureau File No.: 101-3599

Title: HAROLD GLASSER

Character: ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 2-11-82 BY SP4J Rmd  
88429

Synopsis:

Subject resides at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, NY. Contacted under a suitable pretext in August, 1961, he said he was unemployed. In December, 1961, he said he did office work for Pension Planning, Garden City, L.I., NY. No listing for this place of employment in the current Nassau County Telephone Directory. Confidential informants acquainted with certain phases of CP activity in the NYC unable to furnish any information regarding subject.

- P -

DETAILS:Residence and Employment

On November 9, 1961, NY T-1 advised that the subject resides at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. Informant said that his place of employment, if any, is unknown to him; however, the subject is frequently seen during the day at his residence.

On December 12, 1961, NY T-1 advised that he was unable to furnish any additional information regarding the activities of the subject.

On August 10, 1961, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) telephonically contacted the subject under a suitable pretext when he said he was unemployed.

NY 100-95034

On December 18, 1961, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) telephonically contacted the subject at his residence under a suitable pretext. The subject advised at that time that he resided at that address and, when asked regarding his employment, said he did office work for Pension Planning in Garden City, Long Island, New York. The subject did not elaborate further on his employment.

A review of the current Nassau County Telephone Directory disclosed no listing for Pension Planning.

On December 18, 1961, it was determined through the Telephone Information Service of the New York Telephone Company that there is no current listing for Pension Planning in Garden City, Long Island, New York.

On December 12, 1961, Mr. MAYER ZUCKERMAN, Telephone Answering Service of Great Neck, 15 Bond Street, Great Neck, New York, advised SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN that the subject was a subscriber to his answering service in connection with his home telephone number HU 2-3023. ZUCKERMAN said that he had no information concerning the subject except his name, address and home telephone number.

On November 8, 1961, HELEN BRIEN, Credit Bureau of Nassau County, Rockville Centre, New York, advised SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN that according to her records HAROLD and FAYE GLASSER resided at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. In 1960, the subject was employed by the Liberty Brush Company in the Bronx, New York. She said that this was shown as a self employment and he had been with the company for 6 years. A previous employment was also listed as Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds in New York City in 1952.

Informant Contacts

NY 100-95034

During November, and December, 1961, confidential informants acquainted with certain phases of Communist Party activity in the New York City area were contacted. They advised that they were unable to furnish any information regarding the subject.

Miscellaneous

On November 17, 1961, a review of the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York as furnished by PAULINE DE FIORE to IC JOHN T. DOWNEY disclosed that the subject and his wife, FAYE, resided at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. According to a report of that credit bureau dated May 29, 1961, they had resided at that address for 9 years. His employment was listed as unknown.

On November 27, 1961, NY T-2 advised that the subject had a hospitalization contract in connection with which he gave his date of birth as November 23, 1905, and his residence at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. He listed his wife FAYE, born November 25, 1908, and his children, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] As of July, 1960, he was employed as Secretary-Treasurer at the Liberty Brush Company, 805 East 140th Street, Bronx, New York. In December, 1960, this hospitalization contract was cancelled.

b6  
b7C

On November 13, 1961, a Special Agent of the FBI observed a woman driving a car from the garage at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. This car had New York automobile registration 9R6200.

On November 13, 1961, SHIRLEY LOWE, Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Nassau County, Mineola, New York, advised SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN that New York automobile registration 9R6200 was issued to FAYE GLASSER at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. Her occupation was listed as self employed at her residence address.

On December 12, 1961, Inspector JAMES REDDY,

NY 100-95034

Record Bureau, Nassau County Police Department, advised SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN that there is no record identifiable with the subject in the files of his department.

On November 20, 1961, SA DAVID G. JENKINS caused a search to be made of the files of the Bureau of Special Services of the New York City Police Department, but no record identifiable with the subject based upon the information available was located.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

Title           Harold Glasser

Character       Espionage - R

Reference

is made to the report of  
SA William K. Breuel, dated  
and captioned as above,  
at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced  
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 101-3599 )

DATE: 1/2/62

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER aka  
ESPIONAGE - R

Cards UTD  
Cards Sent, 00  
1/16/62  
Hw

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name		
Aliases		
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born	<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized	<input type="checkbox"/> Alien
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist	<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Independent Socialist League
<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address)		
Unknown		
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/30/99 BY SP1C15/jan		
Key Facility Data		
Geographical Reference Number _____ Responsibility _____		
Interested Agencies _____		
Residence Address _____		
NOT RECORDED		
16 JAN 5 1962		
50 JAN 18 1962		

② - Bureau (101-3599) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-95034)

REGISTERED MAIL

WKB:kv

(3)

ESP-SEC

SUBV-CONTROL

ESP-SEC

WKB:kv

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 2/27/62

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034) *(4)*

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESP - R

*ah*  
Re report of SA WILLIAM K. BREUEL, dated at New York, 1/2/62.

*[redacted]* furnished information on 1/23/62, which disclosed that as of September, 1961, the subject was employed with one JOSEPH EDELSTEIN, 118 7th Street, Garden City, Long Island, New York.

b7D

A pretext telephone call by SA WALTER C. GUTHEIL, JR. on 2/20/62, to a woman who identified herself as the private secretary of JOSEPH EDELSTEIN, Insurance Broker and Attorney, 118 7th Street, Garden City, Long Island, New York, disclosed the following:

The subject has been employed since September, 1961, as an "Actuarial Assistant" to Mr. EDELSTEIN in connection with preparation of group pension plans.

Inasmuch as verification of subject's employment was only matter pending in this case, this investigation is being returned to a closed status.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/3/99 BY SP1C/K/gao

*Hand date  
up to Shy*

2- Bureau (101-3599) (RM)  
1- New York (100-95034)

REC-45

101-3599-179

WCG:JCG  
(3)

12 FEB 28 1962

51 MAR 5 1962

EX 113



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 101-3599)

DATE: 2/27/62

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, aka  
ESP-R  
OO:NY

Cards UTD  
Cards Sent 00  
3/5/62

818 RB

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name		
Aliases		
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born	<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized	<input type="checkbox"/> Alien
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist	<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Independent Socialist League
<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address)  Joseph Edelstein, Insurance Broker 118 7th Street, Garden City Long Island, New York		
Key Facility Data  Geographical Reference Number _____ Responsibility _____  Interested Agencies _____		
Residence Address		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/30/99 BY SP1C14/pra

2 BUREAU (101-3599)  
1- NEW YORK (100-95034)

REGISTERED MAIL 1962 WCG:yjp

101-3599-  
NOT RECORDED  
10 FEB 28 1962

ESP/ST

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 1/4/63	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/6/62 - 1/2/63
TITLE OF CASE  HAROLD GLASSER, aka		REPORT MADE BY ROBERT A. MAFFEI	TYPED BY JCG
		CHARACTER OF CASE  ESP - R	

REFERENCE

Report of SA WILLIAM K. BREUEL, dated  
1/2/62

88429

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/lt  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-4-83

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The SA who contacted JOSEPH EDELSTEIN in order to verify GLASSER's residence and employment was JOHN V. GRIFFIN, who represented himself as a friend of the subject.

SA ROBERT A. MAFFEI observed the subject entering his office as indicated in the details of enclosed report. The photograph contained in the exhibit section of instant file is a good likeness of the subject.

DECLASSIFIED ON 11-30-99  
BY SPIC/K/aa

APPROVED  
COPIES MADE:

*Marb*

SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

4- Bureau (101-3599) (RM)  
1- New York (100-95034)

101-3599-180

REC-9

EX 10

## DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	RAO	CIA	STATE
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.	1/17/63	1/17/63	1/17/63
HOW FWD.	OC	O-14F	O-14B
BY	WAG/ls	WAG/ls	WAG/ls

## NOTATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62 JAN 18 1963

NY 100-95034

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Files of the NYO contain no information concerning the subject which has not been previously reported.

This case was reopened in the NYO in order that an annual report be submitted since the subject is on the Security Index. Since no further investigation remains to be conducted at this time, this case will be closed in the NYO until such time as information requiring additional action comes to the attention of this Bureau or until the next annual report is due.

INFORMANTS

The confidential informants, who were contacted concerning the subject in December, 1962, are identified as follows:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contacted By</u>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 60px;"></div>	12/14/62	JOHN A. HAAG
	12/14/62	JOHN A. HAAG
	12/14/62	JOHN A. HAAG
	12/18/62	JOHN A. HAAG

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
  2. ☐ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
  3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
  4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
  5. ☐ Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
  6. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are \_\_\_\_\_
  7. ☐ This report is classified \_\_\_\_\_ because (state reason) \_\_\_\_\_
8. ☒ Subject previously interviewed (dates) 4/30, 5/3, 7/47.  
☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) \_\_\_\_\_  
 he has refused to answer questions about his past activities when called before Congressional committees. There is no reason to believe that a reinterview of subject would be productive.
9. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
  10. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) \_\_\_\_\_  
 of his activities as a member of the Perlo Group, a Soviet espionage group operating in Washington, D.C., in the 1940's as furnished by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and his refusal to cooperate with Congressional Committees. It is felt that the subject would be capable of committing acts against the best interests of the US in the event of a national emergency.
  11. ☒ Subject's SI card ☐ is ☒ is not tabbed Detcom.  
☒ Subject's activities ☐ do ☒ do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

- C\* -

- COVER PAGE -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## Copy to:

Report of:

ROBERT A. MAFFEI

Office:

New York, New York

Date:

1/4/63

Field Office File No.:

100-95034

Bureau File No.:

101-3599

Title:

HAROLD GLASSER

Character:

ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-11-82 BY SP4JRM/LL

Synopsis:

88429

A source advised that the subject resides at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, Long Island, and was employed at the Mc Crory Corporation, NYC. Confidential informants, acquainted with certain phases of CP activity in NYC, unable to furnish any information concerning the subject.

- C -

DETAILSResidence and Employment

On October 25, 1962, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) contacted under suitable pretext JOSEPH EDELSTEIN, 118 7th Street, Garden City, Long Island, New York, a former employer of the subject. EDELSTEIN stated that GLASSER resided at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, Long Island, and was employed at that time as an insurance broker at Mc Crory Corporation, 575 Madison Avenue, New York City.

NY 100-95034

On December 12, 1962, a Special Agent of the FBI observed the subject entering his office at the Mc Croby Corporation, 5th floor, 575 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Informant Contacts

In December, 1962, various informants familiar with certain phases of Communist Party activity in the New York City area were contacted. They could furnish no information concerning the subject.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum.

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 101-3599)

DATE: 11/2/62

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, aka  
SM-C  
OO:NY

Cards UTD  
Cards Sent 00  
11/16/62

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name		
Aliases		
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born	<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized	<input type="checkbox"/> Alien
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist	<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Independent Socialist League
<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address) Insurance Broker, Mc Crory Corp. 575 Madison Avenue, New York, New York (5th Floor)		
Key Facility Data		
Geographical Reference Number _____		
Interested Agencies _____		
Residence Address _____		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/30/99 BY SPICER/gao

2- BUREAU (101-3599)  
1- NEW YORK (100-95034)  
51 NOV 26 1962 399  
REGISTERED MAIL JVG:yjp

SUBV. CONTROL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-30-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/30/99 BY SP10K/1/00

SUBJECT: HAROLD LINDEN  
LINDEN, GORDON AND RICHMAN  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

On April 27, former SA Lyle Francis O'Rourke visited FBI Headquarters and spoke to SA John W. O'Beirne of the Crime Research Section. O'Rourke stated he has been associated with the captioned individual in the affairs of the Ionic Dynamics Corporation and on April 25, Linden informed him of a libel suit he has filed against Neal J. May because of charges made against him, Linden, by May during a political campaign in which Linden is engaged in Toronto, Ontario. Linden won his action against May who has now brought the matter on appeal to the higher courts in Canada. Linden has learned that May is apparently an active communist and leveled his charges against Linden in order to smear him and prevent his election to public office. In preparation for the appeal, Linden employed a private detective agency which furnished him with data indicating that May was in contact during June, 1954, with Herman Sobel and Harold Glasser, "well-known communists in New York." A copy of a letter to Mr. Arthur Martin concerning Sobel and Glasser which O'Rourke <sup>advised</sup> was received by Linden is attached.

O'Rourke stated that he was furnishing this information to the Bureau for whatever value it may have. He was informed, however, that the Bureau could be of no assistance to him whatsoever in this regard. He stated that in the event we desired to talk to Linden further, he could be contacted through him, O'Rourke, or at a residence Linden has in White Plains, New York, telephone Rockwell 1-4410. He was informed that his interest in furnishing this information was deeply appreciated. Former Agent O'Rourke served in the Bureau from June 1, 1932, to November 9, 1933; his services were satisfactory. He has been in considerable difficulty in the past, and in 1947, it was alleged that he called his divorced wife and made threatening statements to her claiming he would track her down through the society of ex-FBI Agents. In 1952, he engaged in an anti-Semitic argument stating he had been a member of the FBI. In regard to the suggestion that O'Rourke be contacted concerning his representation, the Director noted, "I see no need to do this. We can't monitor conduct of our ex-employees." He has communicated with the Bureau on several occasions, always complimentary. In July, 1960, Wiley T. Buchanan, Chief of Protocol, Department of State, advised that he has received numerous telegrams

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan

JWO'B:jo1 (6)

101-3599-  
NOT RECORDED  
MAY 14 1962

63 MAY 22 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62



Jones to Mr. DeLoach Memorandum  
RE: HAROLD LINDEN

from O'Rourke with whom he is acquainted and said that "O'Rourke must be on another drunk." There are indications he has joined Alcoholic Anonymous.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Linden. There are numerous references concerning May, Herman Sobel and Harold Glasser.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be forwarded with attachment to the Domestic Intelligence Division for information.

OR 9-4600

Lyle Francis O'Rourke

301 East 66th Street  
New York City

YUkon 8-6670

9/14/54 - L. J. Pressley.

Tues. Feb. 5/59 - Nimmo

Robt. Morris sub committee council said Glasser invoked the 5th amendment at a hearing in 1953. After Whittakers Chambers had alleged Glasser was a strong man who shared many secrets of the communist and underground.

# In the book written by Whittaker Chambers - publisher in 1952 mentions Glasser.

Page 429 - 430.

Wittaker Chambers book is called the "Witness" in all bookstores - Chambers was a top commie spy - try and get the book in Canada if you can't and you want it let me know.

Herman Sobel - 40 Melrose Drive, New Rochelle, N.Y.

1 - 5th Ave. - NYC.

Principal United Brush Mfg. Co. located 116 Worcester St., N. Y., a firm engaged in industrial brushes and household goods.

See no commie ties in records.

This don't mena he was not.

Harold and Faye Glasser - 8 Sheffield Rd., Great Neck, N.Y.

Subject 55 years - manager Liberty Brush Co. - 805 E 140 St. N.Y..

Then July 28/60 - Liberty Brush Co. voluntary proceeding bankruptcy act listing tentative liabilities \$243,300. - assets \$256,650.

1. Glasser was at one time Director of the U.S. Treasury Dept's. Monetary Research Dept. - resigned this post late in 1947.

In 1954 he was accused of aiding a soviet spy ring. He was named by U.S. Attorney General Bronell in 1953 as a close friend of the late Harry Dexter White, who served Russia as a wartime spy. Harry Dexter White was at that time Secretary to the U.S. Treasury. He (White) took his own life.

When Glasser testified before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, Glasser invoked the 5th amendment and refused to answer over 100 questions on the ground of self incrimination.

Glasser after resigning from the treasury and prior to his position Glasser was an Economist for the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds - at 165 W. 46th, N.Y.

Glasser married has 3 children

b6  
b7C

~~SECRET~~

15 July 1963

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, Former Treasury Department Employee

101-3599

1. Subject, who has been mentioned in numerous FBI reports, is presently an employee of the McCrory Corporation in New York City. According to a contact of this organization, Glasser's views can be summarized easily. He is an exponent of the Chinese line and is impressed with their theoretical purity, their "sensible attitude" and the fact that there is no anti-semitism in China. His attitude is further described as being basically anti-Russian, inasmuch as he feels that the current difficulties of socialism are a result of Russian backwardness rather than a reflection of inadequacies of basic social theory. He also is very much in favor of the Cuban revolution, and anticipates a U. S. invasion of Cuba in the near future.

2. According to our source, Glasser claims that he has violent arguments with his friends because of his pro-Chinese stand. The identity of his friends is not known beyond some colleagues in the McCrory Corporation. Our source did mention the fact that Glasser stated that he was in touch with a Rumanian diplomat and that he had a very close friend (nationality unidentified) who works in Peking.

3. According to our source, Glasser seems to have very little money, dresses shabbily with frayed shirts, wears dirty shoes and seems to be generally penurious. His previous business venture was unsuccessful.

4. If it would prove of any interest or value, we can arrange to turn over contact with our source to the Bureau for exploitation. Our source was formerly helpful to us when he was overseas, was found to be extremely cooperative and reliable, and has maintained casual social contact with one of our staff representatives since his return to the States in January 1962. He now lives in New York and is himself employed by the McCrory Corporation, in a minor executive capacity.

*Virginian  
Frank  
Coe  
Rumanian  
China*

*See per CFA  
2-174 (encl)  
WAA: jol  
7-25-63*

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/30/99 BY SPK/KH

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

JUL 29 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : W. A. Branigan *WAB*

DATE: *10/1/63*

*John*  
FROM :

*W. A. Branigan* *WAB*

SUBJECT:

*Harold Glaser*

*EMG*  
E. M. Gregg  
Room 611 RB

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file:

*101-3599*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *11/30/99* BY *SP1K1K/000*

*101-3599-*  
NOT RECORDED

22 OCT 7 1963

*WAB*  
Espionage Section

64 OCT 9 1963

Director, FBI (Bufile- 101-3599 )

10/ 1/63

SA *mm*  
*auto*  
 New York (100-95034) P  
 HAROLD GLASSER  
 ESP - R

Cards UTD  
 Cards Sent 00  
 10/8/63  
*mm*

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (*specify change only*):

Name		
Aliases		
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born	<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized	<input type="checkbox"/> Alien
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist	<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Independent Socialist League
<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous ( <i>specify</i> ) _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address ( <i>show name of employing concern and address</i> )		
Mc Crory Corporation 711 Fifth Avenue, NY <i>mm</i>		
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <i>11/30/99</i> BY <i>SP1C/K/900</i>		
Key Facility Data		
Geographical Reference Number _____		Responsibility _____
Interested Agencies _____		
Residence Address		

2-Bureau  
 1-New York  
 REGISTERED MAIL

163  
 1 OCT 11 1963

101-3599-611.23  
 NOT RECORDED

12 OCT 4 1963  
 NEW YORK DIA  
 REC'D

*mm*  
*mm*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

FROM : SAC, WFO (101-496) (RUC)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESP-R  
(OO:NY)

DATE: 12/12/63

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ReNYlet dated 10/22/63, requesting WFO to review files and furnish any pertinent information contained therein concerning JOHN ADLER and Weisbrodt, Weisbrodt and Lifton.

## JOHN ADLER

The current D. C. Area Telephone Directory lists a JOHN ADLER, 8258 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md., who, according to records of The Credit Bureau, Inc., checked by IC EUGENE M. KIRKMAN on 10/31/63, is employed as Manager, George Co. Outfitters, 910 - 7th St., N. W. His wife is listed as RIDA. It also shows, JOHN W. ADLER, 4903 Brookway Dr., Sumner, Md. It has been determined that this individual is the present personnel officer of the Department of Justice. The only other person of this name listed is JOHN H. ADLER, 5107 Fairglan Lane, Bethesda, Md., who, it is believed, is possibly identical with the JOHN ADLER in question.

On 10/31/63, IC KIRKMAN reviewed Credit Bureau records on JOHN H. ADLER of the above address. They show he was born, 11/16/12 and his wife as VILMA J. ADLER. Previous addresses are listed as 118 Urell Pl., S. E., 30 Harts St., Baldwin, N. Y. and 2067 Park Rd., N. W. His employment is shown as Director, Economic Division, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and previous employment with the Federal Reserve Bank.

Files of WFO reflect this individual is identical with MR & MRS JOHN HANS ADLER, subject of Butel, 3/29/43 to NY, Bufile 77-27979, NY file 77-6007; Bulet to WFO, 5/19/48, cc NY, in ERP investigation, Bufile 124-186 and Bulet to WFO, 5/20/53, cc to NY in LEUN-R case, Bufile 138-1204. No information reflecting upon his loyalty was developed during the course of WFO investigations

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - New York (100-95034) (RM) REC-38
- 1 - WFO

CAM:cm  
(5)

CLASSIFIED BY SP10K/900 EX-102  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

~~SECRET~~

68 DEC 23 1963

DEC 12 1963  
SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



~~SECRET~~

WFO 101-496

of him. However, Buairtel dated 10/20/53, in the latter investigation, set forth that a report prepared by HQ., USFA, AC of S, 62, (CIB/SSB) APO 168, U. S. Army, reflected that ADLER, in 1946, told a source of G-2 that he had been a member of the Washington Book Shop Association. This allegation could not be substantiated by WFO.

Weissbrodt, Weissbrodt and Lifton

The D. C. Area Telephone Directory contains a listing for Weissbrodt, Weissbrodt and Lifton, lawyers, 1908 Q St., N. W. Under individual listings there appear, ~~MORTON LIFTIN~~, lawyer, 1908 Q St., N. W., residence, 5727 N. Carlin Spring Rd., Arlington, Va.; ABE W. WEISSBRODT, lawyer, 1908 Q St., N. W., residence, 2935 Chesapeake St., N. W. and I. S. WEISSBRODT, lawyer, 1908 Q St., N. W., residence, 4909 Cumberland Ave., Chevy Chase, Md. DC

MORTON LIFTIN

8. APPROX. 1911-

On 10/31/63, IC RICHARD A. MARCUS reviewed Credit Bureau records on MORTON LIFTIN of the above address. In a report dated 12/11/62, it was stated that he had resided at this address since 1950, was fifty-one years of age and listed his wife as SYLVIA ~~LIFTIN~~. He formerly resided at 706 N. Wayne St., Arlington, Va. Under employment, it was stated that he is an attorney in partnership with Weissbrodt and Weissbrodt, 1908 Q St., N. W. and had been so engaged since March, 1962. He was formerly employed by the firm, Hill, Betts and Nash with offices at 425 - 13th St., N. W., from February, 1956 and before that was with the Department of Justice and Labor Department. He is stated to be a graduate of CCNY and Columbia University in 1935.

LIFTIN appears to be identical with subject of Butel, 1/8/48 to NY, NY file 77-8719 in DAPLI investigation and Bulet dated 5/29/48 to WFO, cc NY, in LGE investigation, Bufile 121-8985, NY file 121-3224. Information developed by WFO in the DAPLI investigation is set out in summary in the latter letter. As stated in this letter, basis for LGE investigation was his then present membership in the NLG. WFO, during the latter investigation, developed information indicating LIFTIN belonged to the Americans for Democratic Action, American Veterans Committee, the NAACP and was active in the Government Workers Organizing Committee, the latter being an off-shoot of the UPWA. It was also developed that SIDNEY BERMAN, then roommate of LIFTIN, was de-

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

scribed by a WFO informant as a CP member in 1943. NY will also note LIFTIN was subject of Bulet to WFO dated 2/1/54, cc NY, in SGE case and is cognizant of additional allegations contained therein.

~~NY~~ ~~NY~~ ~~ABE W. WEISSBRODT~~ ~~NY~~

On 11/1/63, IC KIRKMAN reviewed Credit Bureau records on ABE W. WEISSBRODT, born 1913, wife SYLVIA and address, as of 1960, 1426 Roxanna Rd., N. W. He showed a previous address of 1913 Locust Grove Rd., Silver Spring, Md. It was stated he was an attorney, member of the law firm of Cobb and Weissbrodt, 1908 Q St., N. W., had formerly maintained offices at 1822 Jefferson Pl., N. W. and was employed as an attorney by the Department of Justice for four years. It was indicated he is a graduate of Columbia University and CCNY. His wife's employment is shown as economist, Labor Department. 2935 CHESAPEAKE ST., N.W.,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

~~MR + MRS~~ It appears that this individual is identical with ~~ABRAHAM WILLIAM WEISSBRODT~~, subject of Bulet to WFO dated 6/10/48, cc NY, which requested LGE investigation. It is noted that one of the allegations forming the basis for this investigation was a contact between WEISSBRODT and subject. Another allegation was by FRANK EMMET to the effect that WEISSBRODT was friendly with persons affiliated with the NLG. WFO investigation of WEISSBRODT disclosed that he furnished subject's name as a reference in an application for a position with the Department of Justice. EMMET, when interviewed, stated he did not know WEISSBRODT, personally, or any of his friends or associates. Other investigation by WFO was favorable.

~~MR + MRS~~ ~~ISRAEL S. WEISSBRODT~~ ~~NY~~ 1. S. WEISSBRODT  
DC WEISSBRODT

On 11/1/63, IC WAYNE E. HOLLAND reviewed Credit Bureau records on ISRAEL S. WEISSBRODT, born in 1910 and wife, SELMA J., nee Mushkin, born 12/3/13. It was shown that on 10/16/61, he was residing at 4909 Cumberland Ave., Chevy Chase, Md. It was reported that he is a graduate of Columbia University and CCNY and that he has been self-employed, as an attorney, since 1934, with offices at 1908 Q St., N. W. It was shown that his wife, who goes by her maiden name at place of employment, was employed by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 722 Jackson Pl, N. W., as of 9/12/61, as a research analyst and was form-

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WFO 101-496

erly employed by Health, Education and Welfare as health economist, having been appointed on 11/28/49.

WFO files reflect that in the report of SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER, 5/12/47, WDC, in the GREGORY case, Bufile 65-56402, NY file 65-14603, information is set forth on pages 19-20 to the effect that the name, I. S. WEISSBRODT was in possession of subject or his wife. Additional information on WEISSBRODT is contained in the case "UNSUB; aka Edwin (Expose), IS-R&CZ", Bufile 105-17990, NY file 65-15993, particularly in the report of SA JOHN T. MINNICH dated 9/10/52, WDC, under the name, ISRAEL SAUL WEISSBRODT. ABE W. WEISSBRODT is also mentioned prominently in the above case.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

1 - Lee

SAC, New York (100-95034)

1/10/64

112 REC 55  
Director, FBI (101-3599) — 189

HAROLD GLASSER  
ESPIONAGE - R

There are attached one copy of a letter from the Legal Attache, London, 12/12/63 and a letterhead memorandum bearing the same date. In response to the request of the Legal Attache, London, for available information concerning the subject, you should prepare a succinct up-to-date summary of information concerning Glasser suitable for dissemination. The information [redacted] concerning Glasser should not be included in this summary.

Referral/Consult

Enclosures 2

1 - London (100-3203)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

JPL:pa  
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

12-1-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SP1C/K/900  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

NOTE:

Glasser was an employee of the United States Treasury Department from 1936 to 1947. He was publicly identified by Elizabeth Bentley, admitted Soviet agent, as a member of the Perlo espionage group in 1944. Glasser furnished the Soviets information about Treasury matters. Whittaker Chambers, admitted Soviet agent, advised he met Glasser two or three times through J. Peters, Soviet agent who stated that Glasser was a communist who could be trusted. Glasser's name was also mentioned in [redacted] Glasser has been interviewed and has denied furnishing information. He has claimed the Fifth Amendment in appearances before Federal grand juries and Congressional committees. He is currently employed by the McCrory Corporation, New York City.

Referral/Consult

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

57 JAN 16 1964

MAILED 10  
JAN - 9 1964  
COMM-FBI

~~SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 12/12/63

*amb*  
FROM : Legat, London (100-3206) (P)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
IS - BRITISH GUIANA

There are enclosed five copies of a memo  
containing information regarding subject made available  
under a SECRET classification [redacted]

[redacted] (S)

The Bureau is requested to furnish any  
available information regarding subject to this office so  
that it can be furnished [redacted] (S)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

- 2 - Bureau (5 encls.)
- 1 - Liaison Section (sent direct)
- 1 - London

ACM:rn

(4)

~~12-199  
CLASSIFIED BY SP10/K/ gao  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 16~~

*Records*

*Place 1cc in 100-17-214*

[redacted] *Pickel (London)*

*111* XEROX

JAN 10 1964

REC 55

*101-3579-1*  
*1-10-64*

*3-10-64 (2nd time)  
(with copy)  
Let to [unclear]  
1-10-64*

*1-10-64*  
*Sec*  
*10/11*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

December 12, 1963

HAROLD GLASSER

On 12/3/63, T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised that subject, listing his occupation as an economist and address as Greatneck, New York, is known to have been born on one of the three dates indicated: November 14, 1904, November 23, 1904 or 1905. T-1 stated that he believes this individual was identified by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY as a member of the Perlo Group. ~~(S)~~

T-1 further advised that during 1963 the People's Progressive Party in British Guiana were searching for a suitable candidate to appoint as governor of a bank in British Guiana. Exactly how the British Guiana Government were put on to GLASSER is not known but in March 1963 they were in possession of information containing details of subject's career. T-1 stated CHEDDI JAGAN, Prime Minister of British Guiana is said to have asked PAUL SWEEZY for a report of GLASSER and to have been told in reply that GLASSER was "an absolutely first rate man in every way". SWEEZY is identified as the Co-Editor of the "Monthly Review Magazine", 333 - 6th Avenue, New York City. ~~(S)~~

According to T-1, on August 18, 1963 subject arrived in British Guiana. Shortly after his arrival, Dr. C. R. JACOB, Finance Minister of the People's Progressive Party Government in British Guiana endeavored to find out the views of the British Treasury and the Bank of England on the suitability of subject as Governor designate for the Bank of Guiana. These bodies advised GLASSER was primarily an economist and as far as they were aware had no practical experience in the management and operation of a federal bank. As a result of this information the British Guiana Government decided against GLASSER's appointment. ~~(S)~~

This document contains neither  
recommendations nor conclusions of  
the FBI. It is the property of  
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;  
it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

52-1-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SP7CK/900  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1, 6

~~SECRET~~

T-1 stated it is presumed GLASSER is now back in the United States but his exact departure from British Guiana is not known and according to T-1 he was from a security point of view a very undesirable candidate for this post. (S)

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 12, 1963

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

HAROLD GLASSER

~~12-1-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SPICER/gos  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6~~

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it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification



~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~SECRET~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 12, 1963

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

HAROLD GLASSER

~~12-1-99~~  
CLASSIFIED BY ~~SP1C/K/1900~~  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X ~~6~~

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~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034) (P)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESP - R

DATE: 1/16/64

b7D

ReNYlet to Bureau, 12/2/63 and Bulet to NY, 1/10/64.

On 1/16/64 [redacted] advised that he has been

[redacted] were terminated. (S)

[redacted] said he has maintained telephonic contact with the subject and that he expected to have lunch with him in the near future. He had no pertinent information concerning GLASSER at present but advised that he would contact the NYO after his proposed luncheon with the subject. (S)

The NYO will prepare a LHM in compliance with instructions set forth in reBulet.

72-2-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SPICER/gaa  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

2- Bureau  
1- New York  
1- New York

RAM:JR  
(4)

EX-105

REC 5

101-3599-190

11 JAN 17 1964

SECTION

72 JAN 30 1964

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 2/14/64

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034) (P)

CLASSIFIED AND

EXTENDED BY

REASON FOR EXTENSION

FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW FOR

DECLASSIFICATION

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESP-R

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above. This memo was prepared in accordance with instructions set forth in Bulet to NY, dated 1/10/64.

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Chicago, Illinois, were reviewed by Special Employee, JOHN J. GOLDEN.

SAs JEROME M. GARLAND and E. HYATT MOSSBURG interviewed the subject on 4/30 and 5/3/47.

Selective Service Records, Montgomery County, Bethesda, Maryland, were reviewed for information concerning the subject's education.

SA WILLIAM R. CORNELISON reviewed records of the US Treasury Department, as indicated.

The source who furnished information concerning the subject's present residence and employment, as well as his recent activities, is [redacted]

SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR and Mr. WHEARTY of the Department of Justice, interviewed WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on 12/31/48.

KATHERINE PERLO was interviewed by SAs WERT R. JONES and SYDNEY M. WOLF.

HENRY TASSA was interviewed by the Legat, Paris, France.

- ② - Bureau (RM) (Encls. 6)  
1 - New York

RAM:val  
(3)

Copy to LEGAT, London  
by routing slip for  
☒ info ☐ action  
date 2-27-64  
by WAA/ASH

Ref Bulet to NY 1/10/64

58 FEB 28 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

101-3599/91  
FEB 19 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

The confidential informants, who were contacted concerning the subject in December, 1962, are identified as follows: *X(u)*

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contacted By</u>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 70px;"></div>	12/14/62	JOHN A. HAAG
	12/14/62	JOHN A. HAAG
	12/14/62	JOHN A. HAAG
	12/18/62	JOHN A. HAAG

b7D

As the Bureau is aware, the subject is on the Security Index in the NYO. An annual investigative report will be prepared and submitted in accordance with existing Bureau instructions regarding Security Index subjects.

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" since it contains information received from sources whose unauthorized disclosure would be detrimental to the best interests of the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
February 11, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.~~

Harold Glasser

I. BACKGROUND

2-14-82  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/leh  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-14-84  
88429

A. Birth

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Chicago, Illinois, as reviewed on February 7, 1956, indicated that the subject was born at 287 West 14th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1905. His parents were born in Russia.

B. Marital Status

On April 30 and May 3, 1947, Glasser was interviewed by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During the course of this interview, he stated he was married first to Irene Till Glasser at Albany, New York, in January, 1932, divorced in New York City in the Spring of 1932, and then married to Faye Cohen Glasser, on July 7, 1932.

C. Education

In 1945, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Glasser attended the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, for eight years and Harvard University, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, for one year.

The subject's file at the United States Treasury Department, examined in January, 1947, indicated that Glasser entered Harvard University in 1929 as a graduate student in economics, and was a candidate for a Masters degree. He left Harvard in April, 1930.

D. Residence

On November 29, 1963, source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that subject resided at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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downgrading and  
declassification

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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

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Harold Glasser

E. Employment

Source mentioned immediately above said that Glasser was employed as of November 29, 1963 at the McCrory Corporation, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City in the Pension Division.

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Statements by Elizabeth T. Bentley

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, self confessed former espionage agent, executed a signed statement on November 30, 1945, at New York City, which contained the following information regarding Harold Glasser:

Jacob M. Golos, a former Soviet agent who died November 25, 1943, indicated to Bentley in November, 1943, that he, through Earl Browder, had established contact with a group in Washington, D.C. Subsequently, in the early part of 1944, Earl Browder indicated to Bentley that he would make arrangements for her to meet with this same group and that the meeting would be held in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. Bentley thereupon held a meeting with representatives of this group, which she designated as the Perlo group, and at that time learned that Harold Glasser was also a member. It was indicated that Harold Glasser had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department, in Washington, D.C. It was further indicated that Glasser was closely associated with and probably an assistant to Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department.

According to Bentley, Harold Glasser subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which

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Harold Glasser

information had been sent to the Treasury Department.

After Harold Glasser's return from Europe, Victor Perlo, a member of the group, advised that Glasser had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. Bentley was advised by Perlo that Glasser and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D.C., and turned over to a Russian contact. The identity of this American was not known to Perlo, and Charles Kramer was indicated as the person able to provide this information. Bentley determined from Kramer that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was an individual named Hiss in the United States State Department, which individual she believed to be Alger Hiss.

Bentley advised that Harold Glasser was a known member of the Communist Party.

The "Daily Mirror", a now defunct New York newspaper, of December 14, 1953, contained an article written by Elizabeth Bentley, which was captioned "BENTLEY FINDS THIRD SPY RING", and reads in part:

"Harold Glasser, shown in recent disclosures to have been promoted in the Treasury Department despite adverse Federal Bureau of Investigation reports, was a member of one of the two spy rings which were under my 'control' in Washington. I shall have more to say about the operations of these two rings later on. But, I should like to relate here the strange circumstances which led to my discovery of a third espionage ring through agent Glasser.

"In my position as go-between for my two spy rings and the Soviet secret police representatives in New York, I did not deal directly with Glasser. Whatever documents and information he stole from the Treasury files were handed over to his chief, Victor Perlo, later economic analyst for the Treasury's Division of Monetary Research, but then with the War Production Board.

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"Perlo, in turn, handed them over to me for transmission to my Soviet chief when I met him in New York. Unless it was disregarded for very unusual circumstance, it was an inflexible rule that our American agents have as little to do as possible with their superiors in the conspiracy.

"However, reports kept reaching me that Glasser was trying desperately to learn who I was and to make contact with me. It was reported that he was dissatisfied with his role as a member of the Perlo group. At best, Perlo was a nervous irascible, taut man and Glasser apparently found it difficult to function under his direction. Glasser wanted to make a new contact.

"I began to make inquiries about Glasser from the other agents. It developed that Glasser for a short time had been separated from the Perlo group.

"Although I was high in the espionage hierarchy, there were areas of activity about which I knew nothing. I made an effort to discover who this man was. At first, I could find out nothing. Then Charles Kramer, who was working for the Kilgore Committee and kept me apprised of Capitol Hill developments, told me the man who turned Glasser over temporarily to direct Soviet control, was somebody in the State Department."

B. Statements by J. David Whittaker Chambers

On December 31, 1948, in the course of an interview with J. David Whittaker Chambers, an admitted former Soviet espionage agent, Chambers advised that he met Glasser on two or three occasions. He stated that these meetings had been arranged by J. Peters who informed him that Glasser was a Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of these meetings was to make

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#### Harold Glasser

inquiry of Glasser concerning Harry Dexter White, who was considered very valuable, however irascible and difficult to handle. Chambers' recollection was that Glasser affirmed knowledge of White indicating that White had never been a Communist Party member, but had complete sympathy for the Communist Party and its objectives and cooperated fully. Chambers stated that Glasser had never been part of this apparatus and he had no knowledge of Glasser's underground activities. He also stated that he was not aware that Glasser was furnishing Alger Hiss with any information, but understood Glasser was a member of an underground cell.

In his book "Witness", published in 1952, Whittaker Chambers wrote "I went to J. Peters, who was in Washington constantly in 1937, and whom I saw regularly in New York. I explained the problem to him and asked for a connection in the Treasury Department who could 'control' White. Peters suggested Doctor Harold Glasser who certainly seemed an ideal man for the job, since he was White's assistant, whom White himself had guided into the Treasury Department.

Peters released Dr. Glasser from the American Communist underground and lent him to the Soviet underground. Glasser soon convinced me that White was turning over everything of importance that came into his hands. Having established that fact, I simply broke off relations with Doctor Glasser. Later on, I was to establish a curious link for the underground apparatus current and past."

#### C. Statements by Katherine Perlo

Katherine Perlo, former wife of Victor Perlo, when interviewed on September 9, 1944 at her residence at 2133 South Jennings Street, Fort Worth, Texas, identified Harold Glasser as an individual who was sent to Ecuador by the United States Government as an economist, in 1939, and a member of the Communist Party. She could not recall any information to substantiate this allegation.

#### D. Statements by Henry Tasca

Henry Tasca, Former Deputy Director of the International Monetary Fund, United States Treasury Department, was interviewed on February 10, 1950, at which time he advised that Harold Glasser, while in the United States Treasury Department was a close friend of Harry Dexter White. Tasca stated that Glasser

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was his superior in Washington at the time that he, Tasca, was in Italy. He advised that Glasser at that time questioned his attitude toward the Tito Government and proved himself to be definitely pro-Tito. Tasca stated that this was at the time that Tito was considered the leading orthodox Communist leader of Europe. He added that Glasser went so far as to abolish his job in order to get him out of the way due to his, Tasca's, anti-Tito policy.

### III. SUBJECT'S STATEMENTS

Following the interview of the subject on April 30, and May 3, 1947, a statement regarding his activities was prepared and on May 7, 1947, Glasser read the statement. In the statement it was mentioned that he attended a number of Communist Party gatherings and meetings with one Arthur Witt, a member of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois. In the statement it was also stated that Glasser was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism. Glasser refused to sign the statement unless these two statements were changed to reflect (1) that the meetings he attended with Witt be described as "social worker meetings" and (2) that he did not say he was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism, but that he may have been a member. Because of these two points, he did not sign the statement.

The statement read in part as follows:

"In 1933 or 1934 I was living at 7429 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and at that time I was definitely interested in the theories of the Communist Party and I would described myself at that time as a definite 'Leftist'. One of my very close friends at that time was one Art Witt, a member of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, who was later killed while fighting for the Loyalist cause in the Spanish Civil War. I attended a

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number of Communist Party gatherings and meetings, as well as one or two 'cloak and dagger' meetings with Witt, where we went into hidden cellars in the best underground method. I recall that Witt asked me to become a member of the Communist Party during this time and that I laughed it off, refused to become a member of the Communist Party and have never been a member of the Communist Party in my life. I also refused to join the Trade Union Unity League at Witt's request. I do not recall the names of any other persons, whom I could definitely state were members of the Communist Party at that time.

"During the period 1933 to 1935 when I was an instructor in the People's Junior College in Chicago, Illinois, and a member of the American League Against War and Fascism, I may have contributed funds to this organization but I cannot definitely recall that I did. I also gave money on a number of occasions to the Spanish Loyalist cause through the medium of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. As a matter of fact, I contributed this money all during the Spanish Civil War as I felt very strongly for the Loyalist cause and I believe that the defeat of the Loyalists by the Franco Group was a great tragedy. This tragedy, in my opinion, opened the door to the invasion of Europe by Fascist forces. I also feel that the non-aggression pact entered into by the Soviet Union and Germany was a similar tragedy.

"I first met Victor Perlo in Washington, D.C. around 1937 and 1938, probably at a friend's home, whom I do not recall. Perlo was interested in the domestic affairs of the business world and I considered him an excellent statistician. However, at the time Perlo attempted to secure employment in the Monetary Division of the Treasury Department about a year and a half ago, I opposed this appointment inasmuch as this

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Division is concerned with international affairs only, and I felt that Perlo's appointment would be at cross purposes with the aims of this division. In spite of my protest, however, Perlo was employed. I heard from my superiors at the Treasury Department that Perlo was subsequently investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the securing of this job at the Treasury Department. Perlo remained in the Treasury until March or April, 1947, a total of about a year and a few months, at which time he was informed by me that he would have to resign inasmuch as the Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation had developed unfavorably on security lines concerning him. I became fairly well acquainted with Perlo in a social way over the period of time that I knew him, but I did not know his first wife at all well. In my opinion, I considered her 'a little cuckoo'. I only met her on one or two occasions and can definitely say that on those occasions she acted in a peculiar manner and dressed rather unusually. I first met Victor Perlo's second wife shortly after they were married in 1944 or 1945. However, since Perlo's second marriage neither my wife nor I have had very much to do with them socially and most of my contacts with Perlo have been in the form of business meetings and luncheon dates.

"From November 30, 1942, to January 10, 1943, I was on loan from the United States Treasury to the War Production Board and during that time I saw a great deal of Victor Perlo. I was new on the job and I asked him a great many questions concerning the work I was engaged in. During that same period I also saw Harry Magdoff. I knew Magdoff only casually at the War Production Board through my business contacts with him. I have never furnished Victor Perlo with any confidential information which I secured in my official capacity at the Treasury Department or which I may have secured through any other Governmental agency. However during the time I was on loan to the War Production Board it was necessary of course for me to discuss some of the work I was engaged in at the War Production Board with Victor Perlo.

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"I recall that in February, 1943, I went to North Africa on business for the Treasury Department and I returned to this country around September, 1943. Shortly after my return I had lunch with Victor Perlo at the Madrillon Restaurant, and at that time I discussed with him some of my experiences during my trip, which I knew were not confidential and had in fact appeared in the newspapers in this country. These discussions were only concerned with general non-confidential information and were not carried on with the idea of furnishing information to Perlo."

"I first met Harry Dexter White in November, 1936, when I was asked to come to the Treasury Department to be interviewed concerning a position that was open at that time. I later found out that my name had been recommended to White by Frank Coe, a former classmate of mine at the University of Chicago. At the time I was hired on November 23, 1936, the Treasury Department - and particularly Harry White's section - was engaged in assisting President Roosevelt in the inauguration of various economic plans in furtherance of the New Deal. Harry White and I worked together on nights and weekends at the Treasury Department and at White's residence. We put in considerable overtime working on these plans requested by the President. I was therefore extremely close to Harry White until sometime around the first part of 1940, at which time for some reason unknown to me, White's friendship for me soured and he actually sent me to South America to be rid of me. I asked White on one or two occasions around 1940 the reason for the breaking up of our friendship but he refused to discuss it with me. I do not know the real reason for the breaking off of our friendship as I have always thought a great deal of Mr. White. However, I do recall that about 1938 I met Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Ludwig Ullman at Harry White's residence, and as a result of this meeting my wife and I were invited to the Silvermaster residence sometime shortly

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"thereafter. During the dinner I recalled that I mentioned having been previously married. I have considered the possibility that my failure to acquaint the Whites with this information concerning my previous marriage may have been the reason White broke off our friendship.

"In regard to my relationship with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Ludwig Ullmann, I recall meeting them at White's home in 1938 and I probably saw them again at the Whites prior to 1940, and as mentioned above, my wife and I were guests at the Silvermaster home, where Ludwig Ullmann was also in attendance, sometime around 1938 or 1939. Inasmuch as it was my belief that Silvermaster was the cause of my breaking off with Harry Dexter White, I never returned the favor by inviting the Silvermasters to my home. I last saw the Silvermasters during the fall of last year at a party at the home of William Taylor. I have seen Ludwig Ullmann on numerous occasions in a business manner at the Treasury Department and at Treasury Department parties inasmuch as he was employed there up until a few months ago.

"I first met Alger Hiss in an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act of 1938. I do not know Alger Hiss at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. I am, however, much better acquainted with his brother Donald Hiss, who for sometime at the State Department handled International Loans and Affairs, which prompted him to have numerous contacts with me at the Treasury Department. As a matter of fact I have never been socially acquainted with either Alger or Donald Hiss. I do recall meeting Alger Hiss on a streetcar in 1945, and on another occasion I met him and his wife and child while walking along the Canal. I last saw him at the Wardman Park Hotel in September, 1946.

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"I would never have been in a position to furnish Alger Hiss or Donald Hiss any official information with regard to Treasury Department international loans inasmuch as all of the international policy actually emanated from the Department of State itself. As a matter of fact, Donald Hiss through his official capacity would be in a position to obtain first hand knowledge of any information that I might develop through my official capacity in the Treasury Department regarding international loans.

"I first met Charles Kramer in 1937 or 1938 at a social gathering, which I believe was at the home of John Abt in Washington, D.C. I have never known Kramer too well but I have seen him around quite a bit as he frequently dropped in at the Treasury Department in connection with Henry Morgenthau's plan for the economic partition of Germany. I have seen Charles only three or four times on a social basis. The last meeting I recall was on November 25, 1945, when Kramer called at my home. It was about this time that I had been selected by the Treasury Department to make a trip to Japan. However, it had been decided that I would not make the trip. In this connection, Kramer called by my home and was extremely interested in whether I was going to the Far East or not. I believe he was interested in this matter for Senator Claude Pepper. I of course informed him that I did not intend to make the trip and I don't believe Kramer stayed at my residence for over a half an hour that day. I recall that Charles Kramer was originally employed by John Abt on the LaFollette Committee in Washington, D.C. and in 1943 while I was on special assignment to North Africa my wife and the family of Charles Kramer got together at some social functions.

"I regard myself as an intellectual and come from an intellectual family. I realize that intellectuals are not too stable and I also realize that I wasted a great deal of time 'playing around' with intellectuals during my life. I feel that I am a liberal. In the past years prior to my coming to the Treasury Department I had many liberal and radical friends. I recall that we engaged in intellectual discussions on numerous topics during that time. However since coming to the Treasury my discussions with intellectual

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groups have gradually disappeared. I have many radical and liberal friends; however, regardless of these associations I have never engaged in furnishing any information of any kind which came to me in my official capacity to unauthorized persons.

"This is the second time an accusation has been made against me of furnishing confidential Government information to an unauthorized source. At the time of the Quebec Conference in 1944 I was one of the Treasury Department representatives. The night before Morgenthau left for Canada I remember staying up all night preparing his German Plan for delivery to the conference. As you may recall, during the conference the press obtained details concerning the Morgenthau Plan before it was made public. Shortly thereafter, while I was in Montreal, Canada, attending the Second Council Meeting of UNNRA, I met Emelio C. Callajo of the State Department. During that time, I discussed the German Plan with him. When Morgenthau and I had returned to the United States, Morgenthau called me to his office and accused me of this leakage to the press. I denied it at that time and of course I deny it now. It is my opinion that through Callajo the State Department accused me of talking and being overheard by a newspaperman. I know Morgenthau has never forgotten this and I believe that is the reason why I was passed over and Frank Coe was selected as Director of the Division of Monetary Research when Harry White left the Treasury Department.

A characterization of the American League Against War and Facism appears in the Appendix hereto.

Official Testimony

The "New York Journal American" of February 9, 1949, contained an article captioned "Spy Quiz Calls Ex-U.S. Aid." This article reflected that Glasser had been called as a witness before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City investigating Communist espionage. It was mentioned that he had previously appeared in the fall of 1947 and had been questioned several times. It was also mentioned that Glasser had resigned his position in the Treasury Department after his first appearance before a Grand Jury.

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According to the article, he invoked the constitutional privilege of refusing to give self incriminating answers when asked similar questions about earlier conferences. He refused to say whether his assignment as Financial Advisor to Ecuador had been instructed by the late Harry Dexter White, former Secretary of the Treasury.

The "New York Times", of October 21, 1953, stated that a Special Subcommittee headed by Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota was investigating the facts surrounding the turning over of engraving plates to the Soviet Union with which currency for expenses in occupied Germany was printed from 1944 to 1946. According to the article, Glasser appeared before this committee and again he invoked the privilege of the Fifth Amendment on questions that tended to incriminate him.

An article appeared in the "Daily Mirror", a New York newspaper, on September 14, 1954, which was datelined Washington, September 13. The article reflected that Glasser had been secretly questioned before a Federal Grand Jury for more than four hours, on September 13, 1954. According to the article this jury was arranged to look into espionage and subversive activities.

#### IV. ASSOCIATES OF THE SUBJECT

The information obtained from the subject during the course of the interviews on April 30 and May 3, 1947, reflected that he was associated with various individuals in Washington D.C. A number of these individuals were identified by Elizabeth Bentley in her testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in July, 1948, as members of the so-called Silvermaster and Perlo groups. According to Bentley these groups were composed primarily of individuals who were employed by the government in Washington, D.C., and engaged in a Soviet espionage conspiracy during the late 1930's and early 1940's. Among the members of these groups whom the subject admitted knowing were:

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Victor Perlo  
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster  
Harry Magdoff  
William Ludwig Ullmann  
Frank Coe  
Charles Kramer  
William Taylor

Regarding other individuals known by the subject, Whittaker Chambers, in his testimony before the HCUA on August 25, 1948, identified John Abt, Alger Hiss and Donald Hiss as among those who were part of the Harold Ware Underground Cell of the Communist Party, in Washington, D.C. in the early 1930's.

Elizabeth T. Bentley advised in 1948 that Harry Dexter White, an individual who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, cooperated with the Silvermaster Group.

V. OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AND  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

By letter dated November 4, 1953, the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Warren Olney III, made it known that the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York gave an opinion that it would serve no purpose to summon subject before a Federal Grand Jury at that time.

It was the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General that there was insufficient evidence to warrant prosecution of the subject under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

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Harold Glasser

VI. INFORMANT CONTACTS

In December, 1962, various informants familiar with certain phases of the Communist Party and related activity in the New York City area were contacted. They could furnish no information concerning the subject.

VII. RECENT ACTIVITY OF THE SUBJECT

A source, mentioned previously in this memorandum furnished the following information between September, 1963, and January, 1964: (S)

Glasser was an exponent of the Chinese line and was impressed with their theoretical purity, their "sensible" attitude and the fact that there was no anti-Semitism in China. He appeared to be basically anti-Russian inasmuch as he felt that the current difficulties of socialism were a result of Russian backwardness rather than a reflection of inadequacies of basic social theory. He was also in favor of the Cuban Revolution and anticipated a United States invasion of Cuba in the future. (S) ✓

Glasser, according to this source, was extremely shocked at the Russian-Chinese break in relations and sided with China and Albania in the conflict. The source felt that Glasser's "one function" in the United States was to promote the Chinese cause. He was not, however, the type to accept an espionage assignment as such. He would be best able and more apt to contribute to the Chinese cause by furnishing economic and political information to the Chinese and could possibly have been doing this through a friend he mentioned in Peking, China. The informant had no concrete evidence that Glasser had been furnishing such information, but his views on the matter lead the source to believe that Glasser would transmit any information of interest to China to his friend. (S)

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Harold Glasser

Glasser had returned from a one-week trip in August of 1963. The trip was ostensibly to Chicago, Illinois, but the source learned that he had actually gone to British Guiana, South America. His wife accompanied him. While there, he was offered a job with the Treasury Department but had to decline the offer because his wife refused to leave the United States permanently. (C)

The source felt that Glasser was possibly preparing a report concerning a proposed central banking system in British Guiana. (C)

The informant could furnish no other pertinent information concerning the current activities of the subject. (u)

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APPENDIX

1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)
2. A "Communist-front organization."  
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, opinion in re deportation order against Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.)
3. "Established in the United States in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union."  
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7683.)
4. "The American League Against War and Fascism was organized at the First United States Congress Against War which was held in New York City, September 29 to October 1, 1933. Four years later at Pittsburgh, November 26-28, 1937, the name of the organization was changed to the American League for Peace and Democracy.\*\*\*It remained as completely under the control of Communists when the name was changed as it had been before."  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 53; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, pp. 69 and 121; House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 10; House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 14.)
5. "Communist fronts change in accordance with the current party line. Thus when the party line was stridently anti-United States in the early 1930's, the Communists launched the American League Against War and Fascism."  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
February 14, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.~~

Harold Glasser

I. BACKGROUND

2-16-82  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/eh.  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-14-84  
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A. Birth

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Chicago, Illinois, as reviewed on February 7, 1956, indicated that the subject was born at 287 West 14th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1905. His parents were born in Russia.

B. Marital Status

On April 30 and May 3, 1947, Glasser was interviewed by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During the course of this interview, he stated he was married first to Irene Till Glasser at Albany, New York, in January, 1932, divorced in New York City in the Spring of 1932, and then married to Faye Cohen Glasser, on July 7, 1932.

C. Education

In 1945, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Glasser attended the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, for eight years and Harvard University, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, for one year.

The subject's file at the United States Treasury Department, examined in January, 1947, indicated that Glasser entered Harvard University in 1929 as a graduate student in economics, and was a candidate for a Masters degree. He left Harvard in April, 1930.

D. Residence

On November 29, 1963, source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that subject resided at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X-1



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Harold Glasser

E. Employment

Source mentioned immediately above said that Glasser was employed as of November 29, 1963 at the McCrory Corporation, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City in the Pension Division.

II. ACTIVITIES

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Harold Glasser

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After Harold Glasser's return from Europe, Victor Perlo, a member of the group, advised that Glasser had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. Bentley was advised by Perlo that Glasser and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D.C., and turned over to a Russian contact. The identity of this American was not known to Perlo, and Charles Kramer was indicated as the person able to provide this information. Bentley determined from Kramer that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was an individual named Hiss in the United States State Department, which individual she believed to be Alger Hiss.

Bentley advised that Harold Glasser was a known member of the Communist Party.

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'Harold Glasser, shown in recent disclosures to have been promoted in the Treasury Department despite adverse Federal Bureau of Investigation reports, was a member of one of the two spy rings which were under my 'control' in Washington. I shall have more to say about the operations of these two rings later on. But, I should like to relate here the strange circumstances which led to my discovery of a third espionage ring through agent Glasser.

"In my position as go-between for my two spy rings and the Soviet secret police representatives in New York, I did not deal directly with Glasser. Whatever documents and information he stole from the Treasury files were handed over to his chief, Victor Perlo, later economic analyst for the Treasury's Division of Monetary Research, but then with the War Production Board.

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Harold Glasser

"Perlo, in turn, handed them over to me for transmission to my Soviet chief when I met him in New York. Unless it was disregarded for very unusual circumstance, it was an inflexible rule that our American agents have as little to do as possible with their superiors in the conspiracy.

"However, reports kept reaching me that Glasser was trying desperately to learn who I was and to make contact with me. It was reported that he was dissatisfied with his role as a member of the Perlo group. At best, Perlo was a nervous irascible, taut man and Glasser apparently found it difficult to function under his direction. Glasser wanted to make a new contact.

"I began to make inquiries about Glasser from the other agents. It developed that Glasser for a short time had been separated from the Perlo group.

"Although I was high in the espionage hierarchy, there were areas of activity about which I knew nothing. I made an effort to discover who this man was. At first, I could find out nothing. Then Charles Kramer, who was working for the Kilgore Committee and kept me apprised of Capitol Hill developments, told me the man who turned Glasser over temporarily to direct Soviet control, was somebody in the State Department."

B. Statements by J. David Whittaker Chambers

On December 31, 1948, in the course of an interview of J. David Whittaker Chambers, an admitted former Soviet espionage agent, Chambers advised that he met Glasser on two or three occasions. He stated that these meetings had been arranged by J. Peters who informed him that Glasser was a Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of these meetings was to make

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inquiry of Glasser concerning Harry Dexter White, who was considered very valuable, however irascible and difficult to handle. Chambers' recollection was that Glasser affirmed knowledge of White indicating that White had never been a Communist Party member, but had complete sympathy for the Communist Party and its objectives and cooperated fully. Chambers stated that Glasser had never been part of this apparatus and he had no knowledge of Glasser's underground activities. He also stated that he was not aware that Glasser was furnishing Alger Hiss with any information, but understood Glasser was a member of an underground cell.

In his book "Witness", published in 1952, Whittaker Chambers wrote "I went to J. Peters, who was in Washington constantly in 1937, and whom I saw regularly in New York. I explained the problem to him and asked for a connection in the Treasury Department who could 'control' White. Peters suggested Doctor Harold Glasser who certainly seemed an ideal man for the job, since he was White's assistant, whom White himself had guided into the Treasury Department.

Peters released Dr. Glasser from the American Communist underground and lent him to the Soviet underground. Glasser soon convinced me that White was turning over everything of importance that came into his hands. Having established that fact, I simply broke off relations with Doctor Glasser. Later on, I was to establish a curious link for the underground apparatus current and past."

## **C. Statements by Katherine Perlo**

Katherine Perlo, former wife of Victor Perlo, when interviewed on September 9, 1944 at her residence at 2133 South Jennings Street, Fort Worth, Texas, identified Harold Glasser as an individual who was sent to Ecuador by the United States Government as an economist, in 1939, and a member of the Communist Party. She could not recall any information to substantiate this allegation.

## **D. Statements by Henry Tasca**

Henry Tasca, Former Deputy Director of the International Monetary Fund, United States Treasury Department, was interviewed on February 10, 1950, at which time he advised that Harold Glasser, while in the United States Treasury Department was a close friend of Harry Dexter White. Tasca stated that Glasser

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was his superior in Washington at the time that he, Tasea, was in Italy. He advised that Glasser at that time questioned his attitude toward the Tito Government and proved himself to be definitely pro-Tito. Tasea stated that this was at the time that Tito was considered the leading orthodox Communist leader of Europe. He added that Glasser went so far as to abolish his job in order to get him out of the way due to his, Tasea's, anti-Tito policy.

### III. SUBJECT'S STATEMENTS

Following the interview of the subject on April 30, and May 3, 1947, a statement regarding his activities was prepared and on May 7, 1947, Glasser read the statement. In the statement it was mentioned that he attended a number of Communist Party gatherings and meetings with one Arthur Witt, a member of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois. In the statement it was also stated that Glasser was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism. Glasser refused to sign the statement unless these two statements were changed to reflect (1) that the meetings he attended with Witt be described as "social worker meetings" and (2) that he did not say he was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism, but that he may have been a member. Because of these two points, he did not sign the statement.

The statement read in part as follows:

"In 1933 or 1934 I was living at 7429 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and at that time I was definitely interested in the theories of the Communist Party and I would describe myself at that time as a definite 'Leftist'. One of my very close friends at that time was one Art Witt, a member of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, who was later killed while fighting for the Loyalist cause in the Spanish Civil War. I attended a

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number of Communist Party gatherings and meetings, as well as one or two 'cloak and dagger' meetings with Witt, where we went into hidden cellars in the best underground method. I recall that Witt asked me to become a member of the Communist Party during this time and that I laughed it off, refused to become a member of the Communist Party and have never been a member of the Communist Party in my life. I also refused to join the Trade Union Unity League at Witt's request. I do not recall the names of any other persons, whom I could definitely state were members of the Communist Party at that time.

'During the period 1933 to 1935 when I was an instructor in the People's Junior College in Chicago, Illinois, and a member of the American League Against War and Fascism, I may have contributed funds to this organization but I cannot definitely recall that I did. I also gave money on a number of occasions to the Spanish Loyalist cause through the medium of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. As a matter of fact, I contributed this money all during the Spanish Civil War as I felt very strongly for the Loyalist cause and I believe that the defeat of the Loyalists by the Franco Group was a great tragedy. This tragedy, in my opinion, opened the door to the invasion of Europe by Fascist forces. I also feel that the non-aggression pact entered into by the Soviet Union and Germany was a similar tragedy.

"I first met Victor Perlo in Washington, D.C. around 1937 and 1938, probably at a friend's home, whom I do not recall. Perlo was interested in the domestic affairs of the business world and I considered him an excellent statistician. However, at the time Perlo attempted to secure employment in the Monetary Division of the Treasury Department about a year and a half ago, I opposed this appointment inasmuch as this

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division is concerned with international affairs only, and I felt that Perlo's appointment would be at cross purposes with the aims of this division. In spite of my protest, however, Perlo was employed. I heard from my superiors at the Treasury Department that Perlo was subsequently investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the securing of this job at the Treasury Department. Perlo remained in the Treasury until March or April, 1947, a total of about a year and a few months, at which time he was informed by me that he would have to resign inasmuch as the Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation had developed unfavorably on security lines concerning him. I became fairly well acquainted with Perlo in a social way over the period of time that I know him, but I did not know his first wife at all well. In my opinion, I considered her 'a little cuckoo'. I only met her on one or two occasions and can definitely say that on those occasions she acted in a peculiar manner and dressed rather unusually. I first met Victor Perlo's second wife shortly after they were married in 1944 or 1945. However, since Perlo's second marriage neither my wife nor I have had very much to do with them socially and most of my contacts with Perlo have been in the form of business meetings and luncheon dates.

"From November 30, 1942, to January 10, 1943, I was on loan from the United States Treasury to the War Production Board and during that time I saw a great deal of Victor Perlo. I was now on the job and I asked him a great many questions concerning the work I was engaged in. During that same period I also saw Harry Magdoff. I knew Magdoff only casually at the War Production Board through my business contacts with him. I have never furnished Victor Perlo with any confidential information which I secured in my official capacity at the Treasury Department or which I may have secured through any other Governmental agency. However during the time I was on loan to the War Production Board it was necessary of course for me to discuss some of the work I was engaged in at the War Production Board with Victor Perlo.

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"I recall that in February, 1943, I went to North Africa on business for the Treasury Department and I returned to this country around September, 1943. Shortly after my return I had lunch with Victor Perlo at the Madrilon Restaurant, and at that time I discussed with him some of my experiences during my trip, which I know were not confidential and had in fact appeared in the newspapers in this country. These discussions were only concerned with general non-confidential information and were not carried on with the idea of furnishing information to Perlo."

"I first met Harry Dexter White in November, 1936, when I was asked to come to the Treasury Department to be interviewed concerning a position that was open at that time. I later found out that my name had been recommended to White by Frank Coe, a former classmate of mine at the University of Chicago. At the time I was hired on November 23, 1936, the Treasury Department - and particularly Harry White's section - was engaged in assisting President Roosevelt in the inauguration of various economic plans in furtherance of the New Deal. Harry White and I worked together on nights and weekends at the Treasury Department and at White's residence. We put in considerable overtime working on these plans requested by the President. I was therefore extremely close to Harry White until sometime around the first part of 1940, at which time for some reason unknown to me, White's friendship for me soured and he actually sent me to South America to be rid of me. I asked White on one or two occasions around 1940 the reason for the breaking up of our friendship but he refused to discuss it with me. I do not know the real reason for the breaking off of our friendship as I have always thought a great deal of Mr. White. However, I do recall that about 1938 I met Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Ludwig Ullman at Harry White's residence, and as a result of this meeting my wife and I were invited to the Silvermaster residence sometime shortly

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"thereafter. During the dinner I recalled that I mentioned having been previously married. I have considered the possibility that my failure to acquaint the Whites with this information concerning my previous marriage may have been the reason White broke off our friendship.

"In regard to my relationship with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Ludwig Ullmann, I recall meeting them at White's home in 1938 and I probably saw them again at the Whites prior to 1940, and as mentioned above, my wife and I were guests at the Silvermaster home, where Ludwig Ullmann was also in attendance, sometime around 1938 or 1939. Inasmuch as it was my belief that Silvermaster was the cause of my breaking off with Harry Dexter White, I never returned the favor by inviting the Silvermasters to my home. I last saw the Silvermasters during the fall of last year at a party at the home of William Taylor. I have seen Ludwig Ullmann on numerous occasions in a business manner at the Treasury Department and at Treasury Department parties inasmuch as he was employed there up until a few months ago.

"I first met Alger Hiss in an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act of 1938. I do not know Alger Hiss at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. I am, however, much better acquainted with his brother Donald Hiss, who for sometime at the State Department handled International Loans and Affairs, which prompted him to have numerous contacts with me at the Treasury Department. As a matter of fact I have never been socially acquainted with either Alger or Donald Hiss. I do recall meeting Alger Hiss on a streetcar in 1945, and on another occasion I met him and his wife and child while walking along the Canal. I last saw him at the Wardman Park Hotel in September, 1946.

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"I would never have been in a position to furnish Alger Hiss or Donald Hiss any official information with regard to Treasury Department international loans inasmuch as all of the international policy actually emanated from the Department of State itself. As a matter of fact, Donald Hiss through his official capacity would be in a position to obtain first hand knowledge of any information that I might develop through my official capacity in the Treasury Department regarding international loans.

"I first met Charles Kramer in 1937 or 1938 at a social gathering, which I believe was at the home of John Abt in Washington, D.C. I have never known Kramer too well but I have seen him around quite a bit as he frequently dropped in at the Treasury Department in connection with Henry Morgenthau's plan for the economic partition of Germany. I have seen Charles only three or four times on a social basis. The last meeting I recall was on November 25, 1945, when Kramer called at my home. It was about this time that I had been selected by the Treasury Department to make a trip to Japan. However, it had been decided that I would not make the trip. In this connection, Kramer called by my home and was extremely interested in whether I was going to the Far East or not. I believe he was interested in this matter for Senator Claude Pepper. I of course informed him that I did not intend to make the trip and I don't believe Kramer stayed at my residence for over a half an hour that day. I recall that Charles Kramer was originally employed by John Abt on the LaFollette Committee in Washington, D.C. and in 1943 while I was on special assignment to North Africa my wife and the family of Charles Kramer got together at some social functions.

"I regard myself as an intellectual and come from an intellectual family. I realize that intellectuals are not too stable and I also realize that I wasted a great deal of time 'playing around' with intellectuals during my life. I feel that I am a liberal. In the past years prior to my coming to the Treasury Department I had many liberal and radical friends. I recall that we engaged in intellectual discussions on numerous topics during that time. However since coming to the Treasury my discussions with intellectual

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groups have gradually disappeared. I have many radical and liberal friends; however, regardless of these associations I have never engaged in furnishing any information of any kind which came to me in my official capacity to unauthorized persons.

"This is the second time an accusation has been made against me of furnishing confidential Government information to an unauthorized source. At the time of the Quebec Conference in 1944 I was one of the Treasury Department representatives. The night before Morgenthau left for Canada I remember staying up-all night preparing his German Plan for delivery to the conference. As you may recall, during the conference the press obtained details concerning the Morgenthau Plan before it was made public. Shortly thereafter, while I was in Montreal, Canada, attending the Second Council Meeting of UNRRA, I met Emilio C. Callajo of the State Department. During that time, I discussed the German Plan with him. When Morgenthau and I had returned to the United States, Morgenthau called me to his office and accused me of this leakage to the press. I denied it at that time and of course I deny it now. It is my opinion that through Callajo the State Department accused me of talking and being overheard by a newspaperman. I know Morgenthau has never forgotten this and I believe that is the reason why I was passed over and Frank Coe was selected as Director of the Division of Monetary Research when Harry White left the Treasury Department.

A characterization of the American League Against War and Fascism appears in the Appendix hereto.

Official Testimony

The "New York Journal American" of February 9, 1949, contained an article captioned "Spy Quiz Calls Ex-U.S. Aid." This article reflected that Glasser had been called as a witness before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City investigating Communist espionage. It was mentioned that he had previously appeared in the fall of 1947 and had been questioned several times. It was also mentioned that Glasser had resigned his position in the Treasury Department after his first appearance before a Grand Jury.

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According to the article, he invoked the constitutional privilege of refusing to give self incriminating answers when asked similar questions about earlier conferences. He refused to say whether his assignment as Financial Advisor to Ecuador had been instructed by the late Harry Dexter White, former Secretary of the Treasury.

The "New York Times", of October 21, 1953, stated that a Special Subcommittee headed by Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota was investigating the facts surrounding the turning over of engraving plates to the Soviet Union with which currency for expenses in occupied Germany was printed from 1944 to 1946. According to the article, Glasser appeared before this committee and again he invoked the privilege of the Fifth Amendment on questions that tended to incriminate him.

An article appeared in the "Daily Mirror", a New York newspaper, on September 14, 1954, which was datelined Washington, September 13. The article reflected that Glasser had been secretly questioned before a Federal Grand Jury for more than four hours, on September 13, 1954. According to the article this jury was arranged to look into espionage and subversive activities.

#### IV. ASSOCIATES OF THE SUBJECT

The information obtained from the subject during the course of the interviews on April 30 and May 3, 1947, reflected that he was associated with various individuals in Washington D.C. A number of these individuals were identified by Elizabeth Bentley in her testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in July, 1948, as members of the so-called Silvermaster and Perlo groups. According to Bentley these groups were composed primarily of individuals who were employed by the government in Washington, D.C., and engaged in a Soviet espionage conspiracy during the late 1930's and early 1940's. Among the members of these groups whom the subject admitted knowing were:

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Victor Perlo  
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster  
Harry Magdoff  
William Ludwig Ullmann  
Frank Coe  
Charles Kramer  
William Taylor

Regarding other individuals known by the subject, Whittaker Chambers, in his testimony before the HCUA on August 25, 1948, identified John Abt, Alger Hiss and Donald Hiss as among those who were part of the Harold Ware Underground Cell of the Communist Party, in Washington, D.C. in the early 1930's.

Elizabeth T. Bentley advised in 1948 that Harry Dexter White, an individual who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, cooperated with the Silvermaster Group.

V. OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AND  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

By letter dated November 4, 1953, the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Warren Olney III, made it known that the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York gave an opinion that it would serve no purpose to summon subject before a Federal Grand Jury at that time.

It was the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General that there was insufficient evidence to warrant prosecution of the subject under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

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VI. INFORMANT CONTACTS

In December, 1962, various informants familiar with certain phases of the Communist Party and related activity in the New York City area were contacted. They could furnish no information concerning the subject.

VII. RECENT ACTIVITY OF THE SUBJECT

A source, mentioned previously in this memorandum furnished the following information between September, 1963, and January, 1964: ~~(S)~~

Glasser was an exponent of the Chinese line and was impressed with their theoretical purity, their "sensible" attitude and the fact that there was no anti-Semitism in China. He appeared to be basically anti-Russian inasmuch as he felt that the current difficulties of socialism were a result of Russian backwardness rather than a reflection of inadequacies of basic social theory. He was also in favor of the Cuban Revolution and anticipated a United States invasion of Cuba in the future. ~~(S)~~

Glasser, according to this source, was extremely shocked at the Russian-Chinese break in relations and sided with China and Albania in the conflict. The source felt that Glasser's "one function" in the United States was to promote the Chinese cause. He was not, however, the type to accept an espionage assignment as such. He would be best able and more apt to contribute to the Chinese cause by furnishing economic and political information to the Chinese and could possibly have been doing this through a friend he mentioned in Peking, China. The informant had no concrete evidence that Glasser had been furnishing such information, but his views on the matter lead the source to believe that Glasser would transmit any information of interest to China to his friend. ~~(S)~~

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Glasser had returned from a one-week trip in August of 1963. The trip was ostensibly to Chicago, Illinois, but the source learned that he had actually gone to British Guiana, South America. His wife accompanied him. While there, he was offered a job with the Treasury Department but had to decline the offer because his wife refused to leave the United States permanently. (X)

The source felt that Glasser was possibly preparing a report concerning a proposed central banking system in British Guiana. (X)

The informant could furnish no other pertinent information concerning the current activities of the subject. (u)

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APPENDIX

1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)
2. A "Communist-front organization."  
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, opinion in re deportation order against Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.)
3. "Established in the United States in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union."  
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7683.)
4. "The American League Against War and Fascism was organized at the First United States Congress Against War which was held in New York City, September 29 to October 1, 1933. Four years later at Pittsburgh, November 26-28, 1937, the name of the organization was changed to the American League for Peace and Democracy.\*\*\*It remained as completely under the control of Communists when the name was changed as it had been before."  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 53; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, pp. 69 and 121; House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 10; House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 14.)
5. "Communist fronts change in accordance with the current party line. Thus when the party line was stridently anti-United States in the early 1930's, the Communists launched the American League Against War and Fascism."  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92.)





In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
February 14, 1964

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE~~

Harold Glasser

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4JRM/ab  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 2.19.84  
2.16.82

I. BACKGROUND

A. Birth

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Chicago, Illinois, as reviewed on February 7, 1956, indicated that the subject was born at 287 West 14th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1905. His parents were born in Russia.

B. Marital Status

On April 30 and May 3, 1947, Glasser was interviewed by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During the course of this interview, he stated he was married first to Irene Till Glasser at Albany, New York, in January, 1932, divorced in New York City in the Spring of 1932, and then married to Faye Cohen Glasser, on July 7, 1932.

C. Education

In 1945, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Glasser attended the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, for eight years and Harvard University, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, for one year.

The subject's file at the United States Treasury Department, examined in January, 1947, indicated that Glasser entered Harvard University in 1929 as a graduate student in economics, and was a candidate for a Masters degree. He left Harvard in April, 1930.

D. Residence

On November 29, 1963, source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that subject resided at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

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Harold Glasser

E. Employment

Source mentioned immediately above said that Glasser was employed as of November 29, 1963 at the McCrory Corporation, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City in the Pension Division.

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Statements by Elizabeth T. Bentley

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, self confessed former espionage agent, executed a signed statement on November 30, 1945, at New York City, which contained the following information regarding Harold Glasser:

Jacob M. Golos, a former Soviet agent who died November 25, 1943, indicated to Bentley in November, 1943, that he, through Earl Browder, had established contact with a group in Washington, D.C. Subsequently, in the early part of 1944, Earl Browder indicated to Bentley that he would make arrangements for her to meet with this same group and that the meeting would be held in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. Bentley thereupon held a meeting with representatives of this group, which she designated as the Perlo group, and at that time learned that Harold Glasser was also a member. It was indicated that Harold Glasser had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department, in Washington, D.C. It was further indicated that Glasser was closely associated with and probably an assistant to Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department.

According to Bentley, Harold Glasser subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which

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information had been sent to the Treasury Department.

After Harold Glasser's return from Europe, Victor Perlo, a member of the group, advised that Glasser had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. Bentley was advised by Perlo that Glasser and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D.C., and turned over to a Russian contact. The identity of this American was not known to Perlo, and Charles Kramor was indicated as the person able to provide this information. Bentley determined from Kramor that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was an individual named Hiss in the United States State Department, which individual she believed to be Alger Hiss.

Bentley advised that Harold Glasser was a known member of the Communist Party.

The "Daily Mirror", a now defunct New York newspaper, of December 14, 1953, contained an article written by Elizabeth Bentley, which was captioned "BENTLEY FINDS THIRD SPY RING", and reads in part:

"Harold Glasser, shown in recent disclosures to have been promoted in the Treasury Department despite adverse Federal Bureau of Investigation reports, was a member of one of the two spy rings which were under my 'control' in Washington. I shall have more to say about the operations of these two rings later on. But, I should like to relate here the strange circumstances which led to my discovery of a third espionage ring through agent Glasser.

"In my position as go-between for my two spy rings and the Soviet secret police representatives in New York, I did not deal directly with Glasser. Whatever documents and information he stole from the Treasury files were handed over to his chief, Victor Perlo, later economic analyst for the Treasury's Division of Monetary Research, but then with the War Production Board.

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Harold Glasser

"Perlo, in turn, handed them over to me for transmission to my Soviet chief when I met him in New York. Unless it was disregarded for very unusual circumstance, it was an inflexible rule that our American agents have as little to do as possible with their superiors in the conspiracy.

"However, reports kept reaching me that Glasser was trying desperately to learn who I was and to make contact with me. It was reported that he was dissatisfied with his role as a member of the Perlo group. At best, Perlo was a nervous irascible, taut man and Glasser apparently found it difficult to function under his direction. Glasser wanted to make a new contact.

"I began to make inquiries about Glasser from the other agents. It developed that Glasser for a short time had been separated from the Perlo group.

"Although I was high in the espionage hierarchy, there were areas of activity about which I knew nothing. I made an effort to discover who this man was. At first, I could find out nothing. Then Charles Kramer, who was working for the Kilgore Committee and kept me apprised of Capitol Hill developments, told me the man who turned Glasser over temporarily to direct Soviet control, was somebody in the State Department."

B. Statements by J. David Whittaker Chambers

On December 31, 1948, in the course of an interview of J. David Whittaker Chambers, an admitted former Soviet espionage agent, Chambers advised that he met Glasser on two or three occasions. He stated that these meetings had been arranged by J. Peters who informed him that Glasser was a Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of these meetings was to make

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## Harold Glasser

Inquiry of Glasser concerning Harry Dexter White, who was considered very valuable, however irascible and difficult to handle. Chambers' recollection was that Glasser affirmed knowledge of White indicating that White had never been a Communist Party member, but had complete sympathy for the Communist Party and its objectives and cooperated fully. Chambers stated that Glasser had never been part of this apparatus and he had no knowledge of Glasser's underground activities. He also stated that he was not aware that Glasser was furnishing Alger Hiss with any information, but understood Glasser was a member of an underground cell.

In his book "Witness", published in 1952, Whittaker Chambers wrote "I went to J. Peters, who was in Washington constantly in 1937, and whom I saw regularly in New York. I explained the problem to him and asked for a connection in the Treasury Department who could 'control' White. Peters suggested Doctor Harold Glasser who certainly seemed an ideal man for the job, since he was White's assistant, whom White himself had guided into the Treasury Department.

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## C. Statements by Katherine Perlo

Katherine Perlo, former wife of Victor Perlo, when interviewed on September 9, 1944 at her residence at 2133 South Jennings Street, North Worth, Texas, identified Harold Glasser as an individual who was sent to Ecuador by the United States Government as an economist, in 1939, and a member of the Communist Party. She could not recall any information to substantiate this allegation.

## D. Statements by Henry Tasca

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Following the interview of the subject on April 30, and May 3, 1947, a statement regarding his activities was prepared and on May 7, 1947, Glasser read the statement. In the statement it was mentioned that he attended a number of Communist Party gatherings and meetings with one Arthur Witt, a member of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois. In the statement it was also stated that Glasser was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism. Glasser refused to sign the statement unless these two statements were changed to reflect (1) that the meetings he attended with Witt be described as "social worker meetings" and (2) that he did not say he was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism, but that he may have been a member. Because of these two points, he did not sign the statement.

The statement read in part as follows:

"In 1933 or 1934 I was living at 7429 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and at that time I was definitely interested in the theories of the Communist Party and I would describe myself at that time as a definite 'Leftist'. One of my very close friends at that time was one Art Witt, a member of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, who was later killed while fighting for the Loyalist cause in the Spanish Civil War. I attended a

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Harold Glasser

number of Communist Party gatherings and meetings, as well as one or two 'cloak and dagger' meetings with Witt, where we went into hidden cellars in the best underground method. I recall that Witt asked me to become a member of the Communist Party during this time and that I laughed it off, refused to become a member of the Communist Party and have never been a member of the Communist Party in my life. I also refused to join the Trade Union Unity League at Witt's request. I do not recall the names of any other persons, whom I could definitely state were members of the Communist Party at that time.

"During the period 1933 to 1935 when I was an instructor in the People's Junior College in Chicago, Illinois, and a member of the American League Against War and Fascism, I may have contributed funds to this organization but I cannot definitely recall that I did. I also gave money on a number of occasions to the Spanish Loyalist cause through the medium of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. As a matter of fact, I contributed this money all during the Spanish Civil War as I felt very strongly for the Loyalist cause and I believe that the defeat of the Loyalists by the Franco Group was a great tragedy. This tragedy, in my opinion, opened the door to the invasion of Europe by Fascist forces. I also feel that the non-aggression pact entered into by the Soviet Union and Germany was a similar tragedy.

"I first met Victor Perlo in Washington, D.C. around 1937 and 1938, probably at a friend's home, whom I do not recall. Perlo was interested in the domestic affairs of the business world and I considered him an excellent statistician. However, at the time Perlo attempted to secure employment in the Monetary Division of the Treasury Department about a year and a half ago, I opposed this appointment inasmuch as this

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Harold Glasser

division is concerned with international affairs only, and I felt that Perlo's appointment would be at cross purposes with the aims of this division. In spite of my protest, however, Perlo was employed. I heard from my superiors at the Treasury Department that Perlo was subsequently investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the securing of this job at the Treasury Department. Perlo remained in the Treasury until March or April, 1947, a total of about a year and a few months, at which time he was informed by me that he would have to resign inasmuch as the Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation had developed unfavorably on security lines concerning him. I became fairly well acquainted with Perlo in a social way over the period of time that I know him, but I did not know his first wife at all well. In my opinion, I considered her 'a little cuckoo'. I only met her on one or two occasions and can definitely say that on those occasions she acted in a peculiar manner and dressed rather unusually. I first met Victor Perlo's second wife shortly after they were married in 1944 or 1945. However, since Perlo's second marriage neither my wife nor I have had very much to do with them socially and most of my contacts with Perlo have been in the form of business meetings and luncheon dates.

"From November 30, 1942, to January 10, 1943, I was on loan from the United States Treasury to the War Production Board and during that time I saw a great deal of Victor Perlo. I was new on the job and I asked him a great many questions concerning the work I was engaged in. During that same period I also saw Harry Magdoff. I knew Magdoff only casually at the War Production Board through my business contacts with him. I have never furnished Victor Perlo with any confidential information which I secured in my official capacity at the Treasury Department or which I may have secured through any other Governmental agency. However during the time I was on loan to the War Production Board it was necessary of course for me to discuss some of the work I was engaged in at the War Production Board with Victor Perlo.

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Harold Glasser

"I recall that in February, 1943, I went to North Africa on business for the Treasury Department and I returned to this country around September, 1943. Shortly after my return I had lunch with Victor Perlo at the Madrillon Restaurant, and at that time I discussed with him some of my experiences during my trip, which I know were not confidential and had in fact appeared in the newspapers in this country. These discussions were only concerned with general non-confidential information and were not carried on with the idea of furnishing information to Perlo."

"I first met Harry Dexter White in November, 1936, when I was asked to come to the Treasury Department to be interviewed concerning a position that was open at that time. I later found out that my name had been recommended to White by Frank Coc, a former classmate of mine at the University of Chicago. At the time I was hired on November 23, 1936, the Treasury Department - and particularly Harry White's section - was engaged in assisting President Roosevelt in the inauguration of various economic plans in furtherance of the New Deal. Harry White and I worked together on nights and weekends at the Treasury Department and at White's residence. We put in considerable overtime working on these plans requested by the President. I was therefore extremely close to Harry White until sometime around the first part of 1940, at which time for some reason unknown to me, White's friendship for me soured and he actually sent me to South America to be rid of me. I asked White on one or two occasions around 1940 the reason for the breaking up of our friendship but he refused to discuss it with me. I do not know the real reason for the breaking off of our friendship as I have always thought a great deal of Mr. White. However, I do recall that about 1938 I met Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Ludwig Ullman at Harry White's residence, and as a result of this meeting my wife and I were invited to the Silvermaster residence sometime shortly

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Harold Glasser

"thereafter. During the dinner I recalled that I mentioned having been previously married. I have considered the possibility that my failure to acquaint the Whites with this information concerning my previous marriage may have been the reason White broke off our friendship.

"In regard to my relationship with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Ludwig Ullmann, I recall meeting them at White's home in 1938 and I probably saw them again at the Whites prior to 1940, and as mentioned above, my wife and I were guests at the Silvermaster home, where Ludwig Ullmann was also in attendance, sometime around 1938 or 1939. Inasmuch as it was my belief that Silvermaster was the cause of my breaking off with Harry Dexter White, I never returned the favor by inviting the Silvermasters to my home. I last saw the Silvermasters during the fall of last year at a party at the home of William Taylor. I have seen Ludwig Ullmann on numerous occasions in a business manner at the Treasury Department and at Treasury Department parties inasmuch as he was employed there up until a few months ago.

"I first met Alger Hiss in an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act of 1938. I do not know Alger Hiss at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. I am, however, much better acquainted with his brother Donald Hiss, who for sometime at the State Department handled International Loans and Affairs, which prompted him to have numerous contacts with me at the Treasury Department. As a matter of fact I have never been socially acquainted with either Alger or Donald Hiss. I do recall meeting Alger Hiss on a streetcar in 1945, and on another occasion I met him and his wife and child while walking along the Canal. I last saw him at the Wardman Park Hotel in September, 1946.

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Harold Glasser

"I would never have been in a position to furnish Alger Hiss or Donald Hiss any official information with regard to Treasury Department international loans inasmuch as all of the international policy actually emanated from the Department of State itself. As a matter of fact, Donald Hiss through his official capacity would be in a position to obtain first hand knowledge of any information that I might develop through my official capacity in the Treasury Department regarding international loans.

"I first met Charles Kramer in 1937 or 1938 at a social gathering, which I believe was at the home of John Abt in Washington, D.C. I have never known Kramer too well but I have seen him around quite a bit as he frequently dropped in at the Treasury Department in connection with Henry Morgenthau's plan for the economic partition of Germany. I have seen Charles only three or four times on a social basis. The last meeting I recall was on November 25, 1945, when Kramer called at my home. It was about this time that I had been selected by the Treasury Department to make a trip to Japan. However, it had been decided that I would not make the trip. In this connection, Kramer called by my home and was extremely interested in whether I was going to the Far East or not. I believe he was interested in this matter for Senator Claude Pepper. I of course informed him that I did not intend to make the trip and I don't believe Kramer stayed at my residence for over a half an hour that day. I recall that Charles Kramer was originally employed by John Abt on the LaFollette Committee in Washington, D.C. and in 1943 while I was on special assignment to North Africa my wife and the family of Charles Kramer got together at some social functions.

"I regard myself as an intellectual and come from an intellectual family. I realize that intellectuals are not too stable and I also realize that I wasted a great deal of time 'playing around' with intellectuals during my life. I feel that I am a liberal. In the past years prior to my coming to the Treasury Department I had many liberal and radical friends. I recall that we engaged in intellectual discussions on numerous topics during that time. However since coming to the Treasury my discussions with intellectual

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Harold Glasser

groups have gradually disappeared. I have many radical and liberal friends; however, regardless of those associations I have never engaged in furnishing any information of any kind which came to me in my official capacity to unauthorized persons.

"This is the second time an accusation has been made against me of furnishing confidential Government information to an unauthorized source. At the time of the Quebec Conference in 1944 I was one of the Treasury Department representatives. The night before Morgenthau left for Canada I remember staying up all night preparing his German Plan for delivery to the conference. As you may recall, during the conference the press obtained details concerning the Morgenthau Plan before it was made public. Shortly thereafter, while I was in Montreal, Canada, attending the Second Council Meeting of UNRRA, I met Emilio C. Callajo of the State Department. During that time, I discussed the German Plan with him. When Morgenthau and I had returned to the United States, Morgenthau called me to his office and accused me of this leakage to the press. I denied it at that time and of course I deny it now. It is my opinion that through Callajo the State Department accused me of talking and being overheard by a newspaperman. I know Morgenthau has never forgotten this and I believe that is the reason why I was passed over and Frank Coe was selected as Director of the Division of Monetary Research when Harry White left the Treasury Department.

A characterization of the American League Against War and Facism appears in the Appendix hereto.

Official Testimony

The "New York Journal American" of February 9, 1949, contained an article captioned "Spy Quiz Calls Ex-U.S. Aid." This article reflected that Glasser had been called as a witness before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City investigating Communist espionage. It was mentioned that he had previously appeared in the fall of 1947 and had been questioned several times. It was also mentioned that Glasser had resigned his position in the Treasury Department after his first appearance before a Grand Jury.

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Harold Glasser

According to the article, he invoked the constitutional privilege of refusing to give self incriminating answers when asked similar questions about earlier conferences. He refused to say whether his assignment as Financial Advisor to Ecuador had been instructed by the late Harry Dexter White, former Secretary of the Treasury.

The "New York Times", of October 21, 1953, stated that a Special Subcommittee headed by Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota was investigating the facts surrounding the turning over of engraving plates to the Soviet Union with which currency for expenses in occupied Germany was printed from 1944 to 1946. According to the article, Glasser appeared before this committee and again he invoked the privilege of the Fifth Amendment on questions that tended to incriminate him.

An article appeared in the "Daily Mirror", a New York newspaper, on September 14, 1954, which was datelined Washington, September 13. The article reflected that Glasser had been secretly questioned before a Federal Grand Jury for more than four hours, on September 13, 1954. According to the article this jury was arranged to look into espionage and subversive activities.

#### IV. ASSOCIATES OF THE SUBJECT

The information obtained from the subject during the course of the interviews on April 30 and May 3, 1947, reflected that he was associated with various individuals in Washington D.C. A number of these individuals were identified by Elizabeth Bentley in her testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in July, 1948, as members of the so-called Silvermaster and Perlo groups. According to Bentley these groups were composed primarily of individuals who were employed by the government in Washington, D.C., and engaged in a Soviet espionage conspiracy during the late 1930's and early 1940's. Among the members of these groups whom the subject admitted knowing were:

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Harold Glasser

Victor Perlo  
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster  
Harry Magdoff  
William Ludwig Ullmann  
Frank Coe  
Charles Kramer  
William Taylor

Regarding other individuals known by the subject, Whittaker Chambers, in his testimony before the HCUA on August 25, 1948, identified John Abt, Alger Hiss and Donald Hiss as among those who were part of the Harold Ware Underground Cell of the Communist Party, in Washington, D.C. in the early 1930's.

Elizabeth T. Bentley advised in 1948 that Harry Dexter White, an individual who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, cooperated with the Silvermaster Group.

V. OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AND  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

By letter dated November 4, 1953, the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Warren Olney III, made it known that the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York gave an opinion that it would serve no purpose to summon subject before a Federal Grand Jury at that time.

It was the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General that there was insufficient evidence to warrant prosecution of the subject under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

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Harold Glasser

VI. INFORMANT CONTACTS

In December, 1962, various informants familiar with certain phases of the Communist Party and related activity in the New York City area were contacted. They could furnish no information concerning the subject.

VII. RECENT ACTIVITY OF THE SUBJECT

A source, mentioned previously in this memorandum furnished the following information between September, 1963, and January, 1964: (X)

Glasser was an exponent of the Chinese line and was impressed with their theoretical purity, their "sensible" attitude and the fact that there was no anti-Semitism in China. He appeared to be basically anti-Russian inasmuch as he felt that the current difficulties of socialism were a result of Russian backwardness rather than a reflection of inadequacies of basic social theory. He was also in favor of the Cuban Revolution and anticipated a United States invasion of Cuba in the future (X)

Glasser, according to this source, was extremely shocked at the Russian-Chinese break in relations and sided with China and Albania in the conflict. The source felt that Glasser's "one function" in the United States was to promote the Chinese cause. He was not, however, the type to accept an espionage assignment as such. He would be best able and more apt to contribute to the Chinese cause by furnishing economic and political information to the Chinese and could possibly have been doing this through a friend he mentioned in Peking, China. The informant had no concrete evidence that Glasser had been furnishing such information, but his views on the matter lead the source to believe that Glasser would transmit any information of interest to China to his friend. (X)

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Harold Glasser

Glasser had returned from a one-week trip in August of 1963. The trip was ostensibly to Chicago, Illinois, but the source learned that he had actually gone to British Guiana, South America. His wife accompanied him. While there, he was offered a job with the Treasury Department but had to decline the offer because his wife refused to leave the United States permanently. (S)

The source felt that Glasser was possibly preparing a report concerning a proposed central banking system in British Guiana. (S)(U)

The informant could furnish no other pertinent information concerning the current activities of the subject. (u)

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Harold Glasser

APPENDIX

1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)
2. A "Communist-front organization."  
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, opinion in re deportation order against Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.)
3. "Established in the United States in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union."  
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7683.)
4. "The American League Against War and Fascism was organized at the First United States Congress Against War which was held in New York City, September 29 to October 1, 1933. Four years later at Pittsburgh, November 26-28, 1937, the name of the organization was changed to the American League for Peace and Democracy.\*\*\*It remained as completely under the control of Communists when the name was changed as it had been before."  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 53; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, pp. 69 and 121; House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 10; House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 14.)
5. "Communist fronts change in accordance with the current party line. Thus when the party line was stridently anti-United States in the early 1930's, the Communists launched the American League Against War and Fascism."  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 24, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Bureau file 101-3599  
New York file 100-95034

Title

Harold Glasser

Character

Espionage - R

Reference

is made to New York report  
of Special Agent Robert A. Maffei dated and captioned  
as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

FROM : *JM*  
*out* SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034) (P)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESP-R

DATE: 5/25/64

Rerep of SA ROBERT A. MAFFEI, dated 3/24/64.

b7D

On [redacted] advised that he has maintained contact with the subject, but he had no pertinent information to report concerning GLASSER at this time. Through his association with GLASSER, however, he did obtain pertinent information concerning CHARLES COE (Bu file 100-33343). This information is being incorporated in COE's file. (S)

The NYO will maintain contact with [redacted] and (S) promptly report any pertinent information furnished by him concerning the subject.

12-2-99  
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

*Placing  
in file*

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2-Bureau (RM)  
1-New York

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SECTION

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

***In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.***

New York, New York  
April 29, 1964

Bufile 101-3599  
NYfile 100-95034

Re: Harold Glasser

All sources mentioned herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise noted:

In March, 1964, a source advised that Glasser resided at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, and was employed in the Pension Division of the McCrory Corporation, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. He was divorced from his first wife, Irene Till, in 1932, and married his present wife, Faye Cohen, during the same year, according to his own statement. A source advised that he attended the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, for eight years and Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, for one year.

101-3  
Glasser was born in Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1905. Various sources have advised that he was white, 5 feet 8 inches, weighed approximately 180 pounds, had dark, greying hair and brown eyes. He also wore glasses, according to these sources, and had a sallow complexion.

101-3599-

NOT RECORDED

In a signed statement dated November 30, 1945, 1 1964  
at New York City, Elizabeth T. Bentley, confessed espionage  
agent, advised that Glasser in 1944 was a member of the  
Victor Perlo group. This group consisted of government  
employees who turned over information for transmission to  
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). According  
to Bentley, Glasser furnished general information concerning  
the activities of the Treasury Department.

This same source advised that he was a member of the Communist Party (CP). In 1947, during an interview, Glasser denied Bentley's allegations. He was subpoenaed

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Re: Harold Glasser

by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 14, 1953, and invoked his privilege against self-incrimination. On October 20, 1953, he again invoked the privilege before a Senate Special Subcommittee headed by Senator Karl E. Mundt.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
April 29, 1964

Bufile 101-3599  
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BY SPICAK/raa

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GROUP 1  
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downgrading and  
declassification

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Re: Harold Glasser

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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UNITED STATES

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034) (C)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER aka  
ESP-R

DATE: 7/14/64

Rerep of SA ROBERT A. MAFFEI, 3/24/64, NY.

[redacted] recently designated security informant in the NYO, was contacted on 5/11 and 13/64 and 7/1 and 9/64 with regard to the subject. (S) (U)

[redacted] furnished information concerning GLASSERs residence and employment on these occasions but said that there were no recent significant changes in GLASSERs political activities or attitudes. The informant has maintained contact with GLASSER and feels that he would be able to determine whether GLASSER has altered his political opinions or has stepped up his activities. (S) (U)

As set forth in cover letter in cover which accompanied relet, this case has been maintained in a pending status in order that information furnished by [redacted] would be promptly evaluated and reported. (S) (U) In view of the fact that [redacted] has no significant information to report at present with regard to the subject, and since no other investigation remains to be conducted at this time, it is felt that it is not necessary to keep this case in a pending status.

Therefore, UACB this case will be placed in a closed status in the NYO until the next annual report is due or until information requiring more immediate action comes to the attention of the NYO.

- 2- Bureau (101-3599)
- 1- New York (100-95034)

RAM:mmh

(3) 12-3-99

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3 JUL 16 1964

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>NEW YORK</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>SEP 10 1965</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>8/10 - 9/2/65</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>HAROLD GLASSER aka</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>ROBERT A. MAFFEI</b>	TYPED BY <b>car</b>
CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESP-R</b>		CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY <b>SAURML</b> REASON FOR EXTENSION <b>2</b> FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION <b>9-10-85</b>	

## REFERENCE

New York letter to Director, dated 7/14/64.

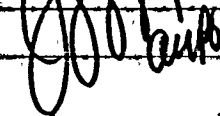
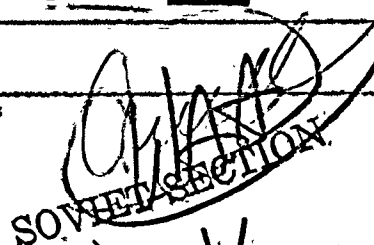
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## ADMINISTRATIVE:

This annual report is being submitted in accordance with Bureau instructions concerning SI subjects. In addition, WFO is being requested to obtain current photographs of GLASSER in keeping with these instructions and for dissemination to Secret Service. Since no further investigation remains to be conducted at this time, this case will be closed, UACB upon the receipt of the above mentioned photographs and the dissemination of same.

With regard to the observations of [redacted] concerning the political attitudes of the subject, this (U) **OK**

b7D

APPROVED 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ⑤ - Bureau (101-3599) (RM) 1 - Secret Service, New York (RM) 2 - Washington Field (101-496) (RM) 3 - New York (100-95034)		101-3599	195
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			EX-111
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	NYO, SAO, CTA, H, S, SS		
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	9/22/65		
How Fwd.	R/S		
55 SEP 23 1965		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. Kisseloff-80194	

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NY 100-95034

informant advised in addition to the information set forth in the enclosed report, that he was certain that the subject's break with Russia was not something that this Bureau could exploit at this time. The informant said he would be alert to such a possibility and would advise this Bureau if such an opportunity arose. (S)(U)

In March, 1965, [redacted] advised that he had recently had lunch with GLASSER. During the course of the luncheon, GLASSER had several drinks and spoke more freely than usual of his personal affairs. He told the source, for example, he made about \$16,000.00 a year at the McCrory Corporation. He said that he had in the recent past suffered financial difficulties, but since then has been able to purchase a substantial amount of stock. GLASSER explained that he obtained the money for these purchases as a bonus from the McCrory Corporation. Source did not believe this. GLASSER also led source to believe that he had been either directly or indirectly in contact with someone in China. GLASSER's conversation led the informant to believe that subject had access to information concerning international affairs which was not generally known. This information has not been incorporated in enclosed report since [redacted] is the only source to which it can be attributed. (S)(U)

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INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-1

100-95034-serial 353 through 360

NY T-2

NY T-3

NY 4047-S\*

NY T-4

The confidential informants referred to in the enclosed report are as follows: (S)(U)

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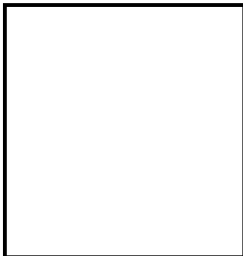
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-80195

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

Source



Date of Contact

8/13/65  
8/10/65  
8/12/65  
8/17/65  
8/11/65  
8/13/65  
8/16/65

Contacted By

SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA JOHN A. HAAG  
SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON  
SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON  
SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON  
SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON

b7D

X(u)

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, DC. Will review subject's passport, file at the Department of State, and obtain current photographs of him. (GLASSER reportedly took a trip to South America in 1963))

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will furnish a copy of photograph of GLASSER to Secret Service, New York, when obtained, and will furnish copy to Bureau for dissemination to Secret Service in Washington, DC.

*[Handwritten signature]*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☐ is ☒ is not available.
5. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and \_\_\_\_\_ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are \_\_\_\_\_.
6. ☒ This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ because (state reason)  
it contains information received from sources whose unauthorized disclosure would be detrimental to the best interest of the United States.
7. ☒ Subject previously interviewed (dates) 4/30, 5/3, 7/47  
☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)  
he has refused to answer questions about his past activities when called before Congressional committees. There is no reason to believe that a reinterview of the subject would be productive at this time.
8. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)  
of his activities as a member of the Perlo Group; a Soviet espionage group operating in Washington, DC, in the 1940's as furnished by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and his refusal to cooperate with Congressional committees. It is felt that the subject would be capable of committing acts against the best interests of the United States in the event of a national emergency.
10. ☒ Subject's SI card ☐ is ☒ is not tabbed Detcom.  
☒ Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons), 7/7/47

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

Bufile 101-3599

NYfile 100-95034

Chief

United States Secret Service

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D. C. 20220

Re: Harold Glasser  
Espionage - R

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
  - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
  - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
  - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☒ is not available  
☐ may be available through \_\_\_\_\_

Very truly yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

DECLASSIFIED ON 12-3-99  
BY SPICK/9as

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (1))  
U. S. Secret Service, NY

Enclosure(s) (1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

Kisseloff-80198

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, New York (RM)

Report of: ROBERT A. MAFFEI  
Date: SEP 10 1965

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 100-95034

Bureau File #: 101-3599

Title: HAROLD GLASSER

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP4 JRM/ta*  
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2*  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *9-10-85*  
*88429*

Character: ESPIONAGE - R

Synopsis:

A source advised that subject continued to reside at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, Long Island, NY, and to be employed at the McCrory Corporation. Informant stated that subject has sided with the Chinese in that nation's ideological struggle with Russia. Informants advised that GLASSER has maintained contact with CHARLES COE and that he is apparently an associate of SUSAN HEILIGMAN FRANK. Various confidential informants familiar with Communist Party and related activity in the Metropolitan Area of New York advised that they could furnish no information concerning the subject. (C) (U)

- P -

DETAILS:

Residence and Employment

On September 2, 1965, NY T-1 advised that the subject continued to reside at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, and to be employed at the McCrory Corporation, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City. (C) (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

12-3-99  
CLASSIFIED BY *SP1 CLK/gas*  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

NY 100-95034

### ACTIVITIES

Between May, 1964, and September, 1965, NY T-1 furnished the following information concerning the subject's political attitudes and associates: (S)(U)

#### Political Attitudes

NY T-1 learned during this period that GLASSER's sympathies were turning more and more toward Communist China and away from Russia, although he viewed the rift between the two as more of a "family squabble" than a complete break between the Chinese and the Russians. As a result of the conflict, GLASSER has undergone severe inner conflict. Many of his friends have taken firm stands on one side or the other and the break between the two powers has caused a strain in the relationships between the subject and many of his close personal associates. The source felt that GLASSER had turned so completely against Russia that he would go to China to work if he had the opportunity. His wife, however, would refuse to leave the country, even if such an opportunity did present itself to GLASSER. (S)(U)

#### Associates

NY T-1 has been aware between May, 1964, and September, 1965, that the subject has maintained contact with CHARLES COE. On April 14, 1962, NY T-2 advised that CHARLES COE was known to him as a member of the National Farm Commission of the Communist Party, United States of America. In June, 1965, NY T-3 advised that he had learned that the subject was apparently associated with SUSAN HEILIGMAN FRANK. (S)(U)

NY T-4 advised during July, 1961, that it was then learned that SUSAN HEILIGMAN was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Communist Party of America. (S)(U)

### MISCELLANEOUS

Various confidential informants who are familiar with Communist Party and related activity in the Metropolitan Area of New York were contacted in August, 1965, and advised that they could furnish no information concerning the subject.





In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York 10021

~~SEP 10 1965~~

Title

Harold Glazer

Character

Espionage - R

Reference

report of Special Agent Robert A. Maffei dated and  
captioned as above. is made to New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property  
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside  
your agency.

Kisseloff-80201

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>NEW YORK</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>SEP 10 1965</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>8/10 - 9/2/65</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>HAROLD GLASSER aka</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>ROBERT A. MAFFEI</b>	TYPED BY <b>car</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>ESP-R</b>	

## REFERENCE

New York letter to Director, dated 7/14/64.

-P-

~~12-3-99~~  
~~CLASSIFIED BY SPICIK/gao~~  
~~DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1~~

## ADMINISTRATIVE:

This annual report is being submitted in accordance with Bureau instructions concerning SI subjects. In addition, WFO is being requested to obtain current photographs of GLASSER in keeping with these instructions and for dissemination to Secret Service. Since no further investigation remains to be conducted at this time, this case will be closed, UACB upon the receipt of the above mentioned photographs and the dissemination of same. (u)

With regard to the observations of [redacted] concerning the political attitudes of the subject, this (u)

b7D

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		2-16-82	
<b>(5) - Bureau (101-3599) (RM)</b> <b>1 - Secret Service, New York (RM)</b> <b>2 - Washington Field (101-496) (RM)</b> <b>3 - New York (100-95034)</b>		CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY <b>SPICIK/gao</b>	
		REASON FOR EXTENSION <b>2</b>	
		FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2.	
		DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION <b>9-10-85</b>	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency		<del>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE</del>	
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.			
How Fwd.			
By			

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-80202

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

informant advised in addition to the information set forth in the enclosed report, that he was certain that the subject's break with Russia was not something that this Bureau could exploit at this time. The informant said he would be alert to such a possibility and would advise this Bureau if such an opportunity arose. (S) (U)

In March, 1965, [redacted] advised that he had recently had lunch with GLASSER. During the course of the luncheon, GLASSER had several drinks and spoke more freely than usual of his personal affairs. He told the source, for example, he made about \$16,000.00 a year at the McGrory Corporation. He said that he had in the recent past suffered financial difficulties, but since then has been able to purchase a substantial amount of stock. GLASSER explained that he obtained the money for these purchases as a bonus from the McGrory Corporation. Source did not believe this. GLASSER also led source to believe that he had been either directly or indirectly in contact with someone in China. GLASSER's conversation led the informant to believe that subject had access to information concerning international affairs which was not generally known. This information has not been incorporated in enclosed report since [redacted] is the only source to which it can be attributed. (S) (U)

b7D

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-1

100-95034-serial 353 through 360

[redacted] (S) (U)

NY T-2

[redacted]

NY T-3

NY 4047-S\*

NY T-4

[redacted]

(S) (U)

b7D

The confidential informants referred to in the enclosed report are as follows:

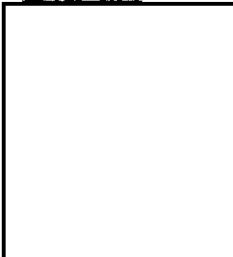
-B-  
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-80203

NY 100-95034

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date of Contact</u>	<u>Contacted By</u>
	8/13/65	SA JOHN A. HAAG
	8/10/65	SA JOHN A. HAAG
	8/12/65	SA JOHN A. HAAG
	8/17/65	SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON
	8/11/65	SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON
	8/13/65	SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON
	8/16/65	SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON

b7D

(u)

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, DC. Will review subject's passport, file at the Department of State, and obtain current photographs of him. (GLASSER reportedly took a trip to South America in 1963).

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will furnish a copy of photograph of GLASSER to Secret Service, New York, when obtained, and will furnish copy to Bureau for dissemination to Secret Service in Washington, DC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☐ is ☒ is not available.
5. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and \_\_\_\_\_ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are \_\_\_\_\_
6. ☒ This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ because (state reason)  
it contains information received from sources whose unauthorized disclosure would be detrimental to the best interest of the United States.
7. ☒ Subject previously interviewed (dates) 4/30, 5/3, 7/47  
☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)  
he has refused to answer questions about his past activities when called before Congressional committees. There is no reason to believe that a reinterview of the subject would be productive at this time.
8. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)  
of his activities as a member of the Perlo Group, a Soviet espionage group operating in Washington, DC, in the 1940's as furnished by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and his refusal to cooperate with Congressional committees. It is felt that the subject would be capable of committing acts against the best interests of the United States in the event of a national emergency.
10. ☒ Subject's SI card ☐ is ☒ is not tabbed Detcom.  
☒ Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, New York (RM)

Report of: ROBERT A. MAFFEI  
Date: SEP 10 1965

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 100-95034

Bureau File #: 101-3599

Title: HAROLD GLASSER

~~CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY SP4 J. Smith  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 9-10-85  
88429~~

Character: ESPIONAGE - R

Synopsis:

A source advised that subject continued to reside at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, Long Island, NY, and to be employed at the McCrory Corporation. Informant stated that subject has sided with the Chinese in that nation's ideological struggle with Russia. Informants advised that GLASSER has maintained contact with CHARLES COE and that he is apparently an associate of SUSAN HEILIGMAN FRANK. Various confidential informants familiar with Communist Party and related activity in the Metropolitan Area of New York advised that they could furnish no information concerning the subject (C)(U)

- P -

DETAILS:

Residence and Employment

On September 2, 1965, NY T-1 advised that the subject continued to reside at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, and to be employed at the McCrory Corporation, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City (C)(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

12-3-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SP12K/900  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

NY 100-95034

ACTIVITIES

Between May, 1964, and September, 1965, NY T-1 furnished the following information concerning the subject's political attitudes and associates: (C) (U)

Political Attitudes

NY T-1 learned during this period that GLASSER's sympathies were turning more and more toward Communist China and away from Russia, although he viewed the rift between the two as more of a "family squabble" than a complete break between the Chinese and the Russians. As a result of the conflict, GLASSER has undergone severe inner conflict. Many of his friends have taken firm stands on one side or the other and the break between the two powers has caused a strain in the relationships between the subject and many of his close personal associates. The source felt that GLASSER had turned so completely against Russia that he would go to China to work if he had the opportunity. His wife, however, would refuse to leave the country, even if such an opportunity did present itself to GLASSER. (C) (U)

Associates

NY T-1 has been aware between May, 1964, and September, 1965, that the subject has maintained contact with CHARLES COE. On April 14, 1952, NY T-2 advised that CHARLES COE was known to him as a member of the National Farm Commission of the Communist Party, United States of America. In June, 1965, NY T-3 advised that he had learned that the subject was apparently associated with SUSAN HEILIGMAN FRANK. (C) (U)

NY T-4 advised during July, 1961, that it was then learned that SUSAN HEILIGMAN was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Communist Party of America. (C) (U)

MISCELLANEOUS

Various confidential informants who were familiar with Communist Party and related activity in the metropolitan area of New York were contacted in August, 1965, and advised that they could furnish no information concerning the subject.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York 10021

SEP 10 1965

Title Harold Glasser

Character Espionage - R

Reference is made to New York  
report of Special Agent Robert A. Maffei dated and  
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - Secret Service, New York (AM)

Report of:

ROBERT A. RAFFEL  
SEP 10 1965

Office:

New York, New York

Field Office File #:

100-95034

Bureau File #:

101-3599

Title:

HAROLD GLASSER

Character:

ESPIONAGE - R

Synopsis:

A source advised that subject continued to reside at 6 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, Long Island, NY, and to be employed at the McGraw-Hill Corporation. Informant stated that subject has sided with the Chinese in that nation's ideological struggle with Russia. Informants advised that GLASSER has maintained contact with CHARLES COE and that he is apparently an associate of EUGENE WILLIAMSON FRANK. Various confidential informants familiar with Communist Party and related activity in the Metropolitan Area of New York advised that they could furnish no information concerning the subject. (X)

- P -

DETAILS:

Residence and Employment

On September 2, 1965, NY 11-1 advised that the subject continued to reside at 6 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, and to be employed at the McGraw-Hill Corporation, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City. (X) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.~~

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

12-3-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SP4/RK/900  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-93034

### ACTIVITIES

Between May, 1964, and September, 1965, NY T-1 furnished the following information concerning the subject's political attitudes and associates: (S) (U)

#### Political Attitudes

NY T-1 learned during this period that GLASSER's sympathies were turning more and more toward Communist China and away from Russia, although he viewed the rift between the two as more of a "family squabble" than a complete break between the Chinese and the Russians. As a result of the conflict, GLASSER has undergone severe inner conflict. Many of his friends have taken firm stands on one side or the other and the break between the two powers has caused a strain in the relationships between the subject and many of his close personal associates. The source felt that GLASSER had turned so completely against Russia that he would go to China to work if he had the opportunity. His wife, however, would refuse to leave the country, even if such an opportunity did present itself to GLASSER. (S) (U)

#### Associates

NY T-1 has been aware between May, 1964, and September, 1965, that the subject has maintained contact with CHARLES COE. On April 14, 1962, NY T-2 advised that CHARLES COE was known to him as a member of the National Farm Commission of the Communist Party, United States of America. In June, 1965, NY T-3 advised that he had learned that the subject was apparently associated with SUSAN HEILIGHAN FRANK. (S) (U)

NY T-4 advised during July, 1961, that it was then learned that SUSAN HEILIGHAN was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Communist Party of America. (S) (U)

### MISCELLANEOUS

Various confidential informants who are familiar with Communist Party and related activity in the Metropolitan Area of New York were contacted in August, 1965, and advised that they could furnish no information concerning the subject. (S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York 10021

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

SEP 10 1965

Title Harold Glasser

Character Espionage - R

Reference is made to New York  
report of Special Agent Robert A. Maffei dated and  
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034)(C)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESP - R  
(OO: NY)

DATE: 11/2/65

Rerep SA ROBERT A. MAFFEI, 9/10/65, at NY.

Enclosed for the Bureau for dissemination to Secret Service, Washington, D.C. is a photograph of the subject received from the Passport Division of the State Department. The New York Office is disseminating one photograph to Secret Service locally.

No other investigation remains to be conducted in this matter at this time and this case is therefore being placed in a closed status.

- 2 - Bureau (Enclosure) (RM)  
1 - New York

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

RAM:mfd  
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/3/99 BY SPK/K/900

REC-35

101-3599-196

AGENCY: C.C. # Photo 55  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW. 11/2/65  
HOW FORW. BY  
BY: [Signature]

4 NOV 3 1965

SONET SECTION



NOV 9 1965

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Kisseloff-80212



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

November 2, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. BU 101-3599

Chief NY 100-95034

United States Secret Service

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D. C. 20220

Re: Harold Glasser  
Espionage - R

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
  - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
  - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
  - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☒ enclosed ☐ is not available  
☐ may be available through \_\_\_\_\_

Very truly yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))  
U. S. Secret Service, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/3/99 BY SP1C/K/gao

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form  
becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

Kisseloff-80213

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON this envelope AND  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/3/99 BY SPICER/gaw

F123

101- - 89- 196

ENCLOSURE



HAROLD GLASSER  
1-6-61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/3/99 BY SP1K1K/aa

United States

MEMORANDUM

~~SECRET~~

To: Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Date: February 3 1966

From: *Jay* Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

Subject: INDEX REVIEW *n.r.*

Re: Harold Glasser

*File in* FBI No. 101-3599

*cc 100-398030*

Reports of investigation have been reviewed as requested

by you on \_\_\_\_\_.

It has been determined that indexing of this case for future

review should be

☒ continued

☐ discontinued

Commentary:

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/3/99 BY SPIC/K/900

REC- 82

*101-3599197*

12 FEB 4 1966

cc: FBI  
ISD-SO  
Dept. 146-012-18-2

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

*76*  
60 FEB 17 1966

*SUBV. CONTROL*  
*100-398030*

Kisseloff-80216

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-398030



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: JUL 11 66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK, (100-95034)(C)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESP-R  
(OO: NEW YORK)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and 5 copies of an LHM containing information concerning the subject.

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information received from a source whose unauthorized disclosure would be detrimental to the best interests of the US.

The source who furnished the information set forth in enclosed LHM is [REDACTED]

b7D

The LHM is being submitted because of the subject's travel to a foreign country. Since no other investigation remains to be conducted at this time, this case is being closed. In the event any pertinent information concerning GLASSER's travel comes to the attention of the NYO, it will be promptly furnished to the Bureau in disseminable form.

Copy to Mexico  
by routing slip for  
☒ info ☐ action  
date 7/19/66  
by WAA/tb

AGENCY CIA, State, RAO, SS  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW. 7/19/66  
HOW FORW. RIS  
BY WAA/tb

REC-38

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

101-3599-198

16 JUL 12 1966

2 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 6)  
1 - New York

RAM:lcc  
(3)

12-3-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SPICK/90  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOVIER SECTION



53 JUL 20 1966

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Kisseloff-80217



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
July 11, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Harold Glasser

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 30, 1966, that Harold Glasser planned a vacation in Mexico beginning on July 7, 1966. He intended to visit Cedric Belfrage in Cuernavaca while there. (S) (U) C. P. MEMBER [ "BENJAMIN" ] (S) (U)

In a signed statement dated November 30, 1945, at New York City, Elizabeth T. Bentley, a confessed espionage agent, advised that Glasser in 1944 was a member of the Victor Perlo group. This group consisted of Government employees who turned over information for transmission to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). According to Bentley, Glasser furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department. (S) (U)

On November 30, 1945, Elizabeth T. Bentley, a self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, gave a statement in which she said that Cedric Belfrage was connected with British Intelligence in the latter part of 1942 or early part of 1943, and had been supplying Jacob Golos with information emanating from Scotland Yard. Golos was a Soviet espionage agent. She said that Belfrage was referred to as "Benjamin" by the Russians. (S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER  
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AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE  
NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE  
YOUR AGENCY.

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-80218

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Harold Glasser

On December 9, 1954, Belfrage was ordered deported from the United States on charges that after entry into the United States, he was an alien who was a member or affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States. ~~(C)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OF 1 (FORM NO. 10)  
MAY 1962 EDITION  
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO : Director, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 9/30/66

FROM : Legat, Mexico (65-559) (RUC)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

12-3-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SP1CK/jea  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

## ENCLOSURES

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of an LHM setting out information concerning recent visit by subject and his wife to Mexico.

## REFERENCE

New York letter to the Bureau dated 7/11/66.

## ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] first met the subject and his wife in Mexico City when on Sunday, 7/10/66, HAROLD and MILDRED COY (Bufiles 100-420427 and 100-98931) took the liberty of bringing the subject and his wife to the informants' home. The COYs and several other individuals had been invited to informants' home for lunch. MILDRED COY told the informants she had brought them along because they were important people whom she knew informants would enjoy meeting. (S) (U)

Subsequent contacts by informants with subject and his wife were made in the subject's hotel room. (S) (U)

On 9/20/66, [redacted] advised they had no additional information concerning the subject's activities in Mexico. (S) (U)

## SOURCE

Identity of Informant

Location

T-1 is [redacted]

- (5) Bureau (Enc. 10)  
(1 Liaison Section)  
(2 New York, 100-95034)  
1 Mexico City  
JCP:mms  
(6)

57 OCT 18 1966 328

~~SECRET~~

SECTION

Kisse



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 30, 1966

HAROLD GLASSER

This document contains neither  
recommendations nor conclusions of  
the FBI. It is the property of  
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;  
it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

On July 12, 1966, T-1, who has furnished reliable  
information in the past, advised that on July 10, 1966,  
HAROLD GLASSER and his wife who reside in New York City, New  
York, were visiting in Mexico City and were in the company of  
MILDRED and HAROLD COY, who, according to T-1, are prominent  
associates of the American Communist Group in Mexico. (S)(U)

According to T-1, the American Communist Group in  
Mexico (ACGM) is a loose association of a predomi-  
nantly social nature of present and/or past  
members of the Communist Party, USA, and their  
friends and associates who share a common  
sympathy for the international Communist movement. (S)(U)

According to T-1, on July 10, 1966, HAROLD GLASSER  
indicated that he and his wife had been invited to a luncheon  
in Mexico City at which CHARLES and BERTHE SMALL, HAROLD and  
RENA RICHARDSON and ESTELLE COHEN were also present. (S)(U)

According to T-1, these individuals are also associates  
of the ACGM. (S)(U)

HAROLD GLASSER stated that he and his wife at that  
time were staying in Room 223 at the Maria Cristina Hotel located  
at Lerma 31, Mexico, D. F. (S)(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from Automatic  
Downgrading and  
Declassification~~

12-3-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SPICIK/gao  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

101-3599-200  
ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-80222

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In general conversation, HAROLD GLASSER stated that at one time he had worked for the Federal Government in the United States, in the Treasury Department, and had been an assistant to the official named WHITE who had been "questioned during the McCarthy period" and who had subsequently died of a heart attack brought on by the questioning. GLASSER also stated that at the present time he was "connected with the Monthly Review." (S) (U)

In the general discussion of present world conditions, HAROLD GLASSER and his wife appeared to be ardent defenders of the Chinese position in the current political differences existing between Soviet Russia and Communist China. They accused the Russians of "having sold out to the Americans" and they maintained that there was an agreement between the United States and the Soviets regarding the Vietnam conflict. (S) (U)

According to T-1, HAROLD GLASSER stated that the Soviet-Chinese differences started when the Soviet Union refused to give the atom bomb to China and precipitately withdrew all Soviet engineers along with their blueprints. He accused the Soviet Union of anti-socialist behavior and cited as an example the fact that in Cuba the Soviets had given missiles to Cuba and then had withdrawn them without even consulting the Cuban Government. He also stated the Soviet Union has done practically nothing to help North Vietnam. GLASSER added that during all this time various Communist Parties supporting the Soviet Union "have been sitting on their hands." Subject's wife, according to T-1, said that the progressive movement in the United States was very weak and that in spite of demonstrations for peace, the people get disheartened when they see the war becoming dirtier and dirtier. (S) (U)

According to T-1, the GLASSERS indicated they had an appointment that day, July 10, with ASA ZATZ and his wife. They also indicated they expected to spend several days with the BELFRAGES in Cuernavaca. (S) (U)

T-1 advised that ASA and ALBA ZATZ, as well as CEDRIC and MARY BELFRAGE, are associates of the ACGM. (S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On July 26, 1966, T-1 advised that the subject and his wife were again staying at the Hotel Maria Cristina and that they indicated they planned to leave Mexico City the following Thursday to return to New York. Subject stated he had to go to work the following Friday. (S) (U)

According to T-1, the subject stated that the previous night he and his wife had met DAVID and ESTHER DRUCKER through HAROLD and MILDRED COY. Subject commented that he thought DAVID DRUCKER was "very anti-Chinese" and added that DRUCKER seemed to have a closed mind on the subject. (S) (U)

According to T-1, DAVID and ESTHER DRUCKER are associates of the ACGM. (S) (U)

Subject also remarked that during his visit here he had heard that VICTOR PERLO was in Mexico City. He said he understood PERLO was doing some writing and that he had also planned to be in Cuba that day, July 26, for the July 26th Celebration in Cuba. (S) (U)

In a signed statement dated November 30, 1945, at New York City, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, a confessed espionage agent, advised that GLASSER in 1944 was a member of the VICTOR PERLO group. This group consisted of Government employees who turned over information for transmission to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). According to BENTLEY, GLASSER furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department. (S) (U)

On November 30, 1945, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, a self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, gave a statement in which she said that CEDRIC BELFRAGE was connected with British Intelligence in the latter part of 1942 or early part of 1943, and had been supplying JACOB GOLOS with information emanating from Scotland Yard. GOLOS was a Soviet espionage agent. She said that BELFRAGE was referred to as "BENJAMIN" by the Russians. (S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On December 9, 1954, BELFRAGE was ordered deported from the United States on charges that after entry into the United States, he was an alien who was a member or affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States. (S)(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 30, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HAROLD GLASSER

This document contains neither  
recommendations nor conclusions of  
the FBI. It is the property of  
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;  
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distributed outside your agency.

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associates of the American Communist Group in Mexico. (C) (U)

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members of the Communist Party, USA, and their  
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sympathy for the international Communist movement. (C) (U)

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HAROLD GLASSER stated that he and his wife at that  
time were staying in Room 223 at the Maria Cristina Hotel located  
at Lerma 31, Mexico, D. F. (C) (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

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Downgrading and  
Declassification~~

12-3-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SP1C/K/900  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

Kisseloff-80226

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In general conversation, HAROLD GLASSER stated that at one time he had worked for the Federal Government in the United States, in the Treasury Department, and had been an assistant to the official named WHITE who had been "questioned during the McCarthy period" and who had subsequently died of a heart attack brought on by the questioning. GLASSER also stated that at the present time he was "connected with the Monthly Review." (S) (U)

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T-1 advised that ASA and ALBA ZATZ, as well as CEDRIC and MARY BELFRAGE, are associates of the ACGM. (S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On December 9, 1954, BELFRAGE was ordered deported from the United States on charges that after entry into the United States, he was an alien who was a member or affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States. (S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

~~SECRET~~ (U)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034) (C)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESP-R  
(OO:NY)

DATE: 11/16/66

*See 195*  
Rerep of SA ROBERT A. MAFFEI, 9/10/65.

Instant letter is being submitted in lieu of an Annual Report since no significant information concerning subject's activities has come to light since referenced report was submitted.

## Residence and Employment

Former [redacted] advised on 10/12/66, that GLASSER resided at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, Long Island, NY, and was employed at Mc Crory Corporation, 711 Fifth Ave., NY, NY. (S) (U)

## Activities

Former [redacted] advised in June, 1966, that GLASSER planned a vacation in Mexico in July, 1966.

Referral/Consult

[redacted] it is not felt that further action is necessary at this time. (S) (U)

NY 4047-S\* advised on 8/1/66, that RICHARD and SUSAN HEILIGMAN FRANK (NY 100-42479) discussed a dinner date they had with BOB and ROSE COE (NY 100-66938; 100-110803) and GLASSER.

EX-103

REC-71

101-3599-201

2 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - New York

RAM:mv1  
(3)

3 NOV 17 1966

53 DEC 1 1966

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SOVIET SECTION

Klaseloff-80230

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

12-3-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SP7C/K/gae  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1



~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95034

Previous investigation has established that GLASSER has maintained contact with these individuals and it is not felt that it is necessary to submit above information in report form at this time.

Former [redacted] advised on 11/15/66, that GLASSER's political attitudes have not changed. He said he has maintained contact with the subject but had no pertinent information concerning his recent activities. (S) (U)

b7D

The following informants who have knowledge of Communist Party and related activity in the metropolitan area of NYC were contacted as indicated below and advised they could furnish no information re GLASSER:

<u>Informant</u>	<u>Date Contacted</u>	<u>Contacting Agent</u>
[redacted]	11/66	SA ROGER O'MARA
	11/66	SA ROGER O'MARA
	11/66	SA ROGER O'MARA
	11/66	SA ROGER O'MARA
	11/66	SA JOHN A. HAAG
	11/66	SA JOHN A. HAAG

b7D

Inasmuch as no additional investigation is outstanding, this case is being placed in a closed status.

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80231

NY 100-95034

~~SECRET~~

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
5. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and \_\_\_\_\_ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are \_\_\_\_\_.
6. ☐ This report is classified \_\_\_\_\_ because (state reason) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. ☒ Subject previously interviewed (dates) 4/30, 5/3, 7/47.  
☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) he has refused to answer questions about his past activities when called before Congressional committees.  
☒ Source (former \_\_\_\_\_), currently in contact with subject, has advised that subject's general political attitudes remain unchanged and that an interview with him at this time would be unproductive. ] (~~S~~)
8. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) of his activities as a member of the Perlo Group, a Soviet espionage group operating in Washington, D.C. in the 1940s as furnished by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and his refusal to cooperate with Congressional committees. It is felt that the subject would be capable of committing acts against the best interests of the United States in the event of a national emergency.
10. ☒ Subject's SI card ☐ is ☒ is not tabbed Detcom.  
☐ Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons) \_\_\_\_\_.

b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEX 65-559

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~"  
inasmuch as it contains information received from confidential  
sources of continuing value whose identities must be protected.

Referral/Consult

COPIES


(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



MAY 1962 EDITION  
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034) (C)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(OO: NEW YORK)

DATE: 12/19/67

12/19/67

11/10/70

Re NY letter to the Director dated 11/16/66.

## Residence and Employment

Former [redacted] advised on 10/10/67, that GLASSER resides at No. 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, was employed at the Mc Crory Corporation, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. (S) (U)

## Activities

Above mentioned source advised on 12/12/67, that GLASSER's political attitudes have not changed. He said that he has maintained contact with the subject but had no pertinent information concerning his recent activities. (S) (U)

Files of the NYO contain no information identifiable with the subject, which has not been previously reported.

The following informants, who have knowledge of CP and related activity in the metropolitan area of NYC, were contacted, as indicated below, and advised that they could furnish no information concerning GLASSER:

<u>Informant</u>	<u>Date Contacted</u>	<u>Contacting Agent</u>
[redacted] (S) (U)	11/8/67	CHARLES DAVIS
	11/8/67	CHARLES DAVIS
	11/3/67	JOHN A. HAAG

2-Bureau (RM)  
1-New York

RAM:rgm  
(3)

53 JAN 4 1968

REC-28

12 DEC 21 1967

~~SECRET~~

EX-108

SOVIET SECTION

NR-AC

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Kisseloff-80234



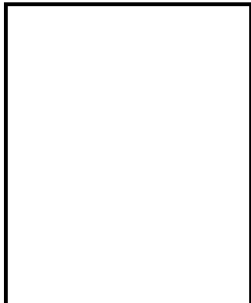
5010-108

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

12-3-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6/K/gao  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95034

<u>Informant</u>	<u>Date Contacted</u>	<u>Contacting Agent</u>
	November, 1967	ROBERT O. JOHNSON
	November, 1967	ROBERT O. JOHNSON
	November, 1967	ROBERT O. JOHNSON
	November, 1967	ROBERT O. JOHNSON
	November, 1967	ROBERT O. JOHNSON
	November, 1967	ROBERT O. JOHNSON
	November, 1967	ROBERT O. JOHNSON
	November, 1967	ROBERT O. JOHNSON

b7D

Inasmuch as no additional investigation is outstanding, this case is being placed in a closed status.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95034

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.  
Date photograph was taken \_\_\_\_\_.
5. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and \_\_\_\_\_ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are \_\_\_\_\_.
6. ☐ This report is classified \_\_\_\_\_ because (state reason)
7. ☒ Subject previously interviewed (dates) 4/30, 5/3, 7/47.  
☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)  
he has refused to answer questions about his past activities when called before Congressional committees.  
☒ Source (former \_\_\_\_\_), currently in contact with subject, has advised that subject's general political attitudes remain unchanged and that an interview with him at this time would be unproductive. ](S)(U)
8. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) of his activities as a member of the Perlo Group, a Soviet espionage group operating in Washington, D.C. in the 1940s as furnished by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and his refusal to co-operate with Congressional committees. It is felt that the subject would be capable of committing acts against the best interests of the United States in the event of a national emergency.
10. ☒ Subject's SI card ☐ is ☒ is not tabbed Detcom.  
☐ Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)

b7D

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034) (P)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESP. - R  
(OO: NEW YORK)

DATE: 9/18/68

ReNYlet to the Director, dated 12/19/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and five copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above.

Enclosed for Legat, Rome and Legat, London are three copies each of LHM. These copies are being furnished in accordance with existing Bureau instructions concerning foreign travel on the part of subjects of security investigations.

No foreign investigation is recommended.

## LEADS:

### WASHINGTON FIELD

#### AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will check records of the Passport Division of the US Department of State for additional information concerning subject's travel as set forth in enclosed LHM.

### NEW YORK

#### AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

Will contact [former] [redacted] who socializes occasionally with GLASSER for information concerning the latter's trip.

- 8 - Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)  
    (3 - Legat, London)  
    (3 - Legat, Rome)  
2 - Washington Field (101-496) (RM)  
1 - New York

RAM:dje  
(11)

4 OCT 2 - 1968



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ENCLOSURE

EX-105

1cc let  
3cc LHM

Copy to London, Rome  
by routing slip for  
☒ info ☐ action  
date 9-23-68  
by BPM/jas

REC-30

2 SEP 19 1968

1cc LHM AGENCY RAO, State  
REC. REC'D CIA, SS  
DATE FORW. 9-23-68  
HOW FORW. R/S  
BY BPM/jas

SOVIET SECTION

Kisseloff-80237



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
September 18, 1968

Harold Glasser

By communication dated August 19, 1968, United States Department of State advised that Harold Glasser, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, 11021, was issued Passport Number J968828 on August 12, 1968, at New York. He intended to depart the United States on September 1, 1968, by air, carrier not indicated. The purpose of his trip was to vacation in England, Italy and Yugoslavia. His port of departure was not indicated.

Glasser is described as follows:

Name	<del>ALG</del> Harold Glasser
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	67
Born	November 23, 1905, Chicago, Illinois
Residence	8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York
Employment	Executive, Mc Crory Corporation, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York
Height	Five feet eight inches
Hair	Brown-gray
Eyes	Blue
Scars	Mark on forehead
Marital Status	Married to <del>Faye Cohen</del> Glasser, July 7, 1932

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/3/99 BY SPICK/gaw

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER  
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ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-80238

Harold Glasser

In a signed statement dated November 30, 1945, at New York City, Elizabeth T. Bentley, confessed espionage agent, advised that Glasser in 1944 was a member of the Victor Perlo group. This group consisted of Government employees who turned over information for transmission to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). According to Bentley, Glasser furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department.

This same source advised that he was a member of the Communist Party (CP). In 1947, during an interview, Glasser denied Bentley's allegations. He was subpoenaed by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 14, 1953, and invoked his privilege against self-incrimination. On October 20, 1953, he again invoked the privilege before a Senate Special Subcommittee headed by Senator Karl E. Mundt.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 11/2/68

FROM : SAC, WFO (101-496) (RUC)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER

ESP - R  
(OO:NEW YORK)

ReNYlet dated 9/18/68; WFO let dated 10/21/65  
concerning captioned subject.

A review of the passport file of HAROLD GLASSER on 10/15/68 by SA THOMAS A. MENDENHALL at the Passport Office, U. S. Department of State, determined there is no information concerning him therein, additional to that previously reported by WFO, other than the current application for passport dated 8/8/68 at NYC. Information concerning GLASSER's current application was previously furnished NYO by the Bureau, and is set forth in NY LHM dated 9/18/68. It was noted that the passport issued 8/12/68 included his wife FAYE COHEN GLASSER. On the application, GLASSER described himself as an economist, furnishing his Social Security Number as 346-26-7916. In the event of accident or death, GLASSER desired that his son-in-law WM. ENGLIS, 444 E. 82nd Street, NYC, be notified.

EX 110  
REC-32

101-3599-204

B NOV 4 1968

- ② - Bureau  
1 - New York (100-95034) (RM)  
1 - WFO

TAM:mat  
(4)

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DATE 12/3/99 BY SPICER/gaa

SOVIET SECTION



1 NOV 13 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Kisseloff-80241

MAY 1992 EDITION  
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034) (P)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESP - R  
(OO: NEW YORK)

DATE: 11/5/68

ReNYlet to the Director, 9/18/68.

On 11/5/68, an attempt was made to contact former [redacted] concerning the subject's trip in September, 1960. It was ascertained through his place of employment, however, that [redacted] was "out of the country on a business trip" and was expected back in approximately two weeks.

b7D

[redacted] will be contacted upon his return. (S)(U)

b7D

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

12-399  
CLASSIFIED BY SP1C/K/9a  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

REC-41

101-3599-205

ST 107

2 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - New York

25 NOV 6 1968

RAM:dje  
(3)

NOV 9 1968

MAINTENANCE  
SECTION

5 NOV 14 1968

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80242

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan.





MAY 1962 EDITION  
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~SECRET~~

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 12/17/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95034) (C)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER  
ESP - R  
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReNYlet to Director, 11/5/68. *sw 205*

On 12/11/68, former [redacted] advised that he was aware of the fact that GLASSER had taken a trip to Europe which included visits to Yugoslavia, England and Italy in September or October, 1968. When GLASSER returned to the US he and the source met socially and they discussed the trip. GLASSER conveyed the impression that he had an enjoyable vacation and gave no indication even in a private conversation with the source that the trip had any other purpose. Source could furnish no other information of pertinence concerning the matter. He stated that if he learned anything more, he would immediately contact this Bureau. (S)(U)

b7D

This case was reopened in order that information concerning subject's trip be reported in form suitable for dissemination and to determine if possible, whether GLASSER had any ulterior motive in making the trip.

No other investigation remains to be conducted in this matter at this time. Therefore, UACB, this case is being closed in the NYO. *id*

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12-3-99  
CLASSIFIED BY SPICIK/900  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

101-3599-206

REC 54

EX-113

12 DEC 18 1968

2 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - New York

RAM:dje  
(3)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

57 DEC 24 1968



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Kisseloff-80243

Date of Mail 3/6/70

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL - Harold Glasser

Removed By 97 MAR 20 1970 F255

File Number 101-3599-✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/3/99 BY SP1ET/ano

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *1/10/53*

DATE: Nov. 24, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

51541

SUBJECT: PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS - SUBVERSION  
IN GOVERNMENT.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*William Henry Taylor*

The following volume of testimony has been received from the Committee and has been forwarded to the ~~Domestic Intelligence~~ INVESTIGATIVE Division, for appropriate handling and return to the Committee:

Volume 1 - Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1953, (Executive Session-  
Confidential-Copy 3

Testimony of William Henry Taylor

LBN:mtd

cc - Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Belmont *(2)*

MR. ROSEN (STANLEY'S MEMO 11/17/53 REQUESTED)

This testimony should be returned to my office so I may return it to the Committee.

*Records Section*  
*has been unclassified*  
*name: JMC*

*Returned*  
*to Committee*  
*12-1-53*

*RECORDED-88*  
*INDEXED-88*  
*138-348-89*  
*JAN 21 1954*  
*EX-124*  
*138-348*

*67-1111-105*

*138-348*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-9481A

is that it has been reported that I was a member of the Communist Party in Honolulu, Hawaii, and in Washington, D. C., the latter being in the early 1940's. Prior to that in the 1930's, it was in Honolulu.

The third I think was, I may get these questions mixed up, and if they don't check with the numbers on the interrogatories, please take them into account -- the third was a question to identify a list of individuals and it is said that I was sympathetically associated with these individuals, and among those named was Harry Dexter White, Gregory Silvermaster, William Ullman, Harold Klasser, and John E. Reinecke.

THE CHAIRMAN: Could you spell that for the reporter?

MR. TAYLOR: R-e-i-n-e-c-k-e. John E. Reinecke.

THE CHAIRMAN: Was Sonya Gold one of them?

MR. TAYLOR: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: Lee Freeman?

MR. TAYLOR: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: Alger Hiss?

MR. TAYLOR: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: Sol Adler?

MR. TAYLOR: Solomon Adler. There was a chap by the name of Maynard Gertler, G-e-r-t-l-e-r, Victor Perlo, Solomon Adler, and if my memory serves me right there was one I have missed. I think there were nine in the list.

only once since I returned, and that was the occasion two or three years ago, which I just mentioned.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you know Harold Glasser?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: How well did you know Glasser?

MR. TAYLOR: Glasser I first met, I think, without a time program, it is awfully difficult sometimes to remember, if you give me an opportunity -- I think I first met --

THE CHAIRMAN: Just roughly.

MR. TAYLOR: I am trying to give it roughly, because I have been in and out of the country, and I would not like to --

THE CHAIRMAN: Were you friendly with Glasser?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, sir, I was friendly with Glasser.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you work with him ever?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, sir, I worked with Mr. Glasser.

THE CHAIRMAN: In the Treasury?

MR. TAYLOR: In the Treasury Department.

THE CHAIRMAN: You visited his home?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Roughly how many times?

MR. TAYLOR: That I would not be able to even roughly guess.

THE CHAIRMAN: You know of course he was accused of being an espionage agent also.

MR. TAYLOR: I am perfectly acquainted with Miss Bentley's testimony in the public session of 1948.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you have any reason from your association with Glasser to believe that he was either a Communist or Communist sympathizer, or an espionage agent?

MR. TAYLOR: No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Roughly how many times would you say you were in his home, and he was in yours?

MR. TAYLOR: This would be very difficult to answer, sir, and they lived about three blocks away from us.

THE CHAIRMAN: You were constantly in their home, and they were constantly in your home?

MR. TAYLOR: There was no constantly about it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Every week, would you say?

MR. TAYLOR: No, certainly not. I think the Glassers were in our house maybe two times.

THE CHAIRMAN: And you think you were in theirs about roughly how many times?

MR. TAYLOR: I hate to be slow this way.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it half a dozen times, or do you think a dozen?

MR. TAYLOR: Put it down as ten, and I would not care to swear to any particular figure.

THE CHAIRMAN: How about Sonia Gold?

MR. TAYLOR: Sonia Gold I knew in the Treasury Department.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you ever visit in her home?

MR. TAYLOR: No, sir, I never did.

1 were generally stationed in different cities.

THE CHAIRMAN: He was not in the prison camp with you?

MR. TAYLOR: No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you have any reason to believe Adler was a Communist, an espionage agent, or a Communist sympathizer?

MR. TAYLOR: No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you ever give him any classified material?

MR. TAYLOR: If I gave Mr. Solomon Adler any classified material, it was only within the confines of work relationship.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am not sure if I asked you. Did you ever give Harold Glasser any classified material?

MR. TAYLOR: Again I would reply in the same manner.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you visit in Adler's home?

MR. TAYLOR: No, sir. In Chungking living conditions were such that a house was assigned by the Chinese Government to the Americans working with the China Stabilization Board, and when I visited in Chungking I stayed in that house and Mr. Adler was also in the house, and Mr. Fox was in the house, and various other Americans.

THE CHAIRMAN: Where is Adler now?

MR. TAYLOR: I have no idea, sir, and the last I heard he had gone to England, and I have no idea where he is. I am certain Mr. Adler is not in the Treasury Department.

THE CHAIRMAN: How about [redacted] w him?

of it, and no one has ever told me of it. I was not so advised.

THE CHAIRMAN: You knew Harold Glasser?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: You worked under him?

MR. TAYLOR: I worked with him, yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Was he not your boss?

MR. TAYLOR: It is difficult to call him a boss; Andrew Overby was really the boss under Secretary Snyder in the Treasury Department during the six months I was there, and every question had to be referred to Overby.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you know Norman Bersler?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, I knew him, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you know Norman Bersler?

MR. TAYLOR: I would not call him a close friend.

THE CHAIRMAN: As close as Silvermaster?

MR. TAYLOR: No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Was he one of your references in your application for a job?

MR. TAYLOR: Was he one of my references?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: On Form 57, I don't think so.

THE CHAIRMAN: Whatever form you used. Were not Silvermaster and Bersler your two references, two of your references?

MR. TAYLOR: I think that I had five or six references, and



I don't recall Bersler being on my term, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you know what type of a rating Glasser gave you, efficiency rating?

MR. TAYLOR: No, sir, I would be very much interested. Could you tell me?

THE CHAIRMAN: Superior.

MR. TAYLOR: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: You did not know that until today?

MR. TAYLOR: No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who recommended that you be transferred to London?

MR. TAYLOR: Who recommended that I be transferred to London?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: I think the recommendation was made by Harry White, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Harry Dexter White?

MR. TAYLOR: That is my understanding.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you know, or of course you know that White recommended you for pay increases, and that sort of thing from time to time?

MR. TAYLOR: I would certainly know it through my checks, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you know a man by the name of Coles?

MR. TAYLOR: Not to my knowledge.

of that plan?

MR. TAYLOR: Since I was out of the country most of the time it was taking place, sir, I would not know.

THE CHAIRMAN: When you returned, did you learn who was the man who got the credit or the blame for the drafting of the plan?

MR. TAYLOR: I understood Mr. White got the credit or the blame.

THE CHAIRMAN: Within the Department, of those who knew, there were those within the Department who knew and they gave him what we will call credit for drafting the plan, and I am not speaking about those from outside the Department.

MR. TAYLOR: I can hazard a guess, but it would be purely a guess and I don't think that I was in the Department at the time the plan was being formulated, and certainly I was probably asked for my views on a few occasions when I came back, and I may even have written something on the subject, but I don't think that I was the originator of the plan or formulator of the plan. I would hazard a guess that Josiah DuBois, Hansel Luskford, John Paley, Harold Glasser were certainly among those who were working on the so-called Morgenthau Plan. I think that you are talking about the Morgenthau plan for Germany?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: That is right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. LaVenda has some questions.